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MANCHESTER:

ITS

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

HISTORY,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

By JAMES WHEELER.

QUÆ REGIO IN TERRIS NOSTRI NON PLENA LABORIS?

Virgil.

LONDON:

WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE;

MANCHESTER: LOVE AND BARTON, MARKET-STREET,

AND J. WHEELER, ST. ANN'S-STREET.

1836.

1. O.K.
2. Economic history — Gt. Br. — Eng. — Manchester.

1 - GD
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PREFACE.

A learned and attractive writer has amused himself by recording the "Calamities of Authors"—how one expired in a garret, another breathed his last in a dungeon, and a third died of starvation in the street. These are evils to which all flesh is heir. There is one, however, scarcely less acute, and infinitely more enduring, which is the especial heritage of authors—that, namely, of being compelled to write a preface to their works. Without these first—or rather last—words, a book is not a book, and yet immeasurable perplexity is involved in their production. The preparatory process resembles most the preliminary essays of an untrained chorus, striving to bring their hundred voices into harmonious accordance, whilst each effort ends in the production of a harsh discord. An unpractised author scarcely knows how to "pitch" the tone of his prefatory address. Does he deprecate criticism? He is accused of affectation. Does he defy censure? He is charged with presumption. Does he profess readiness to submit himself to any fate which in their wisdom and

candour the critics may award? Again he is deemed guilty of estimating too lightly the authority of that fearful fraternity of literary law-givers. An author is fortunate if he avoid execution on this manifold dilemma; one mode of escape, and but one, presents itself. They who perform even an unimportant office skilfully seldom fail to acquire some commendation; surely, then, he who enters the thorny path of authorship with the view of rendering to the Public a service long desired, by attempting to fill up a page of the national history which heretofore has been blank, may reasonably anticipate, even though the execution of his work be not the most able, that, if he should not earn the mede of applause, at least he will be favored by an abstinence from rigid censure. Manchester has had no continuous modern historian. We know much, enough perhaps, of her rise and progress to a comparatively recent date; but the point at which all historians have stayed their pen is precisely that as to which inquiry is now most active. It is pleasing to know whence this great community sprang, how it grew in wealth and population, through what trials it passed in remote times; but other and weightier considerations than those of mere literary or local curiosity are involved in an investigation of the

progress of our manufactures during the last half century, the social condition of our operative population, our existing system of local government, and our progress in the culture of science and literature. Ready means of acquiring information on these topics have long been needed; and surely he who has striven to supply them, albeit prompted to the task in part by the pardonable ambition of having his name associated with that of his native town, may fairly claim that if he be summoned at all before the "*securifera caterva*" of critics, their dreadful hatchets may be veiled, as of old, in the peace-proclaiming *fasces*, and his work be spared from actual annihilation.

Beyond the utterance of this fervent wish, little remains to be said. The Author feels bound however to state, that if censure must fall anywhere, he alone is liable to the burthen of it, inasmuch as, with scarcely an exception, he has encountered the most friendly aid in his search after information and his appeals for assistance. The various public authorities, and the representatives of local institutions, (among the latter of which the Statistical Society claims a special mention) have afforded him every facility; and he has been honoured with the countenance and co-operation, not merely of several personal friends to whose high literary

attainments he could appeal without hesitation, but of other eminent individuals, whose names would give lustre even to his humble labours.

It may not, perhaps, be improper to state, that this volume necessarily comprises little more than a sketch of the varied topics enumerated in the table of contents. At a future day, perhaps, if successful in this first effort, the Author may attempt to convey an enlarged picture of the history of this commercial metropolis, combining with it some notices of the rise, progress, and present state of those contiguous towns which, in a mercantile point of view, may be correctly designated the suburbs of Manchester. At present, however, he is content that in his statistical details he has opened valuably productive mines hitherto unexplored, and in his biographical chapter has placed upon record more authentic memorials of some of the illustrious of their age than have hitherto been given to the world, his endeavours in this department of his work having been kindly seconded by parties peculiarly competent to afford correct information.

PRESTWICH, SEPTEMBER, 1836.

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ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

Page 305, line 15.—Instead of "for years," read "for *three* years."
Page 306, line 20.—Mr. Rose's salary has since been increased.
Page 345, line 13.—For "£42,099 8 2½ in 1836, read "£42,699 8 2½ in 1826."

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Lancashire has not inaptly been styled the workshop of England. This honorable distinction, though little flattering to the vanity of some, is one which has been slowly earned by the inhabitants of the extended circuit to which it is applied, and more especially by that section of the population whose history is about to be traced.

Manchester, the manufacturing metropolis of the north, was originally a dense forest, the domain of birds and beasts. Gradually, Celtic emigrants from the continent spread northward, and, covering districts now familiarly known to us, reached at length the banks of the river Medlock, and planted a station there about the time *(parvis componere magna)* of Darius' great expedition to Greece and the establishment of the Consulate at Rome. These early occupants of the forest were in course of time supplanted by or mingled with the Brigantes of York and Durham, who felt or fancied a necessity to discharge their overgrown population, and sent them to seek their fortune among the wilds of Lancashire and Westmoreland. The unwarlike trader of our day will have difficulty in picturing to himself these early tenants of the "country of waters," who led a roaming life among the densely-wooded plains of Lancashire; spurning all control, and despising every exercise save that of the chase or the battle-field. The threatenings of unquiet neighbours rendered necessary the adoption of some means of defence, and thence arose those numerous places of refuge of which the en-

campment in Castle Field was one. This station, constructed of stone taken from a large quarry at Collyhurst, was styled (according to Whitaker—but each author has his favorite title,) Mancenion, or the Place of Tents. It was erected in the midst of extensive woods, some twelve acres of which were cleared for the purpose, and was bounded and secured to the south by the Medlock, to the west by a precipitous bank, and to the east and north by a deep fosse, cut through the rock at a great expenditure of labour. Though formed by rude and unscientific workmen, the encampment was well calculated for the object for which it was chiefly designed,—namely, as a place to which cattle might be driven in times of danger, and whither the young, the infirm, or the aged might also resort for safety. A hollow way conducted from the fort to a ford of the river.

This seedling of the existing town had been planted little more than a century, when, about the year of our Lord 72, the successful Roman invaders attacked the Brigantes of Yorkshire and Durham, freed the Sistuntii from their yoke, and in its place imposed their own authority upon the thinly-scattered people of this province. Julius Agricola was the leader of these forces, which entered the country from the south, and forded the river at Stretford in their advance upon Mancenion, the occupants of which attempted to retard their progress by an irregular system of bush-warfare. The Roman general continued to advance, until, partly by force of arms, partly by soft words, he obtained possession of this strong-hold, and received some of the chiefs as hostages for the good faith of the conquered people, who, thenceforward, were compelled to abandon the fort and take up their quarters without the northern barrier. Lancashire being thus subdued, the soldiers of the imperial city, casting aside the sword and the buckler, entered with their usual

alacrity upon the erection of defences necessary to render more secure the newly-acquired province, which afterwards was marked out as one of the six divisions of Britain. A small section of the Roman army, a cohort raised in Friezland, and thence deriving its name, retained possession of the fort of Mancenion for a long series of years, which glided away in comparative quiet and inactivity, varied only by the regular round of military duties. Once conquered, the people of Lancashire submitted patiently to the mild sovereignty of their masters, whose presence was a protection from those intestine feuds which had too frequently arisen between the people of the contiguous provinces.

To Britain, indeed, the Roman invasion was the source of mighty advantages. Probably with a view to the more perfect and easy subjection of the province, Agricola encouraged the people to abandon their wandering course of life, and to plant colonies in the most agreeable and fertile districts of the country. Thus, under protection of the military stations in Lancashire, arose Warrington, Colne, Lancaster, Ribchester. Aldport, the original of Manchester, had a similar origin about the era of the reign of Titus. The people were generally constituted in clans, and planted themselves round the tented habitation of the chief, whose dwelling usually stood conspicuous above the rest. Their huts were, of course, rudely formed, and their only decoration was the trophies of the chase or the spoils of war. In person our wild ancestors resembled their degenerate offspring even as little as in their pursuits. They wore their hair long, and turned over to the back; their beard was suffered to grow in wild luxuriance upon the upper lip; in battle their bodies were naked, painted with images of birds and beasts and creeping things; and they wore a girdle round the loins. In peace they were covered with the skins of

wild animals. The chieftain was somewhat more seemly; he was habited in "brags" or breeches; a waistcoat and "sack;" with a bonnet; such shoes as those days could produce; and his mark of superiority was a ring round the neck. In seasons of war the leaders were clad in helmets and coats of mail, and fought in chariots, which were armed with scythes and directed frequently by a charioteer: the commonalty fought on foot, their weapons consisting of a battle-axe, a bow, a sword, a dagger, and a shield.

During the continuance of the Romans amongst us, a period of 300 years, the germs of future civilization were widely diffused. The necessary art of pottery, the handicrafts of the carpenter and the turner, were practised; cast iron money was coined; tin was worked up in various ways; hand-mills for grinding corn were introduced; the art of brewing cider and perry was practised by the natives; and the mysteries of the table were also imparted by their imperial masters. One common bakehouse served the whole community, and a water corn-mill was erected at or near the spot now called Knott Mill, on the river bank. Improvements in house-building were adopted, windows being glazed with *papyrus*, and the roofs thatched with straw; not until the sixth century were the houses built of brick or stone. The habits and manners of the people must have undergone a vast amelioration, by the eradication of those unnatural propensities which are the growth of savage life. Most of all, however, Britain is indebted to the Romans for an improvement in the woollen manufacture, a branch of trade which is said to have been introduced from Gaul before their invasion, but to which importance was first attached by them. A considerable amount of foreign commerce is believed to have been carried on by the Britons with the Phenicians and the Greeks of Marseilles, centuries before the birth of Christ, its chief *focus*

being the Isle of Wight, then united to the mainland at low water. But Lancashire also partook of it; Ribchester was the outlet for the northern parts of the island. It is not probable that Manchester had any great share in this almost antediluvian traffic, although an immediate connexion between that and the other Lancashire settlement was maintained by means of the great highways which the Romans constructed. It has been truly observed that there exist no stronger evidences than these roads afford of the native grandeur and consummate wisdom of the universal conquerors. These great causeways, whilst they afforded an inlet to order and general improvement, tended to maintain and secure the all-grasping despotism of Rome, and to hold together her overgrown empire. Of these roads, which were planned by Agricola, Lancashire had four; two running from east to west, and two from north to south. One of them commenced in Manchester and terminated at York, running by the present site of the Infirmary to Ardwick, across Ancoats Lane, towards Bradford, over the heath to Hollinwood, Austerlands, Saddleworth, to ancient Cambodunum, in the parish of Huddersfield (a distance of upwards of twenty miles), whence it branches to York. Another connected the Camp at Manchester with Condate, running near Cornbrook, by Stretford, Cross-street, Altrincham, Dunham Park, to the existing road to Knutsford, Mere Town, and thence inclining by Northwich to Kinderton, a distance of twenty-two miles. This road was continued through Chester into Shropshire. A third to Coccium, or Blackrod, branched from the last named to Throstle Nest; thence fording the Irwell at Trafford,* and crossing the old Warrington road, it passed

* The family of the Traffords is of Saxon origin, and one of the most ancient in the kingdom, having continued in an uninterrupted male line to the present possessor. When King Canute passed through the county of Chester, he was followed in his train by the heads of many Lancashire and Cheshire families, among the former of whom was Ranuphus de Traford, or, as expressed in Domesday Book, Trayford.

Hope Hall, and was continued by Westwood to the station near the river Douglas at Blackrod, the metropolis of Lancashire before the Brigantian invasion. The fourth road, to Ribchester, ran by Deansgate to the Collegiate Church, along Hunt's Bank, cutting through the rocks; by Stony Knolls, over Kersall Moor, through Prestwich, Radcliffe, Cockey Moor, Darwen (eastward of Blackburn), to Ribchester, which then was the port of Lancashire, the Ribble being navigable to that point, although the ravages of an earthquake, as it is conjectured, have since choked the channel. Besides these principal roads, another connected Manchester with Yorkshire, running by Moston, Chadderton, Royton, Rochdale, Littleborough, Blackstone Edge, Halifax, &c.; and another also communicated with Buxton, where, even in those distant days, there was a bath (close to the modern St. Ann's well) celebrated for its medicinal qualities. This road skirted Garratt Hall to Longsight and "High-street," fording the Mersey to Stockport, where it ran over the Castle Hill, and along the high ridge of the existing Market Place. There were inferior stations connected with the Manchester Camp at Singleton Brook, Prestwich ("Lowcester"), Broughton Hall ("Hill Wood"), the "Castle Hill" on Kersall Heights, near the Grand Stand — at Littleborough, and Stockport, in all amounting to six, which were formed for the protection of the cattle in these districts. From one of the principal roads also a branch extended to Warrington, where was planted at the ford of the river, leading into Latchford, a station which formed one of the many defences of Lancashire, and which presents one of the most striking natural positions for a fort to be found in England. These stations were rendered more secure by being linked together through the medium of watch-towers planted on the highest points of the country, such as Rivington Pike, Pendle Hill,

Castleshaw, Longridge Fell, &c. The fords of the rivers also were provided with defences at Stretford, Didsbury, Hollins Green, Barlow, Warrington, Stockport, &c. How secure must have been the authority of the Romans, aided by such works as these; and how silently, yet how securely, the correspondence thus opened with remote districts must have tended to subdue the wild habits and dispositions of the natives of Lancashire! But there was another far more potent engine at work to produce this happy change. Before the foot of a foreigner was planted upon their shores, the Britons were enslaved by the gross abominations of Druidism, which might possibly be mitigated, but could be little improved, by the polytheistic superstitions of Rome. It was, indeed, a beneficial influence which directed them, in however slight a degree, from the dark and desolating rites enacted in subterranean caverns, to the more harmless mummeries of the Romish altars; but the work was complete when, from causes variously assigned, the light of Christianity was made to penetrate into these benighted regions. The glorious design was accomplished in the middle of the first century, and in the next Lancashire participated its advantages, Eboracum being assigned as the station for a missionary, whose pious zeal would no doubt mark out a wide field of exertion. "Edwin, king of this country, (says Hollingworth) one much loved and honoured by his people, with his daughter Zanfled, were converted to Christianity by Paulinus, and together with many thousand people, were baptized." "But this blessed light of Christian religion was extinguished within two years after the death of Edwin, and the baptized Christians revolted again to Paganisme. Afterwards came Aidanus, a Scotchman, (King Oswald having sent for him out of Scotland) and lighted the candle againe, and God so blessed his labours that in seven whole dayes he baptized more than

fifteen thousand. It may be hoped that our ancestors of this town did severale of them at least receive Christianity at that time, seeing King Oswald did so much reside at and delight in Winwicke not farre off."

But new prospects opened upon the people of Britain. The proud and unwieldy empire of Rome was hastening to decay, and in the hope of warding off the destiny which awaited her, it was found necessary to contract her limits, and to recal her soldiers to Italy for the purposes of self-defence against those "iron swarms" which poured from the north, to blast the Italian shore and sweep the works

> Of liberty and wisdom down the gulf
> Of all-devouring night.

In this crisis the force stationed in Britain, and of course that small portion of it which had so long retained possession of the encampment here, returned to Italy in obedience to a pressing mandate. The capital had become imminently endangered in the reign of Valentinian the younger; and at that period, therefore, the last remains of the Roman soldiery, as well as such of the British youth as were capable of efficient military service, were finally draughted from the island.* They carried with them, no doubt, the regrets of many of those among whom they had lived, and to whom they had been the means of protection against internal division, as well as against those inroads which followed close upon their retiring footsteps. The diminution of the imperial forces in Britain had already induced partial incursions from the Pictish and Scottish borderers, whose ravages were after-

* In modern days various memorials of the Roman dominion have been discovered in this quarter of the country. The most interesting of these was an ancient altar dug up in Castle Field so long ago as 1612, and deposited in Hulme Hall. Ancient coins in abundance and some urns have also been found. The mound in Broughton, on which stands the castellated residence of Mr. Fitzgerald, has incorrectly been associated with the Roman name; there is reason to believe that no classic recollections properly belong to it.

wards so widely and severely felt. The first formidable invasion of these tribes is supposed to have occurred about the year 446. With its advantages the partial civilization effected by the Romans had carried this evil, that the subjugation to which the Britons tamely submitted for so many centuries had unfitted them for warlike pursuits, and exposed them a comparatively easy conquest to their terrible assailants. Diffident, therefore, of their own untried strength, they made submissive and repeated applications for the return of the Roman soldiery to protect them against those barbarians who, they said, drove them into the sea, whilst the sea thrust them back upon the barbarians; but the appeal was ineffectual, and, writhing under the scourge of one despotism, they had recourse to the desperate remedy of calling in the Saxons to expel the Picts and Scots. The succour from this quarter was prompt and effectual: the Saxons did expel the invaders, but no sooner had they done so than they set up a claim to, and forcibly established themselves in possession of the lands and fastnesses which they had been the means of re-conquering. The fort at Manchester was among those of which they thus retained occupation. The Britons, therefore, finding at last that their dependance must be upon themselves, prepared for a desperate struggle with their late perfidious allies. The instigator and chieftain of this renowned warfare was Prince Arthur—a name high in the rolls of fame—who performed many of his most brilliant achievements in Lancashire, and fought several desperate battles on the banks of the river Douglas—two near Wigan, where, in modern times, masses of human bones and the remains of horses have been discovered. Four great battles were thus won in Lancashire, the fruit of which was that the Angles were driven northward. It is recorded that Manchester had been infested by the presence of a ferocious giant, Sir

Torquil or Tarquin, who kept no less than sixty-four brave knights in bondage in the Castle of Manchester until they were liberated by one of Arthur's knights, Sir Launcelot de Lake. The graphic description of this monster by Mr. Hollingworth partakes strongly of the nature of poetical fiction. "It is sayd that Sir Tarquine, a stout enemie of King Arthur, kept the castle, and neere to the ford in Medlock, about Mabhouse, hung a bason, on which bason whosoever did strike, Sir Tarquine or some of his company would come forth and fight with him, and that Sir Launcelot du Lake, a knight of King Arthur's Round Table, did beate upon the bason, fought with Tarquine, killed him, and possessed himself of the castle and loosed the prisoners. Whosoever thinketh it worth his paines to reade more of it may reade the history of King Arthur. It is certaine that about A.D. 520 there was such a prince as King Arthur—it is not incredible that he or the knight might contest about this castle when he was in this county, and (as Ninius sayth) hee put the Saxons to flight in a memorable battell neere Wigan about twelve miles of." *

At Arthur's death, however, the miseries of the country were renewed; endless swarms of Germans poured in, until at length this county was almost covered by them. The northern provinces, however, were the last to submit, Urien, "the glory of Lancashire," having kept the invaders at bay until he fell by the hand of an assassin, in or about the year 593. Then, two hundred and twenty-six years after the evacuation of the fortress by the Romans, and one hundred and seventy-four from their final abandonment of the island, the people of this district submitted to the Saxon power under Edwin, with the proud satisfaction of having struggled to the last and

* The terror of this Sir Tarquine was carried so far that people actually believed a report which was current about him, that he eat a child for his breakfast every morning!

succumbed to one of the greatest of the Saxon chieftains: Lancashire was then apportioned to one of the Heptarchy —the tide of amelioration gradually set in again, and the spirit of enterprize, which had been partially smothered amid the ruins of civil war, in some degree revived. The county received large colonies of the Saxons, who penetrated the forests, and planted castles or stations at Rochdale, Bury, Middleton, Wigan, Standish, and in more distant quarters.

From the Saxons also the new town of Manchester is said to have had its origin, on or near the site of the summer camp of the Romans, (a supposed station, no traces of which have yet been found, and the existence of which is questioned) and in contiguity with the present Market Place. The Aldport or Old Town had become much dilapidated by incessant warfare and the lapse of time. Lancashire generally was assuming a new aspect. In this district Salford, Cheetham, Ardwick and Chorlton Row were first recovered from the forest, and in the early part of the seventh century the more remote townships of Rusholme, Stretford, Chorlton, Withington, Gorton and Droylsden, were disencumbered of their ancient oaks. The lands conquered by Edwin were apportioned among his followers, and Manchester became the residence of a Lord or Thegn, who erected his "Baron's Hall" on the present site of the College. This chieftain held a greater and lesser leet, where offenders were fined or punished by the pillory, the cucking-stool, or even the gallows; and to encourage a settlement in the new borough, certain privileges were granted to the burgesses, among which was that of allowing burgage tenants, on paying twelve pence a-year to the Thegn, to have all causes (but not felonious charges) tried by their own Reeve in his court.

In the meantime Christianity had advanced throughout the county, and in Manchester no less than two churches

existed at a very early period: the first, that of St. Michael, in Aldport, of which mention is made in Domesday Book; and the second that of St. Mary, which had a more recent date. Manchester was constituted a parish as early as the year 446, and included Ashton: its boundaries were Eccles and Flixton, on the west; Prestwich, on the north; the Mersey and Tame rivers, on the south; and the Saddleworth hills, on the east; covering a space of fifty or sixty miles in circumference. The southern parts of Lancashire were then embraced in the diocese of York, whence they were transferred to that of Litchfield, and so continued till 1541, when the whole county was reunited and appended to the province of York. In the seventh century Manchester and Warrington were made deaneries, and invested with great powers over their respective districts, a Rector being then the highest ecclesiastical functionary. In the deanery of Manchester were included Eccles, Middleton, Rochdale, Bury, Prestwich, Blackburn, and Whalley.

The church of St. Mary, erected near the end of the existing St. Mary's-gate, afforded an evidence of the increase of Manchester during the tranquil era of the Saxon supremacy. The town, in fact, had continued to advance until it spread from Aldport along Deansgate, which formed the communicating link, towards Aca's Field (now St. Ann's-square) and the Market-place, (the modern Smithy-door) to which there was a passage by Toll-lane, so called from being the point for taking toll. Deansgate was so named from being the residence of the Dean, and consisted chiefly of Church lands: the site of the "Parsonage" is still well known; in process of time the Parsonage-house was converted into a bake-shop. In the vicinity of the Baron's Hall there existed a mill for the accommodation of the inhabitants, of which more hereafter. It stood at the foot of Old Millgate. In these

early times the popular festival of a "wake" was periodically held, Aca's-field and Knott-mill being the scenes of rejoicing. They were appointed to commemorate the erection of the churches, the first of which was built of oak. It seems, too, that our forefathers were as prone to sin as ourselves, and, accordingly, the means for their castigation were close at hand: the cucking or ducking stool being planted in Pool-fold, and the pillory near the Market-place.

Britain being doomed once more to pass through the fiery ordeal of a foreign invasion more dreadful than those already encountered, the ravages of the Danes fell heavily upon the land, and not more lightly, it would seem, on Lancashire than on other parts. "They held the country about 60 yeares," says Hollingworth. "Certainly, at that time, Manchester was either totally or in a great measure ruined, as Chester allso and other cities, where their destroying feete trampled downe the beauty of the land." The Danes seized "Manigceastre" A.D. 870, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Anglo-Saxon population, to aid which they cut a trench (so says a manuscript authority) from Ashton Moss to Ouse Moss, its traces being visible in Denton, Gorton, Birch, &c. After the expulsion of these northmen from Lancashire by Edward the Elder, in 920, that "noble Prince," in the twentieth year of his reign, "repayred the city of Manchester, that sore was defaced with the warre of the Danes."

The next era, from which, indeed, may be dated the modern history of Manchester, occurs at the period of the Norman conquest, when William, in satisfying the claims of his hungry followers, handed over the simple citizens of this place to William of Poictou, who received at the hands of his royal master the hundreds of Amounderness, Lonsdale and Furness, and the whole tract of country between the Mersey and the Ribble, as well as various

manors in other counties. He again made re-grants: there were five holders, or milites, under him in the hundred of Salford, and Manchester itself was embraced in a lot of three hides and half a carucate which fell to Nigel, a Norman Knight. "This Roger, of Poytiers, (says Hollingworth) was the first Lord of the Manor of Lancaster, but hee, by his perfidious disloyalty, lost it shortly afterwards, and the Lordship of Manchester devolved to the Gredley's, wch came in with the Conqueror,"—a family, it seems, holding lands in Blackburn hundred, and allied by marriage to that of Nigel. The third Baron of Manchester, Robert de Grelley, was one of those "iron barons" who assembled at Runnymede and extorted from the faithless King John the great charter of British liberty. Among other notable services rendered to the town, he obtained from Henry III. permission to hold a fair in Aca's-field during two days, a privilege in acknowledgment for which he undertook to pay five marks and a palfrey annually. Subsequently, the duration of the fair was extended by royal license to three days. In the year 1301 Thomas de Grelley granted the "Great Charter of Manchester." It is to be found among the muniments of the town; a copy of it is also preserved in "Aikin's Description of Forty Miles Round Manchester," and a translation made in the year 1657, by order of William Byron, Boroughreeve, has been published in most of the histories of the town which have since made their appearance.* It is witnessed by Sir John Byron, Sir Richard Byron, Henry of Trafford, Richard of Hillton, Adam of Prestwich, Roger of Pilkington, Geoffrey of Chaderton, Richard of Moston, John of Prestwich, and others; and it is in substance nothing more than a collection of bye-laws for the better regulation of the borough and of the courts of

* The charter itself, which is in excellent preservation, lies in the Boroughreeve's chest, within the protecting eover of a tobacco-box!

laughmoott and *portmoott* which the lord was authorised to hold. Most of its provisions are now obsolete, the *burgreeve* having ceased to be the effective head officer of the Courts, and the Courts themselves having dwindled down into the Courts Leet and Courts Baron, now held twice in the year for the appointment of officers and the regulation of the markets. An attempt has recently been made to take advantage of one of the clauses in this charter, for the purpose of altering the mode of electing the Boroughreeve; the grant being that "the burgesses ought and may chuse a Reeve of themselves, whom they will, and to remove the Reeve;" but the effort must prove unsuccessful, inasmuch as the terms of the charter are fully complied with in the present mode of election by the Court Leet.

The history of Manchester is for some succeeding years little more than a blank, and it may therefore be conjectured that the town was progressing favourably, since it is generally found that those times which present fewest incidents worthy of commemoration, are the richest in actual comfort and prosperity to the people. The Baron of Manchester was summoned to Parliament in 1307 and the three stirring years which succeeded. He appears to have been a favourite with the reigning Monarch, Edward I., who invested him with the title of Knight of the Bath, according to the ceremonial of those days, bathing being one of its necessary forms. From the Grelleys the Barony descended, by marriage, to the family of De la Warre, and John, the first of the line, was called to Parliament in the ninth year of Edward II. reign. He and his successors of the same title distinguished themselves in the battle of Cressey; during the succeeding wars of the Roses,* in the battle of Bosworth Field, where, by his

* Many of the Lancashire gentry were deeply involved in the "Wars of the Roses." The Stanley family was greatly aggrandized by the success of Henry

prowess, one of them won a portion of the confiscated estates of the Duke of Norfolk; and most of all, in the Great Reformation, the Baron of Manchester being one of those who drew up a formal intimation to the Pope, that his continued resistance to Henry's wishes in regard to the divorce would lead to the extinction of his supremacy in England. William West, the eventual successor of this intrepid Baron, was withheld from his rank by the legislature, in consequence of a conspiracy to poison his uncle; but he was nevertheless called up to Parliament by writ of summons, in the reign of Elizabeth.

This Baron claiming to nominate the Boroughreeve whilst his title was in abeyance, the inhabitants elected one of their own, and a collision was approaching, when the Baron sold his manorial rights for the small sum of £3,000 to John de Lacye, a cloth-maker in London. A second sale, after the lapse of seventeen years, vested the manorial rights in the family of "Mossley of the Hough," (familiarly known as Hough's End) where they owned an ancient hall, still in existence. In the year 1399, Thomas West, Rector of Manchester, succeeded to the baronial rights; and, like his predecessors, was summoned to Parliament. His increased worldly greatness and honour, however, did not in the least abate, but rather encouraged, his sacerdotal zeal. He was the founder of the Collegiate Church, which he offered to erect at his own expense, and to endow with a portion of his own estates, if the gentry and inhabitants of the town would consent to an assignment of the rectorial estates to the new edifice. This liberal offer being accepted, a new structure was reared on the site of the present erection.

John Huntingdon, D.D., Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne, was the first Warden of the Church, and associated with

VII., and the lord of those days received from the hands of his patron several manors in this vicinity, belonging to the Pilkington family; but he had much difficulty in retaining them.

him were eight fellows, four clerks, and six choristers, who were conjointly styled "the Guild or Company of the Blessed Virgin in Manchester." This simple building, in which our fathers met to worship, gave place to a modern one of stone, and succeeding years have produced the various additions to it which are distinguished by the names of their respective founders. The gentry and primitive merchants of Manchester had their share in providing the *materiel* for that magnificent temple, the pride of many generations, and the history of which is closely intertwined not only with the annals of the town, but with the most interesting epochs in our national records. During the Wardenship of George West, between the years 1518 and 1535, it is stated that "the town was increasing in opulence and wealth." The Reformation was in its infancy, and the flame of religious dissension burnt fiercely. George Collyer, the successor of West in the Wardenship, refused to acknowledge Henry VIII. as the head of the Church, and his spirit seems to have pervaded a large proportion of the lower order, since it has been well observed, that "as most of the great families in the vicinity of the town continued long to be rigid Catholics, their example and influence would have great weight with the populace." In 1536 a law was passed against the "wakes," but the enactment was little respected in this county, which had always been famed for the love of such sports. The economists of our day will wonder to hear that the expense of these wakes, which, before the passing of the unpopular act, were held in the Churches, and afterwards in the Church-yards, was defrayed by the Churchwardens, who made special collections from house to house for that object. The priests of Lancashire seem to have offered violent opposition to Henry's measures, and we read of two or three being hanged as examples to

their brethren.* In the reign of Edward III. a bridge over the Irwell was planted on the spot occupied by the existing one; and, according to the usage of those times, a chapel or oratory was built in its centre, that prayers might be offered up for its founder.

There exist but scanty materials for calculating the extent, three hundred years ago, of a community which has since grown into such astounding importance; but it may be conjectured that the town had already attained a great increase since the time when the baronial hall was the centre of fashion and gaiety,—a sort of mimic court, to which the youth of the surrounding country resorted to seek tuition in the chivalric exercises of the day, and whence the poor inhabitants of the town itself received their chief subsistence. Mention has already been made of the privileges granted by the early Barons to the town's people, which, no doubt, tended to increase their numbers, though not by a very rapid augmentation. So late as the year 1366, the Sheriff of Lancashire being required to cause the return of representatives to Parliament, from boroughs of sufficient importance to be burdened with that unnecessary and expensive obligation (as it was then considered), reports that the cities or boroughs in the county, "by reason of their inability, low condition, or poverty," could not undertake it. But thirty years seem to have produced a vast change. For a short time, Manchester enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. Hollingworth states that by statute 32 Henry VIII. this was "one of the seven of all the cathedrals, collegiate, parish churches, hospitalls, or chappells, wch were allowed and taken to bee

* Perhaps the insurrection which broke out in the twenty-eighth year of Mary's reign, and which is known as the "Pilgrimage of Grace," originated partly in the attachment of the people to their ancient games and ceremonials. The Earl of Derby, being required to take up arms against them, attacked them with forces raised in Lancashire and Cheshire, and "they were brought to peace and quiet, though they were a very great number out of Cumberland, Westmorland and the north parts of Lancashire."

places of privilege and tuition for terme of life for all and singular offenders and malefactors, except wilfull murther, rape, burglary, robbery by the highway or in houses, felonious burning of houses, and their abettors. But within a yeare or two the sanctuary being found prejudicial to the wealth, credit, greate occupyings, and good order of the sayde towne, (in wch towne, sayth the statute, it is expedient that honest, true, and credible persons, and not any manner of light person or persons, should inhabit) by occasioning idlenesse, unlawfull games, unthriftinesse, and other enormyties in the labourers, servants, and others of the sayde towne; and because divers thefts, and robberies, and felonies were comited, and the towne not walled nor had any Maior, Sheriffe, Bayliffe, or other head officer then the steward of the Lord of the Manor, nor any prison or goal, the sayde Act of Parliament was annulled and the sanctuary remoued to West Chester, wch had no such trade of merchandise, and had a strong goale, a Maior, Bayliffes, &c." The statute here referred to, (33 Henry VIII.) by which this change was effected, describes in minute terms the kind of trade that had grown up in the town. It recites, among other considerations, that the town was "well inhabited, distinguished for its trade, both in linens and woollens," that "the inhabitants have obtained riches and wealthy livings, and have employed many artificers and poor folks," causing by their strict and true dealing "the resort of many strangers from Ireland and elsewhere, with linen, yarn, wool, and other necessary wares for making of cloth, to be sold there." As a further argument for the transfer the Act sets forth the necessity for the linen and yarn to lie out night and day "for the space of one half year," "to be whited before it can be made into cloth, and the woollen cloth then made must hang upon the tenter to be dried before it can be dressed up." The Act states further, that "many strangers inhabiting in other townships have

used customarily to resort to the said town with a great number of cottons to be uttered and sold to the inhabitants," "whereby many poor people have been well set to work, as well with dressing and greazing of the said cotton, as with putting to size the same," &c., all which processes and their consequent advantages are justly considered to be jeoparded by the resort of "light and evil-disposed persons" to the town, which the privilege of sanctuary greatly encouraged; the Act, therefore, authorised its removal to Chester, in accordance, as it would seem, with the wish of the industriously-disposed citizens of Manchester.

The town in that age was, according to Camden, "of greate account for certaine woollen clothes there wrought and in greate request, comonly called Manchester cottons," and an Act was consequently passed in the 5th. and 6th. Edward VI., for regulating the weight and dimensions of "Lancashire and Cheshire cottons." It may fairly be inferred, then, that Manchester had even now attained to considerable eminence in those pursuits which have eventually caused her to be regarded almost as the centre of English commerce; and although the civil dissensions of England, in this and the succeeding century, operated injuriously upon her, they were merely like a passing cloud, darkening for a moment but not permanently obscuring her rising greatness.

The good and evil influences of the ecclesiastical Reformation, to which the base appetites of Henry VIII. had providentially been made to contribute, were largely felt in this town and throughout the county. In the first year of Edward VI. the College was dissolved, and the College-house, being taken into the King's possession, eventually fell into the hands of the Derby family. This decisive blow would no doubt be highly gratifying to one portion of the community, and equally disheartening to another; upon the whole, although a vast mass of the

ignorant (and in those days they were indeed ignorant) still clung to the ancient Church, the doctrines of the Reformation made good progress. In the year 1550 John Bradford, who had abandoned the field of war for that of divinity, in which latter pursuit he was particularly patronised by Ridley, made a circuit through this district of Lancashire, preaching the Reformation in Manchester, Eccles, Prestwich, Middleton, Radcliffe, Ashton, Stockport, Mottram, Wilmslow, Bolton, Bury, Wigan, Liverpool, and the "city of West Chester." In the year 1555, he was pitted against Dr. Pendlebury, an individual who was maintained out of the revenues of the dissolved College, and had recanted in Manchester in Edward's reign, but on Mary's accession relapsed into Popery. These champions appear to have held a zealous if not a learned disputation here, on the respective merits of the old and the new system. They afterwards figured on a wider scene. Pendlebury, who was "a fat, bigg man," "overselfe-confidently" declared, "I will see the utmost droppe of this grease of mine molten away, and the last gobbet of this flesh consumed to ashes," before he would abandon the reformed doctrine to which he was now allied. The fervour of his newly-awakened affections, however, had time to cool; and when, in Mary's brief day, the alternative of death or recantation was presented, the weakness of the flesh gained the victory, and he once more preached the doctrines of Rome. Not so with his antagonist Bradford. The terrors of excommunication were hurled against him in vain; he was taken, imprisoned, and doomed to the faggot; still his spirit quailed not, but fearlessly he met the torturing death by which Mary and her abettors strove to extirpate the "damnable heresy." Prior to his martyrdom, Bradford wrote to his mother in Manchester a beautiful valedictory epistle, which still exists.* It was at

* It may be found in the College Library, in a small black-letter volume entitled "Letters of Maister John Bradford, a faythfull Minister and a syngular

first decreed that the scene of his ministerings should be that of his sufferings also, and that he should be burnt in Manchester, but the project was abandoned. He was held the most pious of all the Martyrs.—Another person who figured in Manchester in this reign was one Elias (or Ellys) who arrogated the character of a prophet, and obtained some credit here, contrary to the standard maxim; but venturing to London he was thrown into gaol as an imposter, and died after an imprisonment of about three years.

It is useless to advert further to the miseries of those distracted times: suffice it to say, that on the death of Mary, the "scourge of Protestantism," the joy diffused among the disciples of the new creed in Manchester was enhanced by the fact that many Protestants who had been incarcerated in the College were released from confinement.

Soon after her accession, Queen Elizabeth erected a Commissioners' Court of forty-four to complete the Reformation, under whose direction the College of Manchester, which hitherto had been only a local institution, had its sphere of operation extended, by being constituted the College of Lancashire to train youths for the ministry and otherwise aid the extension of Protestantism. Still, however, the Roman Catholics were a very numerous body, and it is believed that among the influences which induced a more general adherence to Popery in this county than in others, was the abolition of the games, which, as already stated, were eagerly pursued by the humbler classes of the northern districts.* In Manchester, the Earls of

pyllar of Christe's Church: by whose greate trauailes and diligence in preaching and planting the syncerity of the Gospel, by whose most godly and innocent lyfe, and by whose long and payneful imprisonments for the maintenance of the truth, the kyngdom of God was not a little aduanced: who also at last most valiatly and cherefully gaue his blood for the same. The 4 day of July. In the yere of our Lord 1553."

* So lately as 1792 the authorities put forth a notice prohibiting the throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday, a sport which no doubt had been handed down from the earliest times.

Derby* and Huntingdon, the Bishop of Chester, and others of the Commissioners appointed to forward the Reformation, issued a special order for suppressing "pipers, minstrels, bear and bull baiting" on the Sunday, as well as "superfluous and superstitious ringing," drunkenness, &c. On the other hand, those who did embrace the reformed doctrine seized upon its principles with unbridled avidity, and the consequence was that the Manchester "puritans" became a powerful phalanx.

Throughout the whole of Elizabeth's reign, but especially during the years of the Scottish Queen's imprisonment, religious rancour prevailed to an unnatural and baneful degree in Lancashire. Whilst the Queen was bent upon purifying the land from Popery, the faithful disciples of Rome were not merely resolved to retain the ground they still held, but if possible to regain that which they had lost. Plots and rumours of plots against the Queen and the Commonwealth were constantly afloat, and they again, by a not unnatural re-action, led to further restrictions on the part of the Government. In the year 1580, a new commission was issued to proceed "more strictly" against the Papists. Heavy fines were levied under its authority against recusants (non-payers being imprisoned in Halton Castle, Cheshire); English parents were commanded to recal their children from foreign seminaries; and Dr. Chadderton, Warden of Manchester, was required to make a list of all recusants for the Commissioners. The two celebrated Jesuits, Parsons and Campion, made Lancashire their abode for some time; and if confessions upon the rack be of any value, it seems that the late Warden of Christ's College, in Manchester, as well as other inhabitants of the town, received and harboured them. Even plans to assassinate

* At this time the Earl of Derby lived at Aldport Lodge (in Deansgate), to which a park was attached.

the English Queen found abettors and instruments; Charnock, a gentleman of Lancashire, having engaged with others, in 1586, to go up to London and murder her Majesty. Many of the leading families of the county countenanced these machinations against their Sovereign. Sir Thomas and Sir Edward Stanley, sons of the Earl of Derby, and Sir Thomas Gerard, appear to have taken a very prominent share in them. The Queen's heart, however, was not to be subdued by terror; on the contrary, opposition nerved her for additional severities, of which a full share fell to the lot of Lancashire. The recusants were removed from Cheshire hither, and were lodged in the Salford Bridge Chapel, (now converted into a prison) in Radcliffe Hall, (a house situate in Pool Fold, since occupied by the Patten family, and in more modern days converted into the "Sun Inn,") and in the New Fleet, on Hunt's Bank. This structure, which was the chief recipient of recusants, has very lately been taken down to advance the improvements now making in that quarter of the town. It was the regular prison for the hundred of Salford, but though its interior was crowded with victims, the desired success did not attend this system of religious warfare. Among the suffering recusants were—Sir J. Southeworth, J. Townley, Esq., Rev. James Bell, of Warrington, Lady Egerton, of Ridley, James Leybourne, Esq., John Finch, Esq., Donna Alana, &c.

A double measure of severity was meted to the recusants, in their being compelled to defray from their own estates the expenses of the prisons in which they were confined; and it is recorded of Mr. Worsley, governor of the Fleet, that he managed to reap a golden harvest out of the pockets of his prisoners during the disturbed times. For their services in the crisis, the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of Chester (the latter of whom then lived in Manchester, but removed to Chester shortly afterwards, in

consequence of some disagreement between his servants and the town's people,) received the thanks of the Queen.

In the year 1574 the "Common of Collyhurst was enclosed and lett to such as chose to give for it iiiis. the aker by yeares, and twenty shillings fine aforehand." In 1578 the College of Manchester was re-founded. For several years the ministers of this Church had been in bad odour with the people, who frequently attacked them under the persuasion that they were leagued with those minions of the Court, many of whom professed a horror of Popery only that they might share her spoils. Thus advantage had been taken of the state of the times to injure the revenues of the College, by granting long leases of lands at unreasonable rates; and it is stated that the Traffords then obtained a ninety-years grant of the tithes of Stretford, Trafford and half of Chorlton, as well as the power, ever since enjoyed, of appointing the Collegiate Clerk. At length, an appeal was made to the Lord Treasurer and Walsingham which proved effectual, although the Queen was not held wholly guiltless of participating the profits of these proceedings. At the date of the new charter granted to the Collegiate Church, the population of Manchester was calculated at 10,000 souls. A register had been commenced in 1573, and it is believed that the recent growth of the town was attributable in a considerable degree to the migrations from the Low Countries, consequent on the Duke of Alva's atrocities; England being the favourite resort of the emigrants, and Manchester a district selected for their manufacturing pursuits. Thus it is that the miseries and impoverishment of one country tend to the happiness and aggrandisement of another.*

In 1584 the Queen ordered that certain Papists of Lancashire, already named, should be tried at the assize for

* In the year 1578 we find an extraordinary demand by the Churchwardens of nine pounds from the inhabitants "for destroying of crowes."

recusancy. They were found guilty of the imputed offence, and on the 20th. April Bell and Finch were executed at Lancaster, Leybourne at Manchester, and their heads were exposed on the summit of the Collegiate Church. But even these extreme remedies failing, Elizabeth had recourse to the expedient of enjoining more active preaching on the part of the clergy, who some time before, in compliance with the wishes of the Bishop, had commenced a "public exercise" every second Thursday in the month, at which "all parsons, vicars, curates, readers and schoolmasters within the Deanery" were required to attend. The pulpit of the Collegiate Church was the arena from which were uttered some of the fiercest Philippics and most potent arguments against Popery that distinguished even those days of mental fecundity.

The entire country continued in a most unsettled state. In the year 1588 a great panic was caused by a rumour that a large army of Papists had actually marched as far as Swinton Moor, to attack the town. The report was a mere phantom of the brain, but it tends to shew the constant fever of alarm and disquiet in which men's minds were kept. In the preparations to oppose the great Spanish armada, this county was required to furnish its quota, which consisted of 2375 armed men, 2495 unarmed, and 600 unarmed labourers: of these Manchester sent forth "Corseletts, vi; Pyks, vi; Curriers, ii; and Morrians, ii." Notwithstanding severe remedies had already been applied, (not less than 800 recusants having been brought to trial in this county alone) Elizabeth still felt herself in a dangerous and precarious situation. She had now not only the Papists to contend against, but that other more active, more intelligent, and equally uncompromising sect, the Puritans, who, instead of the secret weapons of assassination and conspiracy, called out the auxiliary energies of the press, pouring over the land the publications of the Martin

Marprelate school. One of these presses was seized in Newton-lane, and all authors who could be found were executed.

Thus encompassed on every side, the Queen, in the year 1593, passed an Act more severe than any of its forerunners, its provisions being levelled equally at Papists and Puritans. "Had it not (says Hume) been imposed by the Queen's authority, it was certainly in that respect much contrary to the private sentiments and inclinations of the majority in the House of Commons." It subjected recusants above sixteen years of age who neglected attendance on divine worship to the successive penalties of imprisonment, banishment, and death as felons, without benefit of clergy. The terrible operation of this enactment throughout the kingdom is matter of history. There is every reason to suppose that Lancashire participated to the full the severities which it sanctioned; but so far from having subdued the temper or reduced the numbers either of the Papist or of the Puritanical party, it appears only to have embittered the temper of the latter, and to have instigated them to retaliate, as they did, in the reign of Charles the First. The political troubles of Manchester were enhanced by visitations of a trying character. In 1565 there was "a sore sicknesse" in and about the town, "of which very many died:" 1586 was remarkable for a great dearth in the county, which the Bishop of Chester and others attempted to remedy by fixing a standard price of bread. Two years afterwards Hollingworth states that "there died of the parishioners in one monthe of Aprill neere 70 persons:" the same authority records that in 1594 "the sicknesse" prevailed at Failsworth; and in the next year he writes that "the Lord visited the town (as 40 years before and 40 years after) with a sore pestilence: there died about 1000 persons." An instance of extraordinary ministerial diligence at this time is mentioned of a clergyman who

continued to preach in the town during the worst ravages of the plague, "so long as he durst, by reason of the unrulinesse of infected persons and want of government; and then he went and preached in a field neere to Shooters' Brooke, the townespeople being on one syde him and the countrey people on another." Of this visitation memorials exist in the still-remembered "plague stones" at Stretford and elsewhere, to which the inhabitants carried money, to be deposited, in payment for the provision brought by the farming population. The deaths were increased from 188 to 1078, in consequence of which Sir R. Mossley appropriated lands at Collyhurst for the interment of those dying by the plague, and as the site of lazar-houses in case of a future visitation.* On a former occasion the ground now connected with Didsbury chapel had been similarly consecrated as the last resting-place of those whom the pestilence destroyed. In 1631 there seems to have been a partial return of the epidemic: to apply once more the simple language of Hollingworth, "the Lord sent his destroying angell into an inne in Manchester, on which died Richard Merriott and his wife, the Mr. and Dame of the house, and all that were in it, or went into it for certaine weekes together, till at the last they burned or buried all the goods in the house; and yet in midst of iudgment did remember mercy, for no person else was that yeare touched with the infection.—In 1616 the towne was visited by an extraordinary greate flood, called, from the day, 'Lambard's flood,' in which the waters suddenly rose — yards plumme above the ordinary course, so that men stood upon Salford Bridge and laded up water with a little piggin. It is an easy matter with God (adds the historian) to drowne a towne, yea a world." In 1633 a more extraordinary phenomenon than this occurred. The moss

* It is understood that when the cholera recently raged here, an attempt was made once more to render the property at Collyhurst available.

(Chat Moss, it is presumed,) "rose up out of its place, moved a great distance, carrying trees, stone-troughs, &c. before it, and committing apparently much devastation: it filled the brookes and rivers, slew the fish, blackn'd the water, made some fruitful land barren."

CHAPTER II.

From the accession of James the First may be dated the active development of that religio-political spirit which eventually led to results so important to this nation. Gifted with considerable powers, and prompted by the best inclinations, one of the first acts of James was to annul many of those exclusive privileges, granted by his predecessor, which had fettered the enterprize of his people and interfered injuriously with the trade of Manchester and other towns. But in this as in every change to which he and his successors consented, he stands liable to the charge of having done just enough to excite hope and too little to satisfy reasonable desires. In dealing with religious matters he was even less fortunate: he presided over a well-meant, but foolish and unprofitable, disputation at Hampton Court, between the Bishops and the non-conformists, the only result of which was to raise expectations which could never be gratified, and consequently to render more bitter the hostility of the sectarians. This conference was attended by Dr. Chadderton, D.D., a Manchester man of some celebrity.

In 1618 the King visited Lancashire, and made a short sojourn at Hoghton Tower; during which time, learning no doubt the injurious effect of the severe restrictions upon popular sports, he took occasion to modify them, but without much apparent benefit on the one hand, whilst on the other he greatly offended the Puritans. An amusing anecdote is recorded of Dr. R. Murrey, who was

installed Warden of Manchester about this period, through the mediation of some friendly Scottish Lords at Court. In addition to being a "great pluralist," he appears to have had mental disqualifications for his high office, which, however, he did not often exhibit in Manchester, having only preached twice in the town during his Wardenship; first from Genesis, and afterwards, by a bound, from a text in Revelations, which caused it to be remarked that in his preachings he had "begun and ended the Bible." This great pluralist, discoursing on one occasion before royalty, selected as his text the words "I am not ashamed of the Gospel," whereby he gave the learned monarch an opportunity of rebuking him, when he came to kiss his Majesty's hand. "Thou art not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," said the monarch, "but by —— the Gospel of Christ may be ashamed of thee." The retort was more just than dignified.

The eventful reign of Charles I., a period fraught with some cheering and many painful recollections, at length commenced. The nation had arrived at that condition when a collision between the opposing parties in the state could scarcely have been averted, save by some miraculous intervention. It is not surprising, when a Queen like Elizabeth had been baffled in all her endeavours to keep down, in its infancy, the spirit of hostility to the national institutions as they then existed in Church and State, that a King like Charles I. should fail in a similar endeavour, when time had strengthened and embittered long-existing animosities. The Puritans, and not the Papists, were now the objects of jealousy. This party, under whose banners were ranged many of the beneficed clergy, raged so fiercely in Manchester that, in 1632, a paper inciting the people to open rebellion, in consequence of the unfriendly spirit manifested by Government towards the Puritans, was posted

on the Collegiate Church doors. It was entitled "A little melancholic treason extracted from a distracted and simple soul," and was of course forthwith pulled down and transmitted to the Privy Council. The ancient family of the Traffords joined, with apparent cordiality, the advocates of the Reformation in the reign of Henry VIII., and subsequently continued strenuously to uphold the new ecclesiastical arrangements until the reign of Charles; when, in 1632, Sir Cecil Trafford relapsed to the Catholic Church, in whose bosom his successors have ever since continued. In 1635 the King re-founded the College in Manchester, enjoining particularly, in the charter, that the Warden and Fellows should thenceforward reside in the town. Prior to this event the clergy had been divided among themselves, at a time when Puritanism was making rapid progress, and when, consequently, union and activity were on their parts especially desirable. Richard Heyrick, the then Warden, was more jealous of Popery than of Puritanism, and appears to have taken frequent occasion to denounce the former from the pulpit. Manchester, he said, had become the "Goshen of this Egypt:" "great men (referring to Sir Cecil Trafford) have followers of their vices as of their persons; and when they please to be idolaters, their children, and servants, and tenants, their poor kindred, and idolizing neighbours, will to the mass with them." The Papists were closely organized in Lancashire; the clergy knew it; and the denunciations of their creed from the Protestant pulpits were proportionately loud and frequent. There was, too, a continued apprehension of those secret plots, so rife in the reign of Mary, suspicion of which had been revived by the gunpowder treason in the time of James. The anniversary of his deliverance was still strictly observed by the people, whilst to the clergy it gave opportunity for extraordinary fulminations. On one of

these occasions Heyrick, taking as his text the striking words of St. Paul, "Brethren stand fast," glanced briefly but forcibly at the machinations of Fawkes and his associate conspirators:—"The knife was at the throat, the dagger at the breast, the powder in the barrel, the match burning in the hand, and there was the villain ready to give fire,—but God delivered us: they perished in their treason, and let their memories perish with them."

The events of the fifteen years which elapsed from the accession of Charles to the outbreak of the great rebellion are familiar as household terms. It will suffice here to state, that Lancashire equally with other counties, and Manchester as one of the chief towns, suffered under the oppressive measures to which favoured councillors advised the King; that in the Dutchy was planted a branch of the iniquitous Star Chamber; and that the bitterness of spirit every where engendered by these proceedings suffered no mitigation amongst us. Party politics ran "mountains high," and made the subsequent conflict more of a local than a general struggle. In the preparations for the ill-fated Scottish expeditions of the King, Sir Cecil Trafford was appointed to levy troops in Lancashire; and when, in July, 1640, Charles experienced some reverses and retreated, an order for public fasting and humiliation was issued in Manchester. The religious devotions at the Collegiate Church terminated on the occasion with an eloquent discourse by the Warden, Heyrick, who, preaching from the text, "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem," feelingly dwelt upon the evils of social conflict. "War (he said) is only sweet to them that are ignorant of it. Our kingdom hath enjoyed a longer time of peace than some kingdoms have; our age hath not been roused with the barking of uncouth wolves; the midnight drum hath not frightened our sleep; the sounding trumpet hath not deaft our ears; our beacons have not been fired, our ships

arrested or our walls manned; our towns have not been ransacked, our houses ruined, our women ravished, or our infants dashed against the stones; we have not sowed and the stranger reaped; we have not built and the enemy possessed; we have not been confounded with strange languages; but peace hath been within our walls and plenteousness within our dwellings—Peace, the daughter of the Gospel of Peace—Plenty, the daughter of Peace—Peace, the glory of Heaven, the joy of the whole world. Pray, then, for the peace of Jerusalem!"

Day by day shewed the impossibility of settling the multiplied causes of dispute between the King and his subjects by any means less dreadful than the sword. For this fearful alternative, therefore, each party prepared: arms were quietly collected in various parts of the country; and in Manchester the Earl of Derby allowed a room of the College for their reception. From the moment that the King quitted London for York, this nobleman took a leading part in the preparations for war. He appears to have been a man of great popularity, which his extraordinary vigour and energy enabled him to wield with such effect as to make him an object of jealousy to all the minions of the King. Thus his very offers of service subjected him to frequent unworthy slights. He spoke with great confidence of the loyalty of the men of the North, pledging himself to raise a force of 10,000 men in Lancashire alone. The King therefore determined to raise the royal standard at Warrington, and "his Lordship upon this resolve was despatched to Lancashire, to prepare for his Majesty's reception and to dispose the country to be ready for his service. Immediately on his return to Lancashire, he mustered the county in three places—on the heaths by Bury, by Ormskirk and by Preston, where at the least twenty thousand men appeared to him in each field, most whereof were well armed with pike, musket, or

other weapons, his Lordship intending to have done the same in Cheshire, and North Wales, where he was Lieutenant; but these things which by his Lordship were really intended for his Majesty's service, were by the envy, jealousy or prejudice of some at Court insinuated to serve other purposes; suggesting that the Earl was a popular man—that he was no favourer of the Court, but rather a male-content; that those noised musters which he had made were preindications of his ambitious designs; that it was dangerous trusting him with great power in his hands who too well knew his near alliance to the Crown; that his ancester, the Lord Stanley, though he appeared with Richard III, and gave his son George, Lord Strange, a pledge of his loyalty, yet turned the battle against him, and put the crown upon the head of Henry VII; that his uncle Ferdinand had declared too boldly his pretensions to the crown; that his lady was a Hugonot, bred up in the religion and principles of the Dutch, and that for those and other good reasons it was not safe for his Majesty to put himself too far into his hands, or trust him with too great a power. These invidious and injurious insinuations, notwithstanding the King's good inclinations towards him, so far prevailed and puzzled his council, that they persuaded the easy, good-natured King to change his resolution and to set up the royal standard at Nottingham, to divest the Earl of Derby of the Lieutenancy of Cheshire and Wales, and to join the Lord Rivers, newly made an Earl, in commission with him in Lancashire. This sudden and unexpected turn in his Majesty's council being signified to his Lordship from York, though at present it gave him some trouble and anxiety of mind, yet agreeable to his great temper he speedily recovered himself, and with great equanimity spoke to this effect: 'Let my master be happy, though I be miserable, and if they consult well for him, I shall not be much concerned what

becomes of me. My wife, my children, my family and country are very dear unto me, but if my Prince and my religion be safe, I shall bless even my enemies who do well for them, though in my ruin.' Then, with the advice of his friends, whose council he always used in cases of difficulty, he despatched a gentleman to York, with letters to his Majesty, signifying that he had read the express of his Majesty's good pleasure, as he ought to do, with submission and due obedience; that though his enemies would not give him leave to serve his Majesty, they should never so far provoke him as to desert him; that if he might not, according to his birth and quality, be permitted to fight for him, he would never draw his sword against him; that he did submissively resign the Lieutenancies of Cheshire and North Wales to his Majesty's disposal, but besought him to take away that of Lancashire also, rather than subject him to the reproach and suspicion of a partner in that government. These letters, being received and perused by his Majesty and council, had only this effect, that the Lord Rivers was removed, and the Earl left in the single command of Lancashire. But the unkind and impolitic usage of this Noble Lord (though by him suffered with great resolution) was by the country, who had the greatest veneration for his family, highly resented, and proved of the greatest prejudice to his Majesty's affairs. Many gentlemen in the north, who were formerly well inclined to his Majesty's cause, seeing the contempt and ill-usage of the Earl of Derby, either sat still, or revolted to the Parliament with all their dependencies; suspecting, as it indeed fell out, that the Earl of Derby being laid aside the country would never follow any other commander, and that the King's interest would dwindle and be soon lost: and these divisions and disappointments, his Lordship tells us, made the ill-affected in Lancashire grow proud, and the meaner sort thought it

a fine thing to set up against the great ones; and the Parliament being quickly advertised of the unhappy circumstances and management of the King's affairs, immediately offered his Lordship what power and command he would accept in their service; which his Lordship rejected with scorn and indignation. Yet the same bait took with many others that formerly had no inclination to the puritanical faction; as Assheton of Middleton, Holland of Heaton, Holcroft of Holcroft, Heywood of Heywood, Birch of Birch, and several others, who, supposing on this slight of the Earl of Derby that the whole country would be at their devotion, took commissions from the Parliament, and with all speed garrisoned and fortified themselves in Manchester, the Parliament encouraging and assisting them with money and ammunition.

When the civil war actually commenced, Sir John Girlington was High Sheriff, and James Lord Strange Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire and of Cheshire. Sir W. Fitton was appointed Collector of the Royal subsidies, whilst Lord Wharton was selected as Lord Lieutenant for the Parliament and Commander of the Lancashire Militia, to organize which force the Parliament nominated as a Committee—Sir T. Stanley, Mr. R. Assheton of Middleton, Mr. P. Egerton of Shaw, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. Hyde, of Denton. In Manchester the royalists were limited in number, but among them were some of the principal families—the Mossleys of Hough End, the Prestwiches of Hulme, the Stanleys of Broughton, &c. The Warden, Heyrick, busied himself in a praiseworthy (if sincere) attempt to avert by negotiation the impending conflict, and for this purpose drew up a mediatory petition to the King, which was signed by sixty-four knights and esquires, fifty-five divines, seven hundred and forty gentlemen, and seven thousand freeholders in these districts. It was presented by Mr. James Bradshawe, of

Bradshawe, to the King at York; but his Majesty did not reply on the moment. His answer was given in June, 1642, to the High Sheriff, to whom at the same time the commission of array was issued. The Sheriff called a meeting of the county at Preston Moor, where many thousand persons of the two parties assembled, and a rather stormy discussion was the result. Failing in this, the Sheriff seized the magazine at Preston; and Lord Strange (who with Lord Mollineux had attended the meeting) took the same step at Liverpool; whereupon Mr. Rigby, hastening to Manchester, called a meeting of the inhabitants, who were in great trepidation at a rumour that the King was uniting himself to the Papists, and a petition to Parliament was adopted praying the removal of the magazine from the town. At a second meeting, the Parliamentary Deputy Lieutenants resolved to call out the militia, and raise a regiment of foot to be commanded by Holland of Denton.* Hearing of these proceedings, Lord Strange collected an armed force which greatly terrified the pacific citizens of Manchester: all the shops were closed—the people of the surrounding hamlets flocked into the town—the new levies were actively trained, and the streets blockaded. His Lordship advanced, but halted at Bury to treat with parties sent from the Parliamentary Commissioners, to whom he proposed to place the disputed depôt under the custody of two honourable persons. This offer was refused, and "no other

* At one of these preliminary meetings the rate of pay for the soldiers was determined; namely—

FOOT.	s.	d.	HORSE.	s.	d.	DRAGOONERS.	s.	d.
Captain	10	0	Captain	16	0	Captain	12	0
Lieutenant	4	0	Lieutenant	8	0	Lieutenant	6	0
Ancient	3	0	Coronet	6	0	Coronet	4	0
Sergeant	1	6	Corporal	4	0	Sergeant	3	0
Drummer	1	3	Trumpeter	5	0	Corporal	2	0
Corporal	1	0	Private	2	6	Dragooneere	1	6
Private	0	9				Kettle Drum	2	0

To every Commissary 5s.

It was also agreed to impose a rate upon the county for defraying the expenses of 400 horse and 2000 foot, with ammunition, baggage waggons, &c. &c.

suspicion (says Dr. Hibbert) can therefore remain, but that the inhabitants of Manchester, after having declared openly for the Parliament, had begun to entertain ulterior designs not very creditable to their allegiance as subjects." This negotiation failing, Lord Strange dismissed the mass of his followers (a step in which he was imitated by his opponents) and retired to Wigan, where he met the Royal Commissioners, to whom he made his report, and his Majesty ordered, by proclamation at the Market Cross of Manchester, that a part of the munitions of war should go to Rochdale, a part to Bury, and the remainder still be deposited in the town. Lord Strange afterwards re-assembled his troops at Bury, and whilst he was lying there some of the inhabitants of Manchester, more moderate and conciliatory than the rest, invited him to a civic feast in their town. He came on the 15th. July, attended by the Sheriff and some of his followers, who by their indiscretion involved themselves in a broil with the people which ended in a fight, and some lives were lost. News of this squabble was conveyed with all haste to London, and being swelled into the dimensions of a drawn battle by the Parliamentarians, it was published as

The beginning of
Civil warres
in
England,
or
Terrible
News from
the
North.

The civil war takes its date from this obscure occurrence. The King in the next month raised his standard at Nottingham, to the disappointment of his adherents in Lancashire, Warrington having, as already stated, first been selected to enjoy that questionable honor. The change

appears to have been productive of some detriment to the King's service, as it is stated that "the country did not come in as was expected;" whereupon "the King began now to reflect on the ill usage of the Earl of Derby, and, by an express under his own hand, desired him to raise what forces he could in Lancashire, and come with them to him. To this his Lordship answered that the rebels had seized Manchester, that many of the county had joined them, and others had declared for a loose and undutiful neutrality; that the face of things was greatly altered by his Majesty's march another way, and that he could not now flatter his Majesty with the access of such aids as he might have done a few months past." The Earl, however, raised and armed three regiments of foot and three troops of horse, which were about to march to join the royal army at Shrewsbury, when "his Majesty, guessing the dangerous consequence that might ensue by leaving a nursery of rebellion behind him at Manchester, ordered those forces to attack that place, and requested the Earl, then with his Majesty, to give direction to Col. Gilbert Gerrard, an old soldier, to draw before the town. The Colonel obeyed his order, but the waters being then so swelled, he found it difficult to fix commodious posts for his horse and foot, which occasioned some delay in the intended attack of the town, and therefore the Earl himself was, by his Majesty's special command, sent thither from Shrewsbury to give a speedy onset, and, whether he carried the town or not, to march up to the camp. The Earl had not been four hours before the town ere he summoned them to submit to the King's clemency, and to give up the place upon honorable terms; but they, with great obstinacy, refused all offers of mercy; on which his Lordship gave orders for a storm upon the town the next morning at four o'clock, but about twelve his Lordship received letters from his Majesty, intimating that the Earl

of Essex was at the head of the rebels, and now marching from London towards him with a formidable army; that he stood in need of those forces under his Lordship; and that, if the town was not carried, he should not hazard any of them by an assault; that, if he carried the battle against Essex, those small garrisons would fall of themselves, and that his Lordship should, on the receipt of those letters, forthwith advance to him with what forces he had." His Lordship "made no doubt to have gained the place by an easy assault, and thought it would highly reflect upon his honor to quit it *re-infecta;*" but he submitted at once to the instructions of the King, and marched to Shrewsbury, where he was again subjected to an indignity, his enemies having so far wrought upon "his Majesty's too easy and credulous temper by secret, unjust and malicious whispers," as to induce him to take from the Earl the command of his own troops, under the plea that his presence in Lancashire was necessary to prevent the growth of disaffection and check the progress of the rebels. Encouraged by this unworthy treatment of so zealous a nobleman, the Parliamentary party in Manchester caused a communication to be made from head quarters in London to the Earl, importing "that he could not but be very sensible of the indignity put upon him at Court by the King's evil councillors; that those, his enemies, were the enemies of the nation; that they struck at religion and all good men, and would permit none but Papists, or people Popishly affected, to be near his Majesty; that it was the whole intent of the Parliament to remove men of such desperate principles from his person, and to secure the true Protestant religion; that if his Lordship would engage in the good cause [of the Parliament] he should have command equal to his own greatness or any of his ancestors." To the bearer of this proposal his Lordship indignantly replied, "Pray tell the gentlemen

at Manchester, and let them tell the gentlemen at London, when they hear I turn traytor I shall harken to their propositions; till then, if I receive any other papers of this nature, it shall be at the peril of him that brings them." The cruel treatment afterwards experienced by the Earl of Derby, at the hands of the Republicans, was no doubt in some degree attributable to the animosity excited in their breasts by his contumelious rejection of their offered alliance.

In September, Lord Strange was impeached by the Lower House for his participation in the Manchester affair, and Sirs J. Girlington, G. Middleton and E. Fitton were summoned to its bar. Lord Wharton marched the Parliamentary levies into the town, which Lord Strange was once more threatening to attack, and as, the internal peace of the whole country being now irreparably violated, every hour was fraught with danger and alarm, the inhabitants came to the resolution of having the town scientifically fortified. For this purpose Colonel Roseworm, a native of Germany, (a second Dalgetty) was engaged to exercise his military genius in the service of Manchester. The enormous sum of thirty pounds was subscribed by as many inhabitants, and the German mercenary, though violently opposed by the Royalists, set about his task with all the ardour of an enthusiast in the butchering art. The works of mud and clay and rusty chains were yet incomplete, when news arrived that Lord Strange was approaching with four thousand foot, two hundred dragoons, one hundred horse, and seven pieces of ordnance. His Lordship, accompanied by Lord Mollineux, was yet at Warrington, twenty miles off, but the very mention of a soldier seems to have been enough to strike terror into the souls of our forefathers: bells were rung; the town's forces under the command of Captain Radcliffe, of Pool

Fold, and a hundred and fifty auxiliaries furnished by the Asshetons of Middleton, under command of Captain Bradshawe, were called out; ammunition was collected from Ashton-under-Lyne, Ancoats-hall, and other places in which there chanced to be a deposit;—in short, the men of Manchester were growing almost valorous again, when the besieging forces were retarded by the breaking of a carriage-wheel! But the respite was only from Saturday to Sunday, for on this latter day, at nine o'clock A.M., Lord Strange actually approached, firing the houses on his route. Dividing his force, his Lordship marched along the south side of the town, near Sir Edward Mossley's "Lodge," whilst the second division skirted the opposite bank of the river by Salford, which was said to have been "made a stalking horse" by the besiegers. On Monday about noon, some attempt at compromise having failed, the attack was renewed. The principal effort of the besiegers was made on the side of Deansgate, which did not then extend beyond Back King-street. This was opposed by Bradshawe, whilst a second assault was simultaneously made by Lord Strange on Salford Bridge, (then the only way across the river) which was resisted by the German Colonel, who prided himself on having kept his assailants at bay, albeit he had to detach twenty of his men to the aid of Bradshawe. The town's people seem to have fought right valorously: they were for the most part Puritans; and, doing every thing in the name of the Lord, their zeal rendered them insensible to danger. The besiegers were driven back, with little slaughter on either side, but two houses on and near the bridge (that of Sir E. Mossley being one) were burnt down. On the following day Lord Strange beat a parley; and having proposed an accommodation, the inhabitants claimed an interval to consider his terms, which was granted, until his Lordship discovered that the delay was only desired to afford time for

a hundred and fifty auxiliaries from Bolton, commanded by Colonel Holland, to march into town. He thereupon beat to arms, advanced against the "trotters" of Bolton, drove them like sheep back to their homes, and on the next day his first offers, and a subsequent one to withdraw on having a hundred muskets delivered up, having been rejected, he made a second furious charge upon the defenders of Salford Bridge, but was repulsed by the troops stationed in the church-yard, who from their situation were almost free from danger themselves, whilst they had complete command of their opponents. In this affair Captain Standish was shot. Roseworm, in his account of the action, says "The enemy plaid at us with his great pieces, which being a strange noise and terror to my raw men, sixteen of them took their heels; the rest, some for fear of my drawn sword, others gallantly resolving rather to dye than to forsake me, stuck close to me and to the safety of their town." Convinced of the hopelessness of his enterprize, or called away by domestic concerns, (his father, the Earl of Derby, being on the point of death) Lord Strange withdrew his forces on Friday, September 30th., and on the next day made an exchange of prisoners. The town declared that they had lost only four killed and four wounded. The houses, however, were much damaged, and plunder to the amount of £10,000 (a vast sum in those days) was said to have been carried off by the royalists. The republican townspeople attributed their happy deliverance to the special intervention of the Lord in their favour, and, as an evidence of miraculous interposition, a story was told of a bullet having struck one of the elect on the lip without causing any pain or even breaking the skin. Religious cant was carried, indeed, to the most ridiculous excess by the votaries of Parliament. In a publication bearing the serio-comic title of "Jehovah Jireh, God in the mount, or England's Parliamentary

Chronicle," (written apparently by some "Praise-God-Bare-Bones") the Mancunians are eulogized in the most fulsome style for their warlike achievements during the siege and in other encounters. They are spoken of as "the honest-hearted and most courageous Manchesterians," "the principal men in the kingdom, next to the most famous and renowned citie of London, that fight most prosperously for God and true religion." Of course these valorous souls were in special favour with the God of Battles, the extent of whose paternal intervention was reduced to arithmetical calculation. "The soldiers in the town (says the aforenamed Chronicle) from first to last had prayers and singing of psalms daily at the streets' end, most of them being honest and religious men, and of very civil and inoffensive conversation, who came out of conscience of their oath and protestation, and the inhabitants and townsmen were very kind and respective to the souldiers that thus assisted them, and all things were common among them, and the gentlemen in the town made bullets night and day. The souldiers were most resolute and courageous, and feared nothing so much as a parley. It was even admirable and wonderful, and might be thought a thing almost impossible, that so many musket and cannon bullets should be shot at the town and people therein, and yet so little harm to persons or things in the town. For there could not be less, on probable conjecture, than 3 or 4000 bullets shot from the enemie, small and great, and very near as many from the Towne, yet, as was said before, not above four men slain by all their shot, and only as many wounded. * * * Now these and many the like visible expressions of God's providence and protection did so encourage them that (as some of themselves said) they went as merrily to meet their enemies in the hottest skirmishes as to a feast, and many of them

were heard to say to one another, when they went on couragiously, 'Through the name of the Lord we shall destroy them. They fall down flat, but we doe rise and stand up stedfastly by our God.'" In another place the puritanical Chronicler, adverting once more to the exploits of the Manchester troops, confidently asks—"And can we then much wonder that God hath so admirably and wonderfully protected and preserved this towne, and made it so prosperous and successfull, for these many moneths together, even to this very day; since the Lord himself hath long ago saide it, and in all ages, and now also at this time, made it goode, 'Them that honor me (as Manchester hath done) I will honor; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed of me!'" Lord Strange's forces were diminished by three hundred men; some of his officers were killed, and three of them were interred at Didsbury. Parliament directed a public thanksgiving for the deliverance of the town from the hands of the Philistines, and ordered that all prisoners should either be cast into dungeons or sent up to London to be specially dealt with; and they further prohibited the Feoffees of the Manchester School from renewing a lease of the town's mill to Mr. Prestwiche, on the ground that he was a royalist. Sir A. Radcliffe, of Ordsall Hall, having been taken soon after these events, in Essex, was committed to the Tower for his share in the siege of Manchester. On the other hand, Charles having issued his commission to Sir W. Gerrard and Sir C. Trafford to raise forces in Lancashire, many Catholics joined his standard, and thereby imparted fresh rancour to his opponents, who saw in this connexion a confirmation of their long-cherished suspicion that Charles was at heart a Papist. In November, new fortifications were added to the town; and, under the Speaker's warrant, four pieces of brass ordnance, com-

manded by R. Assheton, Esq.,* were ordered for its protection. The garrison was felt as a disagreeable tax upon the persons of the Puritans, and it was presently determined that the estates of the "delinquents" were the most proper treasury wherefrom to defray the charge of its maintenance. They were taxed accordingly. Parliament had previously offered "satisfaction after 8 per cent.," to a Committee whom they selected to receive it, to such parties as would advance money for that purpose. The gold did not flow very freely; the inhabitants, however, offered to raise some "dragooners" to fight in the good cause. On the 2d. December, Sir C. Trafford fell into the hands of his enemies in Manchester.

As the town was now free from its assailants, two companies of the Manchester regiment embarked in "foreign" service and marched to Wigan, where they suffered a defeat; but after sundry fastings and prayers another expedition was ordered, which was more successful, a splendid victory having been achieved, December 24, at Chowbent, in consequence of which Leigh was given up to the victors. On the 12th. January, 1643, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Parliamentary General of the North, occupied Manchester with his troops, and there remained till the 21st., when with two thousand five hundred foot and twenty-eight troops of horse he marched to the relief of Northwich. In this expedition the Manchester troops committed great plunder. Fairfax‡ was succeeded

* The Asshetons were a powerful family, having "the lives and properties of their neighbours at their disposal." In Barratt's MS. it is stated that a gallows was erected near the Hall, and that not many years ago handcuffs were still hanging from the walls. One of the family was styled the Black Knight, and it is recorded by the same learned authority that there was formerly a custom at Ashton-under-Lyne of making the effigy of a man on Easter Monday, placing it on a lean horse and shooting at it with guns and pistols. This poor martyr was christened "the Black Knight."

‡ There is a tradition that this noted General was at his death secretly interred in the parish church of Ashton-under-Lyne, to avoid the exhumation and dishonor of his remains to which those of many other republicans were subjected after the restoration.

by his Lieuteuant-General, Sir J. Seaton, who, on the 10th. February, marched to attack Preston, which town surrendered after two hours' fighting. Captain Booth was the first to scale the walls with the cry of "Follow me, or give me up for ever!" and it is stated that in the skirmish the three Manchester troops "distinguished themselves eminently." There was, as usual, a public thanksgiving, which was held on the 16th., for this achievement. The 27th. March having been spent in "seeking the Lord," the next day was devoted to the work of slaughter. Bolton was attacked and taken by the Parliamentarians. Lord Strange (now Earl of Derby) had in the interval threatened a fresh attack on Manchester, declaring that he "would either take or lay his bones before it;" but Lord Mollineux being suddenly called to Oxford, the enterprize was abandoned. The town was probably regarded by the Royalist army with peculiar rancour from the fact of the inhabitants having been among the earliest to take the "solemn league and covenant," and having since distinguished themselves by great activity against their opponents. The next expedition was against Wigan, where the Republicans defeated the Earl of Derby and took eight hundred out of eighteen hundred of his men, with one thousand stand of arms, and carried off property of Papists to the value of £20,000. On the 5th. April the same forces attacked Warrington, but the Earl of Derby had then the mastery and beat them off. This failure and other mishaps were attributed to the machinations of one Peter Heywood, a Captain in the Parliamentary army, who was suspected of betraying the council of his masters. His father was one of those who seized Guy Fawkes, and his rooted hostility to the Papists was the occasion of his assassination in 1640, by a Friar, who stabbed him in Westminster Hall. Heywood was eventually seized on

suspicion of being a spy, but Colonel Holland ordered his release, and he then went over to Prince Rupert. In May another attack was made on Warrington by forces under Colonel Assheton; and, after a fierce encounter, the Earl of Derby was driven from the town. In July the Earl of Newcastle sent officers to Rochdale, to meet deputies from this place and require its surrender. They carried the following letter:—

I presume you are not ignorant of the successe it hath pleased Almighty God to give unto his Majesties army under my comand, and the great desire I have to avoyd the effusion of Christian blood, which moves me before I proceed any further towards you to make you an offer of his Majesties grace and mercy: if you will submit yourselves, lay downe your Armes, so unjustly taken up in contempt of the Lawes of this kingdom, and imediately returne to your due allegiance: His Majesty is gratiously pleased to authorize me to receive you into his favor and protection, which I am as willing to do as to inforce your obedience; if you will refuse I cannot but wonder, while you fight against the King and his Authority, you should so boldly offer to Professe yourselves for King and Parliament and most ignominiously scandalize this army with the title of Papists, when we venture our Lives and Fortunes for the true Protestant Religion established in this kingdom: Be no longer deceived, for the blood that shall be shed in this quarrel will assuredly fall on your own heads; I have no other ends in this, but to let you see your error, if you please; for my condition is such, that I need not Court you; If not, let me receive your answers by this Messenger, and you may expect to find little favor (if you force my nature) but such as is due to so high contemners of his Majesties Grace and Favor now offered to you by

Bradford, 5 July, 1643. W. NEWCASTLE.

The inhabitants through their deputies replied—

Right Honorable;

It hath been ever since the first fomenting of the unhappy differences in this Kingdom and so shall be our principall care and endeavour to preserve the true Protestant religion by Law Established in this Realm, the Honor of the King in all Regal Rights and Prerogatives and Priviledges of Parliament, and the true and native Liberties and Priviledges of the subject by Law Established; And then it is not to be wondered at that having been oppress'd by Papists and other Malignants, we have by defensive arms laboured to repell such as by Colour of his Majesties comission have endeavoured to overthrow Religion, His Majesties Regall Rights and Honour, with all the imunities of this Kingdom, in the preservation whereof His Majesties Noble Progenitors have so long and honourably flourished; By which we hope it is apparent to all indifferent judicious and religious people that we have not put ourselves out of His Majesties protection, nor cannot possibly enter into our understanding that the true Protestant religion cannot be intended to be defended by so great a Company of Papists as have been, and now are in Arms under such protection; nor the propriety of the subject, by so many aliens and other malefactors

as daily resort unto them; And we could wish so honorable a person as yourselfe might be separated and freed from protecting such delinquents.

Sir, we are nothing dismayed at your force, but hope that God, who hath been our protector hitherto, will so direct our just Army, that we shall be able to return the violence intended into their bosomes that shall assay the prosecution of it, which shall be the endeavour of

His Majesties most humble and obedient servants.

Rochdale, 7 July, 1643.

The deputies returning this bold refusal to give up the town, the Earl abandoned his intention of marching from Bradford to besiege it.

Byron, of Rochdale, was this year (1643) created a Baron in reward of his services to the royal cause: no less than seven of the name fought at Edge Hill, and it was the rashness of the troops under Sir John Byron which gave a less successful termination to that encounter than under better auspices might have been experienced. Ten months afterwards the more decisive engagement of Marston Moor threw a damp upon the affairs of the King. Prince Rupert had been successfully occupied in Lancashire and Cheshire prior to that battle, and after the defeat he retreated into this county. Whilst in the neighbourhood he attempted, through Heywood, to gain over Colonel Roseworm, the German Commander-in-Chief; but that gallant mercenary was unassailable, and stood fast to his employers, although he conceived that he had been somewhat scurvily treated by the citizens of Manchester. Internal divisions indeed had arisen, and Rupert, hoping to be advantaged by them, moved towards the town for the purpose of attacking it; but Roseworm stood to his post, and the Prince drew off his forces. Prior to this event, Roseworm renewed his agreement with the town's people, who offered him, besides his pay, an annuity of £60 for his own life and that of his wife: he accepted the terms, because they relieved him from the fear of "leaving a desolate widow, in case a warlike end should befall him." It appears, however, that his stipend

was paid with such irregularity as to induce an interference from Parliament after Rupert's attempt upon the town.—In the first year of Charles's reign, Manchester furnished a title of nobility to Sir Henry Montague, who was created Duke of Manchester. It is a curious fact that the holder of the title thus granted by the hand of the unfortunate Charles should be found within a brief space ranked among his most active opponents; yet so it was, and we read especially of the services rendered by the Duke against his royal benefactor in the battle of Marston Moor. But he was well requited: having used him as their tool, the Parliament freed themselves of him by the self-denying ordinance.

Throughout the country the intestine strife had caused a scarcity of money, until at length, as already stated, the Parliamentarians hit upon the expedient of mulcting the delinquents and compelling them to compound for their estates, the money thus extorted being appropriated to the payment of the Commonwealth forces. In Lancashire one hundred and forty-five persons were fined to the amount of £28,109 11 4. Among the sufferers were—

	L.	S.	D.
John Byrom, of Salford	201	16	6
Edward Byrom	2	6	8
Adam Bowker	16	13	0
Peter Bowker, of Manchester	12	0	0
Sir E. Mosley, of Hough's-end	4874	0	0
Nicholas Mosley, of Ancoats	170	0	0
Francis Mosley, and Nicholas his son, of Collyhurst	200	0	0
Henry Pendleton, of Manchester	80	0	0
Alexander Potter, of Manchester	4	0	5
Sir T. Prestwiche, and Thomas his son, of Hulme	330	0	0
Ferdinand Stanley, of Broughton	150	0	0
John Rogerson, of Manchester	4	8	4
	£6045	9	6

Although thus oppressed by the Parliamentarians, with whom he was in very bad odour, Sir E. Mosley voluntarily advanced to the King a loan of £20,000, no inconsiderable sum in the seventeenth century.

In 1644 Prince Rupert made an unsuccessful attempt upon Liverpool; and on the 28th. February of the same year Fairfax undertook the enterprise against Latham House which, though persisted in for three months, (with some interruption from the battle of Marston Moor) and opposed only by a female, the dauntless Countess of Derby, ended in discomfiture. The expedition had been planned by the "Holy States" of Manchester. It seems to have been undertaken with some trepidation: various consultations were held before the leaders determined upon it. The troops of the neighbourhood marched under the command of Col. Moore, of Bank Hall, Colonel Assheton, of Middleton, and Colonel Rigby, through Bolton, Wigan, and Standish, as if on route for Westmoreland. Sir Thomas Fairfax was present at the siege, and in addition to the officers named above Colonel Egerton, of Shaw, and Colonel Holcroft, of Holcroft, had commands. The military assistants of the Countess were Capt. Chisenhall, of Chisenhall, Capt. Farringden, of Wuerden, Capt. Charnock, of Charnock, Capt. Rosthern, of New Hall, Capt. Ogle, of Prescot, and Capt. Molyneux, of Radcliffe. Capt. Farmer was major of the besieged house. After four months had been lost by Col. Rigby, who quarrelled with the other officers, the place was relieved by Prince Rupert, who, on entering Lancashire at Stockport-bridge, defeated a party from Manchester and other troops under Col. Dukinfield, which had met to oppose him. The besiegers retreated on Bolton, which town was well defended, and the Prince Rupert, having failed in his attempt to carry it, marched to Liverpool. In the former attempt on Latham House, the besieged had been supplied with the munitions of war from Manchester; in July, 1645, however, the siege was again formed, without the hope of any relief from this place. The attack was so closely pressed that the King himself

set forward on his march into Lancashire to relieve the Countess; he experienced, however, a defeat near Chester, which gave an ancient chronicler an opportunity of remarking, that

> The fortunate have whole years,
> And those they choose;
> But the unfortunate have only days,
> And those they lose.

On the conclusion of the siege a widow, who had served as a bearer of dispatches, was pressed to reveal the names of her correspondents at Manchester, but she strongly refused, albeit "she was burnt with matches betwixt her fingers so long that three fingers of each hand were burnt off, yet the woman, beyond the resolution of her sex or of any woman upon record, suffered all those tortures with invincible patience, and would discover nothing." The communication between the besieged and their friends was afterwards carried on by means of a dog.

The year 1645 witnessed the final subjection of the Royalists to the Parliamentarians, and a consequent cessation of the warfare between the two parties in England. This event caused the disbanding of the militia, and the retirement of the principal part of the Parliamentary troops stationed in the district. But an enemy more terrible than war succeeded that scourge, in the shape of a pestilence, which carried off a thousand souls, and rendered it necessary to establish a *cordon* round the town. The living were scarcely more fortunate than the dead, trade having been completely paralyzed, and famine threatening to destroy those whom the plague had spared. So dreadful was this visitation that a sort of phrenzy seized upon the inhabitants: the town was reduced to a complete state of disorganization: the populace attempted a general pillage, and the mad outcry of the City of the Plague seems to have rung, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." In this crisis the German

soldier once more interposed his authority for the salvation of the place: despite the ravages of the destroyer, he fearlessly kept his station in the town, though supported by only a dozen of his troopers, and curbed the reckless abandonment of order in the people. Parliament, too, felt it necessary to step in for the administration of relief, and on the 9th. July voted £1000 to aid the destitute sufferers. In December, a general collection in all the churches of London was ordered, and the proceeds were forwarded hither to Sir John Hartley, of Strangeways Hall. It would seem that after this crisis had passed the inhabitants manifested no gratitude to Roseworm for the eminent services he had rendered them, but withheld his pay and otherwise so maltreated him, that in his indignation he published a pamphlet setting forth the unworthy slights he had received. After enumerating the opportunities he had had of betraying, or dividing the inhabitants against themselves, he sarcastically remarks, "But I should then have been a Manchester man, for never let an unthankful man and a promise-breaker have another name." In the year 1646 the pestilence abated.

The partial cessation of the civil war gave the Parliament an opportunity of applying its attention to other matters. Presbyterianism having now gained the ascendant, the episcopal form of worship was here as elsewhere made to give place to the new lights. Heyrick, the Warden, of whom mention has already been made, was mainly instrumental in effecting the change in Manchester. Sequestrators were sent down into these districts to strip the Church of her temporalities; and, in consequence of the regulations which they enforced, the majority of the clergy seceded from their cures. A fervid zeal against Popery kept Heyrick at his post, but he does not appear to have chimed in with all the dogmas of the Parliament, some of whose proceedings, indeed, he smartly

reprehended in a sermon which he was delegated to preach before them.

The voracious maw of the sequestrators had seized the revenues of the Collegiate Church, her officiating ministers being pensioned off with a starving allowance from their own monies; but at last the funds were restored, on condition that the clergy should signify their adherence to the National Convention, which all of them consented to do except Mr. Bradshaw, one of the Fellows. For his audacity in refusing compliance he was made prisoner, and dragged, with every mark of contumely and dishonour, amidst the revilings of a republican mob, who stoned him, to a distant dungeon. In October, 1646, an ordinance was passed converting Lancashire into an ecclesiastical province under the Presbyterian forms; Prestwich, Oldham, Eccles, Flixton and Ashton were constituted, with Manchester, the first classical division for this county, which was divided into nine such districts, each of which had its monthly Presbytery; and delegates from these assemblies met occasionally as a Synod, their first meeting being at Preston, and all afterwards at Manchester. As no national or general assembly for the whole kingdom was erected, each Synod was supreme and uncontrollable in its own province. So far all was well; but the Presbyterians were chagrined that Parliament had not recognised in them the power of excommunicating offenders. There are no means of ascertaining (though it is easy to conjecture) the motive which induced the Legislature to stop short of conceding this extreme authority. Whatever it might be, it failed to satisfy the Presbyterians, who therefore arrogated the power, and exercised it pretty smartly, without the permission of the rulers of the commonwealth. This state of things continued during fourteen years—to that period, indeed, when our entire civil and religious polity was restored to the condition

from which it had been so strangely warped. But in the interval many remarkable incidents occurred. Although Presbytery had the ascendant, another sect, that of the Independents, was rising rapidly into religious and political notoriety, under the protection of potent friends in high places. Disciples were gained so fast in Manchester as early to excite alarm among the Presbyterians; and the Warden, Heyrick, and Mr. Hollingworth, who became a Fellow of the Church, were especially active in opposing it. Heyrick got up an address to the Parliament, which was signed by eight thousand five hundred persons, six thousand of whom were inhabitants of Salford, (of the hundred, no doubt) praying the exercise of its authority to put down all "Anabaptists, Brownists, Heretics, Schismatics and Blasphemers." This document, which bears date the 3d. March, 1647, designates the sectarian spirit of the times as a "freting leprosie and eating leprosie," and the subscribers declare that they "do detest" it. "A toleration," say they, "would be the puting of a sword into a mad man's hand; a cup of poyson into the hand of a child; a leting loose of mad men with firebrands in their hands; an appointing a City of refuge in mens consciences for the devil to fly to; a laying of the stumbling block before the blind; a proclaiming liberty to the wolves to come into Christs fold to prey upon his lambs; a Toleration of soul-murther (the greatest murther of all other) and for the establishing whereof damned souls in hel would accurse men of earth." Among the crowd of Presbyterians who subscribed to these opinions were the Ministers of Deane, Bolton, Chollerton, Bury, Rochdale, Middleton, Ashton-under-Line, Radcliff, Denton, Newton Heath, Eccles, Flixton, Holcome, Heywood, Ringley, Didsbury, Ouldham, Cockey, Salford, Halsal, Hyton, Ormeskirk, and other distant parts of the county. But, despite these efforts, the Independent party acquired

daily strength throughout the country, although Heyrick contrived to keep the town's people tolerably free from their taint. The Lancashire troops, however, imbibed the contagion. The Presbyterian party, indeed, were not very scrupulous as to the means they adopted to conquer their infant rivals: the excommunicatory power was not permitted to lie dormant; when they could not convince by argument they enforced silence; and, among others, George Fox, who about this time visited Manchester to spread his new lights, was compelled to desist from his preachings. (A. D. 1647.) Alarmed by the growing power of the Independents, the Presbyterians of the Provincial Synod assembling at Preston published a solemn exhortation to all the churches in Lancashire, and at last, the tide still running against them, they attempted to make terms with the King. That failing, their brethren of Scotland once more took up arms; the expedition under Hamilton was planned; and that General, marching into England with twenty thousand men, penetrated into this county. But his career was short-lived. Heyrick still fulminated his denunciations of the new sects in vain: the Independents, whom the Presbyterians both hated and feared, marched steadily forward under the guidance of their profoundly cunning leader, until a Protectorate usurped the place of monarchy. Presbyterianism had never been favoured by the multitude: its ceremonials are stated to have been so unpopular here, that the schoolmaster of Prestwich took precedence of the recognised clergy, and was in constant request to solemnize marriages and baptisms; rites which, for the sake of privacy and security, he usually administered after sunset. Lancashire, in fact, was full of discord and division. The plans of the Independents being matured, Charles I. was brought to the block in 1648, to the inexpressible horror of his early enemies the Presbyterians, who little

anticipated such a catastrophe. In Manchester a solemn day of humiliation was appointed on the occasion, and it is recorded that the general excitement of the town's people was augmented by various natural phenomena. The unusually heavy rains which fell, producing a great flood, were regarded as special evidences of God's resentment. The Presbyterians did not submit quietly to the new order of things: foiled in their desire to mould affairs to suit their own inclinations, they once more turned a friendly eye towards the dethroned family, and the young Prince was proclaimed, to the infinite joy of the Lancashire Presbyterians, who, according to custom, set apart a day of public thanksgiving. But the Independents counteracted these manifestations: the principles avowed in the "agreement of the people" were widely disseminated; a republican Council of State exercised the monarchical functions; and one of their first acts was to appoint another Committee of Sequestration, which seized all the Church lands in this parish, dissolved the College, and appropriated its revenues. Heyrick, the Warden, who resisted the administrators of these resolutions, was brought into subjection by Colonel Birch, of Birch Hall, who forcibly entered the Chapter House of the Collegiate Church, which the Warden had barricadoed. Parliament pensioned him off with £100 a-year, and granted £80 per annum to each of the Fellows out of the public treasury.

Meanwhile Prince Charles's attempt to regain the throne by an army from Scotland had been made, and failed. Heyrick appears at this time to have taken so active a part in the plots against the Commonwealth that he was seized, with other leading ministers and elders, and narrowly escaped the forfeiture of his life. The Earl of Derby, the staunch adherent of royalty, was less fortunate: after his noted engagement at Wigan with Col. Lilburne, (who passed through Manchester on his route to that

town) the Earl being made prisoner under a promise of quarter, on the borders of Cheshire, Parliament resolved to wreak full vengeance, and ordered him to be tried by a High Court of Justice composed of nineteen persons, or, in other words, by a Court Martial. Such a tribunal had no difficulty in pronouncing him guilty; and on the 15th. October, 1651, at three in the afternoon, he was beheaded at the Market Cross, in Bolton, amid the sighs and wailings of the assembled people. The infamy of this legal murder is laid to the charge of Bradshaw, Rigby and Birch, who were said to have been prompted to it from inveterate malice,—"Bradshaw, because the Earl had denied him the Vice Chamberlain's place at Chester; Rigby, because of his ill-success before Latham House and Bolton; and Birch because his Lordship had trailed him under a hay-cart at Manchester, by which he got, even among his own party, the epithet of the Earl of Derby's carter." The circumstances attending the trial of the Noble Earl, and his demeanour in the interval before execution, possess much interest, but they do not come within the range of this narrative.

A comparative calm succeeded these harrowing occurrences. Cromwell, having dissolved the Parliament and invested himself with the whole power of the State, set about that reform of the House of Commons under which this town was first invested with the privilege of being represented in Parliament. On the 19th. July, 1654, the electors chose as their representative Mr. Chas. Worsley. In August of the following year a second election took place, when Mr. R. Ratcliffe was returned.

Another fruitless rebellion disturbed for a time the internal tranquillity, and afforded the Protector a pretext for inflicting additional severities on the Royalists. In Lancashire Sir G. Booth (whom, for his fidelity, Charles II., on his accession, created Lord Delamere) made pre-

parations for a rising, but the failure of the general plan prevented any demonstration. In the course of the following years the moderate Episcopalians again reared their heads, verifying their motto "*vincit qui patitur.*" In Manchester this party, at the head of whom we find the names of Holland, Egerton, Stanley, Symmond, Mosley, Prestwich, &c., held a controversy with the Presbyterians; the two sects forgot former animosities, and, uniting to overwhelm their common enemy, in 1660 the monarchy was restored. Sir G. Booth, who had risen prematurely in favour of Charles, suffered a defeat at Northwich, and retreated upon this town.

The restoration was solemnized by a public thanksgiving in Manchester, Ashton, Oldham and Eccles. The King was proclaimed with great joy; Mr. Newcombe, a noted divine of Presbyterian principles, preached a sermon on the occasion at the Collegiate Church; and on the 14th. of August was held the last classical assembly of the Manchester Presbyterians. At the coronation of the King, the enthusiasm of his friends in Manchester (judging from an account of their festivities to be found among Mr. Barrett's MSS.) appears to have boiled over. On the 23d. of April, 1661, a grand procession took place, in which figured mimic soldiers, armed *cap a pie:* the bells rang, bonfires blazed, the cannon roared, the conduits ran with "pure claret" all day, and there can be no difficulty in giving credit to the assertion of a writer who states that the wine "was freely drunk" by such as could make their way to it, although the excessive crowding rendered that a task of no easy accomplishment.

The King attempted to regain the confidence of the lower orders by re-establishing the forbidden sports. In a proclamation put forth in the sixteenth year of his reign, his Majesty, after stating that Lancashire abounded in Popish recusants more than any other county in England,

but that there had of late been some amendment, which caused him the more to regret the "general complaint of our people, that they were barred from all lawfull recreation," declares his pleasure to be "that after the end of divine service, our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawfull recreations, such as dauncing, either men or women, archerie for men, leaping, vaultinge, or other such harmlesse Recreations, nor from having of May-games, Whitsun Ales, and Morris-daunces, and the setting up of May-poles, and other sports therewith used, so as the same may be had in due and convenient time, without impediment or neglect of divine service; And that women shall have leave to carry rushes to the Church for the decoring of it, according to their old custome. But withall we do here accompt still as prohibited all unlawfull games to bee used upon Sundayes only, as Beare and Bull baitings, Interludes, and at all times in the meaner sort of people prohibited Bowling."

Subsequently Charles II. departed from the course of moderation he had adopted. The Act of Uniformity caused the secession of a considerable number of ministers in Lancashire; but Warden Heyrick, who had witnessed so many changes in religion, was suffered to continue in his office until his death, which happened on the 6th. of August, 1667: he was aged sixty-seven, and was interred near Huntington, the first Warden of the College. Among the seceders were—Rev. R. Birch, Birch Chapel; Rev. T. Holland, Blakeley; Rev. E. Jones, Vicar of Eccles; Rev. W. Leigh, Gorton Chapel; Rev. P. Aspinall, Heaton; Rev. G. Thomason, Heywood; Rev. H. Newcombe, Manchester; Rev. J. Walker, Newton Heath; Rev. R. Holbrook, Salford. About seventy ministers seceded in Lancashire; and this town, said at that time to "possess a greater dissenting population than most others in the kingdom," became the

resort of the ejected. In Lancashire all Non-conformists, and more especially the Quakers, were severely treated.

Excepting the ferment thus manifested, no important event connected with the history of Manchester occurred for several years. In the thirteenth of Charles II. an act was passed confirming the sale of Hulme Manor to Sir E. Mosley by the Prestwich family, whom the civil war had much impoverished. In 1679, a precocious youth named Charles Bennet appeared on the public arena, and greatly astonished the inhabitants by the facility with which, although only three years old, "he did speake Latin, Greeke and Hebrew languages, which he had never been taught." He was carried to London to be presented at Court.

Lord Delamere was so active in these districts in stirring up opposition to the tyranny of King James, that in 1685 he was committed to the Tower, (whither his faithful consort followed him) but upon trial was acquitted. Dr. Stratford, one of the clergy of the Collegiate Church, was for his services to William III. created Bishop of Chester. Although the Lancashire gentry were resolute in their opposition to James whilst he was yet King, he had no sooner lost his crown than many of them turned round and counter-plotted for his restoration. Among the chiefs of this vacillating party were found the names of Leigh of Lime, Lord Molyneux, Sir R. Stanley, Sir W. Gerard, Sir T. Clifton, &c. To these parties James sent commissions for raising forces, but the design was discovered and communicated to the Magistrates in Quarter Session, whilst Lord Delamere quickly assembled a body of forty thousand men on Bowden Downs to oppose the plotters, a service for which the King created him Earl of Warrington.—In 1694, Sir Giles Eyres held a Court at Manchester for the trial of certain influential parties supposed to be implicated in "The Lancashire Plot," among whom

were H. Willoughby, Ralph Ashton, Jas. Holt, Thos. Lever, Jas. Yates, Nic. Starkie, Hen. Farrington, and Jos. Horton. By a skilful manœuvre of one of their party, however, who contrived to mislead Lunt, the informer against them, (a man employed as messenger by the exiled James) the gentlemen escaped conviction.

The Non-conformists assembled as a separate body in Manchester in 1672, under the ministry of Mr. Newcombe, and a chapel was built for him at the extremity of Aca's Field, which from its locality received the popular title of "St. Plunge 'em's Chapel."* Some years afterwards, during the "Sacheverel riots," it was pulled down by a mob headed by Thomas Syddall, a peruke-maker. Parliament granted £1500 for its re-edification, and Syddall, being committed for trial for his offence to Lancaster, was thence rescued by the invading army of the Chevalier St. George, whom he joined. On the overthrow of the insurgents, however, he was retaken, and with four others was executed at Manchester. It is recorded of Mr. Peploe that, being at Preston and required to perform divine service, he had the courage to pray for the reigning family of Orange in presence of the Pretender; for which act, on the death of "Silver-tongued Wroe," as he was familiarly styled, the Crown rewarded him with the Wardenship of Manchester College. The returns of the estates of Non-jurors and Catholics in the Hundred of Salford at the time of this rebellion stated their number to be seventeen, and their annual value £721 1 3; and, for the whole county, three hundred and twenty in number, annual value £358,194 5 3¾. The failure of this first attempt of the Jacobites did not deter them from a future and a more desperate effort. During the interval of thirty years which elapsed, the tone of party politics had no abatement. Dr. Byrom, the inventor of a system of short-hand, took a

* Now known as Cross-street Chapel, and devoted since the year 1775 to the inculcation of Unitarian doctrine.

lead on the one side; all the clergy were infected with the Jacobinical mania. Dr. Peploe, the Warden, opposed his brethren; but they were too strong for him, and in 1738 he was compelled to resign his post in favour of his son. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rebellion of 1745 should have had so many votaries in Manchester.

In the years preceding that event a great change had occurred in the condition of the town, to which there had been large accessions. Of the state of the district in those early times there exists a memorial of an extraordinary and interesting character in the College Library. It is a MS. volume, in excellent condition, which may be described as a rate-book for the whole county, setting forth the names and description of the taxes then levied with the modes of assessing them, and the amounts to which the several hundreds or townships of the county were liable.* The taxes are thus described:—

There be six several kinds of Taxes and Lays used within the county Pallatine of Lancaster, (viz.) 1. The Subsidie. 2. The Fifteen. 3. The Oxe Lay. 4. The Maimed Soldiers Lay. 5. The Prisoners Lay. 6. The Soldiers Lay or County Lay.

1. The Subsidie is only used when a subsidie is granted to the King's Majesty by Act of Parliament, and then it is to be Rated, Taxed, Levied and Paid according to the tenor of the same Act, whereunto I refer the Reader here, not intending to write any more of that Tax or Lay in this Book.

2. The Fifteen is used when a Fifteen and Tenth is granted to the Kings Majesty by Act of Parliament; but because the same is usually payed, taken and levied in manner and form aforetime used; and because also that divers Hundreds within the said County are att the Soldiers Lay to be rated and taxed according to the Fifteen within the same Hundreds, (the Deductions being first deducted and allowed) I have thought good at the end of these rules to set downe the usuall Fifteen of every Township in every severall Hundred within the said county besides the Deduction.

There are 300 Townshipps within the said county which stand charged to pay the Fifteen to the Kings Majesty, (Besides Raven and Meales, the greatest part whereof is drowned in the Sea.) (viz.)

In Salford Hundred.....41	In Amounderness Hundred....49
In Derby Hundred 79	In Blackburn Hundred 51
In Leyland Hundred 34	In Lonsdale Hundred.....46

* Its title is "A Book of Rates for the County Pallatine of Lancaster. Compiled and published for the generall good and benefit of the whole county. By W. Crabtree."

3. The Oxe Lay is used for Provission of Oxen for the Kings Majesties household according to a composition made by the said county. This Tax or Lay was agreed upon 8th day of January Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 26th. Annoq: Dom: 1583. A Coppy whereof I have inserted hereafter.

4. The Maimed Soldiers Lay is used for the relief of sick, hurt and maimed Soldiers and Marriners. And this Lay is Taxed by force of a statute made Anno 43 of Eliz: Reg: præd: Annoque Dom: 1601. A coppy whereof I have hereafter inserted.

5. The Prisoners Lay is used for the Relief of the Poor Prisoners in the Kings Majesties goal att Lancaster. And this Lay is Taxed by force of a statute made Anno 14 Eliz: Regn: Cap. 5. And by virtue of the same statute a Tax or Lay was sett downe and agreed upon 23 die Augusti Anno 13 Car. Regis Annoq. Dom: 1637. A copy whereof I have hereafter inserted. And these three last mentioned Taxes or Lays (viz.). the Oxe Lay, the maimed Soldiers Lay and the Prisoners Lay have ever since they were so sett downe and agreed upon as aforesaid been observed and followed within the said county.

6. The sixth and last which is called the Soldiers Lay or County Lay is the most usuall Tax or Lay either for Mustering Arming and Furnishing of Soldiers for the Kings Majesties Warr, or of the trained Bands, or for Repair of Bridges, or for any other use or purpose within the said county. And all Sumes of Money to be Taxed upon the said county, except it be for some of the five Speciall purposes before mentioned; All to be taxed, collected and paid in all the severall Hundreds, Parishes and Townshipps within the said county according, the same Lay being the most equall, reasonable and Indifferent Tax for the whole County.

And this Lay was pused: in the yeare of our Lord 1588, and agreed upon to be usual Lay for Rating and Taxing of the said County either with men or money. And since att the genall: meeting of the Justices of Peace of the same County att Lancaster, att the Sheriffe's Table there upon Wednesday att night in the Assizes week, being the 11th. day of August Anno R. Regis Dom. Jacobi Angliæ xxij et Scotiæ lviii, Annoq. Dom: 1624; the same Lay was holden to be most fitting Tax for the whole County, as by an order then and there made, a Coppy whereof is Inserted in this Book as may appear.

The modes of assessing are next explained. The difference between the Oxe Lay and the Soldier's Lay is shewn in the following table, which gives the proportion of each per cent. levied on the several hundreds:—

	OXE LEV.	SOLDIERS LAY.
Salford Hundred	16 pts. or £16 10*	14 pts. or £14
Derby Hundred	26 pts. or £26 0	24 pts. or £24
Leyland Hundred	8 pts. or £ 8 0	9 pts. or £ 9
Amounderness Hundred	16 pts. or £16 10	19 pts. or £19
Blackburn Hundred	16 pts. or £16 10	18 pts. or £18
Lonsdale Hundred	16 pts. or £16 10	16 pts. or £16

The hundred of Salford was formed into three divisions, viz., the Manchester division, the Middleton division, and the Bolton division; and all sums of money to be levied

* There is evidently a mistake in the MS. with reference to the parts charged upon these hundreds. Instead of 16, it should have been 16½.

upon the hundred according to the *Countrey Lay* were divided into one hundred equal parts, of which the Manchester division paid 42 parts, the Middleton division 29, and the Bolton division 29. The proportion payable by the Manchester division, in a Lay of £42, was thus apportioned amongst the parishes of which it was composed:—

Manchester parish, 23 pts. and a 4th. part of one part, or	£25	5	0
Eccles parish, 10 pts. and a 6th. part of one part, or	£10	3	4
Flixton parish, 3 pts. and a 26th. pt. of one pt., and 3 pts. of a 4th. part of that one part being divided into 20 equall parts, or	£3	7	5
Prestwich parish, 5 parts, and the residue of the said 4th. part of that one part, being 17 parts thereof, or	£5	4	3
	£42	0	0

The relative wealth of each township in the parish of Manchester appears from the following tables:—

Manchester Parish is divided in 8 Townshipps which do allwayes beare and pay according to this Rule following (viz.) Att a Lay of 18s. 1½d.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Manchester	7	6	Heaton Norris	1	6
Salford	2	6	Chorlton Row	0	6
Stretford	1	0	Reddish	1	3
Withington	4	3	Cheetham	0	5½

The usuall Fifteenth of every Townshipp within the Hundred of Salford, besides the Deductions:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Salford	xxij		Middleton	xl	
Blackrod	iiij		Pilkington	xxiij	
Radcliffe	xiij		Tottington	xv	viij
Chaderton	xxj	viij	Cheetham	iiij	x
Stretford	xxj	viij	Pendleton	xiij	vj
Butterworth	xxj		Boulton	xxj	viij
Royton	xj	iiij	Westhaughton	xv	j
Crompton	xiij		Clifton	vij	
Ouldham	xvij		Harwood	xij	vij
Rivington	x		Flixton	xiij	vj
Reddish	xxij		Pendlebury	v	
Ashton Under Line	liiij		Hulton	x	
Lostock and Rumworth ..	xliij		Worsley	xxj	
Spotland	xxxvij		Prestwich	xviij	
Bury	xliij	iiij	Turton	xv	
Hundersfield	xxxij	iiij	Heaton Norris	xiij	vj
Castleton	xv	viij	Edgeworth	xij	vj
Withington ..... £iij	xv		Urmiston	viij	vj
Manchester cum Memb: ..... £iij			Aspull	vij	viij
Barton super Irwell	xxxij		Chorleton by Ardwick	iij	iiij
Heaton cum Halliwell	xiij		Summa Total ..... £xlj	xiiij	iiij

The weekly taxation of the several parishes in the hundred of Salford, for the relief of Maimed Soldiers and Prisoners in the Marshalsey, was fixed by the Justices at the Lent Assizes, forty-third Elizabeth, as under:—

Manchester	vj	being 3s. 6d. ℔ week, or £9 2s. ℔ ann.
Bolton	iiij	
Eccles	iij	
Deane	iij	
Assheton	iiij	
Ratchdale	vj	
Middleton	iiij	
Bury	iiij	
Prestwich cum Ouldham	iiij	
Radcliffe	ij	
Flixton	ij	

The whole payment required from the county was £43 6 8 per annum; of which Leyland Hundred paid £3 18 0; Derby Hundred, £9 19 4; Amounderness Hundred, £6 18 8; Blackburne Hundred, £4 6 8; and Lonsdale Hundred, £9 10 8.

A similar rate of taxation was settled by the Justices, at Lancaster, 23rd, August, 8th. Car 1, for the relief of poor prisoners in his Majesty's Gaol at Lancaster.

From the year 1624, the *Countrey Lay* appears to have been used (as the order of the Justices expresses it) as the "most fitting and meetest tax to be for the generall Tax of such moneys as shall be laid for this County throughout every severall Hundred within this County:" that is, the proportions of every tax, not otherwise specially provided for, were regulated by the proportions fixed in respect of the *Soldiers' Lay* or *Countrey Lay;* and the MS. to which we are indebted for this information contains a variety of tables, somewhat in the nature of those in a modern Ready Reckoner, exhibiting the precise amount payable by every township in the county, when the respective hundreds were chargeable with certain sums from £100 to 10s. In the year 1665, however, when the royal aid for Charles II. was to be collected, there appears to have been some dissatisfaction at the disproportion between the rates

charged upon the hundreds of Derby, Salford and Lonsdale, and those paid by the other hundreds. His Majesty therefore signified his royal pleasure to the Commissioners for collecting the aid, that they should meet with all convenient speed "to rectifie the disproportions and to settle the severall assessments in such manner that the Levy thereof may not be grievous or obnoxcious to complaint." In obedience to his Majesty's commands the Commissioners met at Preston on the 13th. of June, 1665, and agreed that not only the assessment for the royal aid, but likewise all other assessments, taxes and layes whatsoever should be "layed, taxed and assessed by the same Rule and after the same Rate and Tax, (viz.) in a medium or middle way betwixt the Soldiers Lay and the Oxe Lay." The monthly payment in respect of this royal aid from the county of Lancaster was £1,006 13 6; and this sum was divided amongst the several hundreds, according to the new assessment, in the following proportions:—

Derby Hundred.....	£251	13	4½	Blackburn Hundred.....	£173	13	0½
Salford Hundred.....	153	10	4½	Amounderness Hundred.	178	13	8
Leyland Hundred.....	85	11	4	Loinsdale Hundred.....	163	11	9

In 1650 the people of Manchester are spoken of as the most industrious in the northern parts of the kingdom: the town is stated to be a mile in length, the streets open and clean, and the buildings good. There were four market-places, two markets weekly, and three fairs in the year. In 1708, the increase of the town rendering necessary an additional church, an Act was passed authorizing the erection of St. Ann's.—In 1720, the place is described "as the largest, most rich, populous, and busy *village* in England, having about twenty-four thousand families." About this time, too, Sir O. Mosley built an Exchange; and it is recorded that in the course of twenty years no less than two thousand houses were erected. These calculations, however, must comprise, not the town merely, but the whole parish.

CHAPTER III.

The extraordinary epoch of 1745 is more intimately associated with the history of this town, than with that of any other portion of the northern counties of England. The leading inhabitants, the Clergy of the Collegiate Church, Dr. Deacon and his followers, were all warm in the cause of the exiled Stuarts, and were led on most actively by Colonel Townley, a name well-known in Lancashire, Dr. Byrom, who was regarded as the "Master-tool of the faction," Mr. Dickenson, and others. The Clergy were not merely associated with the Pretender's cause by political partialities, but it was even alleged against them, upon the authority of documents which were unanswerable, if genuine, that their religious feelings were of the same tendency with his, and that they had actually entered into a correspondence with the Church of Rome with a view to their re-admission into her bosom. The Pretender was at that time taken under the protection of the French King, who made a tool of him for the furtherance of his policy, having for its object the invasion of these kingdoms. A Colonel's commission was forwarded to Townley, who was living in Wales, and who thereupon visited Manchester to communicate with the disaffected, at a public-house contiguous to Jackson's Ferry, near Didsbury. At this place, according to the good old English fashion, business was transacted over a good dinner, one ceremonial of which was the drinking of the King's health over a bowl of water. The enthusiasm evinced at these meetings was supposed to pervade the whole town, and

glowing promises of general support were forwarded to head-quarters.

At length Prince Charles set his foot on the Scottish shores, and was joined by friends and partizans; success dawned upon his arms at Preston Pans; (Nov.) and the way being open to him, he adopted the bold determination of penetrating into England. Colonel Townley guided his forces; and, whilst joy possessed the hearts of his select adherents, consternation seized the loyal part of the community. The bridges at Warrington, Barton, and indeed along the whole line of march, were ordered to be destroyed: in Manchester, those who looked askance upon the Jacobite cause hurried off with their effects, whilst the more courageous made such preparations for defence as circumstances admitted. The Government in London was by this time alive to the alarming character of the inroad, and was attempting to check it, but hitherto no force beyond the local troops which each district furnished could be brought against the invaders, who in the meanwhile were advancing apace. A ludicrous story is told of the manner in which this town was first occupied by the Jacobites; but, fortunately for the valour of the citizens, it is one in which truth has been sacrificed to effect. It is related that a force composed of one corporal and his man seized, *vi et armis*, and took military possession of the town. The Prince distorted the feigned occurrence so far as to say that it served to shew the enthusiastic courage of the army, and the terror with which the English were seized. It would seem, however, that the hero of this story, an adventurer named Dickson, who was privileged to beat up the country for recruits, having met with faint success in Preston, obtained permission to move forward to Manchester, which he did, accompanied by his mistress and one drummer. Entering boldly, the latter began pouring forth his martial strains, whilst Dickson pro-

claimed the glories of the service in which he sought to embark the Mancunians; and as it was presumed that the Pretender's forces were near at hand, no opposition was for some time offered to him. At length, finding that the main body was some hours' march off, the inhabitants resolved upon "taking him prisoner, dead or alive." A fight ensued, the issue of which was that the Jacobites having come out to defend the recruiting corporal the assailants were repulsed, and during the rest of the day the sergeant and the drummer paraded the streets in triumph. Dickson obtained about one hundred and eighty recruits,* who were remarkable by their white cockades. On the evening of the 28th., the main body being at Leigh and Wigan, the van-guard entered Manchester, followed, about ten in the morning, by the main body. This force marched into St. Ann's Square at the time the last obsequies were being paid over the grave of the rector, Joseph Hoole. Some of the officers joined decorously in the service, after which quarters were sought for the Prince, who had not yet arrived; and the residence of Mr. Dickinson, in Market-street Lane, since known as the Palace Inn, was selected for him. The publicans were ordered to muster for the purpose of attending the soldiers, and threats of military execution were held out to induce the excise and other government officers to bring in such public money as they might have in their hands. The Chevalier arrived about two in the afternoon, with a body guard of Highlanders: he wore a light plaid, blue sash, a blue bonnet adorned with a white rose, and a grey wig, the disfiguring appendage of those days. In his rear were sixteen pieces of ordnance, many waggons and loaded horses. The Prince was not an entire stranger in Manchester. In the previous summer he had made a

* Other accounts state that only sixty Mancunians joined the ranks of the Pretender, although a *douceur* of five guineas was offered.

secret visit to Sir Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, ancestor of the present Sir Oswald. This historical fact has been too little noticed. Prince Charles Edward passed several weeks at Ancoats Hall in privacy. He frequented the only news-room in town, where London newpapers were delivered three days in the week, and appeared always very anxious for the arrival of the post upon those occasions. The daughter of the person who kept this news-room was in the habit of attending upon the company there, and she had frequent opportunities of observing him. His personal accomplishments and polite address particularly attracted her attention, and one day when she had brought him, at his request, a basin of water and a towel to wash himself with, he rewarded her in a much more munificent manner than a common guest could have done. An indelible impression of his countenance and figure was thus left upon her memory; and when she saw him subsequently at the head of his troops, she immediately recognised him as the same person who had so frequently attended the news-room in the former year. Her father, who had been in the secret, enjoined strict silence from her upon this topic, but so soon as the rebellion was over, and personal danger to her father was no longer to be apprehended, she communicated the circumstance to a member of her acquaintance. Sir Oswald Mosley was not himself at Ancoats during the concealment of the Pretender there: he remained at his seat in Staffordshire during the Rebellion of 1745; but from the hospitality which had been previously shewn to him, and the encouragement offered many influential men in Manchester and the vicinity, the Pretender had expected more powerful support than he received when he arrived in town. He did not hesitate, indeed, to express his great disappointment to all those around him. His supplies began to fail him at Manchester; and, with the advice of his Scotch associates, he

levied a considerable sum upon the inhabitants, for the payment of which he compelled Mr. Jas. Bayley (father of the present Sir Oswald Mosley's grandmother) and several of the wealthiest of the Whig party, to become sureties; but as the whole amount could not be raised so promptly as they required, the Scotch forces took Mr. Bayley, as a hostage, to Derby, and did not liberate him, even upon their return from thence, until the rest of the money had been raised, a part of which Mr. Bayley was obliged to provide out of his own private fortune. The Prince's ill-clad men were grotesquely armed with swords, pistols, a few guns, and other less martial weapons. In short, they must have resembled the torn and tattered crew from whose company through Coventry Falstaff was so resolute to be free. These beggarly characters enshrined themselves under waiving banners, on which were inscribed the pompous and hollow words—"Liberty and Property" —"Church and King." The Prince marched through Salford, and was met by Mr. Clayton, a clergyman, who, falling on his knees, prayed for the divine blessing upon the chevalier. Prince Charles took up his abode at the "Palace" in Market-street Lane, whither Jacobites of both sexes flocked to welcome him. Although the presence of female associates in Manchester is not particularly named, it is stated that the young adventurer was accompanied from Scotland by partizans of both sexes. A lady of Preston, giving an account to a friend of the Prince's entry into that town, informs her that he had with him "four ladies who seem to be of some distinction—Lady Ogilvy, Mrs. Murray, Jenny Cameron, and another whose name I could not learn, but they say she is the mistress of one M'Sheridan, a Popish Priest. The two first were in a chariot by themselves; the other two in a coach and six, with the young Pretender and M'Sheridan, who, it seems, is called the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This young Pretender seemed very faint and sick, and is very assiduously ministered unto by Jenny Cameron. She is, it seems, the niece of a person of some fashion in the Highlands, and was sent by her uncle to pay his compliments to the young Pretender on his march from Lochaber to Perth. She brought with her a considerable quantity of cattle, some Usquebaugh, and other little presents. When she appeared before the young Pretender's tent, who received her very gallantly, she jumped off her horse and told him with great frankness that she came like the Queen of Sheba to partake of the wisdom of Solomon: he answered 'And thou shalt, my dear, partake of all that Solomon is master of.' He took her in his arms and retired with her into his tent."

This lady, usually known as "Miss Jenny," was a heroine of no common stamp, and though the mischievous pen of the lady at Preston, who thus describes her, might at the first glance be supposed to have been dipped in gall, other traditions bear out her testimony as to the Scottish damsel. In early life she was the favorite of her father, who, "out of a mistaken tenderness for her, was so long before he would put her under the restraint which her education required, that some passions were suffered to take so deep root in her mind that neither time, care, nor expense could afterwards eradicate." In the nursery she was "a plague to all her family," and as she grew she evinced an unfeminine delight in violent exercises and in the company of boys. "She grew very soon to be a lusty, robust girl, and too big to be suffered to play amongst them." The fair promise of childhood Miss Jenny did not disappoint. Her parents placed her too late under the care of an aunt; she was then "a wild, uncultivated hoydon, who did not want sense, and had a surprising ready wit, which was buried in a violent, passionate temper, impatient to the last degree of contradiction."

Her aunt contrived to keep her within bounds for a short time "by the help of gaudy apparel, and some trifles that she had not been accustomed to in the Highlands;" but these lures lost their potency, and "the lady found she must try what effect a course of wholesome discipline would have on her. Miss soon gave her an opportunity of putting the experiment in practise, for, having trangressed, Mrs. Cameron called her into a closet, and there intended to give her some moderate correction: Miss, not being used to such treatment, could not be brought to submit to it, but fell foul of her, and what the old lady had designed for her was unhappily returned upon herself, so that she was obliged to capitulate with Miss, and promise her unlimited indulgence for the future and forgiveness for the present." Notwithstanding these manifestations of insurbordination, Miss Jenny grew in knowledge and in personal grace. She was "tall and well shaped, her skin clear, and her features agreeable; she had large sparkling eyes, with a wanton softness about them that never failed to please if they designed to make a conquest, so that if she might not be reckoned a beauty, at least she was very agreeable." But it would be indiscreet to pursue Miss Jenny's history. The curious may learn much more of her by consulting James Ray's "Compleat History of the Rebellion," wherein her steps are traced, with most malicious accuracy, through the maizes of a "strict friendship" with her butler Sawney—a career in a Parisian nunnery—her flight thence with a "young Colonel"—a Don Juan trip, in masculine habiliments, to Flanders—a residence in Utrecht and sundry adventures in search of a husband—a renewed career in Paris—her return to Scotland and rencontre with the Pretender, whom, however, (contrary to the opinion of the lady in Preston) she appears not to have accompanied into England. Having again joined him on his retreat, she was taken prisoner in the Colonel's

attire which from the first she had worn, and lodged in Edinburgh Castle.

Returning, then, from this digression, the Pretender was proclaimed as King James III., and in the evening a public illumination testified the joy of his followers, at the prospects of success which their imaginations conjured up. Among those who enlisted in the Jacobite cause, were the three sons of Dr. Deacon, who, through them, evinced a zeal in the cause which at his time of life he was unable to testify by his actions. Commissions were issued from the Dog Inn, where Lord George Murray, the Prince's Secretary, had his quarters, and the command of the force to be raised in Manchester was by him assigned, by order of the Prince, to Colonel Towneley. Other men of some respectability joined the Prince, but the majority of his Manchester adherents were of the shop-keeping and humbler class. The officers appear to have paid for their commissions. Among them was Thomas Syddall, a barber, who rejoiced in having, as he supposed, an opportunity now of avenging his father's death. A *quondam* pupil of the Grammar School, named Cappock, joined as Chaplain, and paraded the town with his military associate, a drummer, to the great annoyance of the well-affected. The recruiting department was entrusted to Mr. Charles Deacon, one of the Doctor's sons, who fixed his quarters at the Bull's Head, then the principal hotel of Manchester; but although rewards were promised to recruits, and attempts were made to rouse the popular enthusiasm by proclamation, and by appeals against the Government and its gross expences, Manchester only furnished three hundred men to the Jacobite army, of which number scarce thirty were said to be inhabitants, whilst only £3000 in money were raised. Such as did join the Pretender's ranks were mostly of the lowest rank, and of such character that the Duke of Perth, one of his followers, declared

that "if the devil had come a recruiting and proffered a shilling more than the Prince, they would have preferred the former." The authorities, if friendly to the Prince's cause, shrank in fear from the consequences of failure: the chief Magistrate of the town resorted to the flimsy expedient of holding all his communications with the invaders on the other side of a silk curtain. But all were not so timid. It is recorded of an inhabitant named Johnson that, though forced to receive as guests in his house some of the Pretender's officers, his independence was not destroyed or abashed. Being required in a carousal to give a toast, soon after the health of "King James" had been drunk, he boldly proposed "King George." The hands of the valiant Jacobites touched their swords, as it were instinctively, but they were rebuked by one who justly observed, "He has drunk to our Prince, and why not we to his; here's to the Elector of Hanover!" On the 30th., the day succeeding that of his arrival in Manchester, the Prince observed the religious duties of the Sabbath at the Collegiate Church, Cappock preaching. After service, the troops mustered in the yard, and were reviewed by the Prince.

But the day was not wasted in idle parade. Advance parties were sent forward towards Stockport, Altringham, Cheadle, &c., to clear the woods; and on the Monday the Prince marched for Macclesfield, which town the advance guard reached the same afternoon. It having been intimated, with a view to mislead the royalists, that the Prince purposed marching into Wales, the country people broke down the bridge on the Mersey, and when the real route was ascertained similar impediments were devised elsewhere. The consequence was that the invaders were compelled to ford all the rivers. At Stockport the Prince passed through the water, which reached "up to his middle." The Manchester regiment halted that night

at Wilmslow, whence a party, headed by Mr. Thomas Deacon, was sent forward to Derby, towards which place the main body still progressed, the Duke of Cumberland, with ten thousand men, retiring from Congleton on their approach. On the 4th. December they reached Derby, when, the Duke being only a league distant, preparations were made for battle on the next day; but news having arrived that reinforcements of three thousand strong had landed in Scotland, whilst in front thirty thousand men were posted at "Finchley Common" to dispute the advance of the invader, the resolution was taken to retire, and on the sixth the retrograde movement began. The results are known. Being within a few miles of the Duke of Cumberland, whose councils were distracted and his plans marred by false intelligence, the troops had expected to be led to an immediate attack; or, if the Prince deemed it more prudent to avoid him and march forward, the road was open to London, and the panic which existed there afforded the Highlanders ground of hope that the wealthy capital would fall an easy prey to them. These considerations doubly embittered the disappointment always incident to retreat; and it was rendered more disastrous from the nature of the Prince's forces, which consisted in great part of Highlanders—men who are ever ready to march into the jaws of death, but who no sooner begin a retreat than it becomes a breaking up, each man considering himself free to make his own way quickly to his native hills and home. The Manchester regiment is said to have been particularly disheartened. The news of their altered plans preceded the forces, and of course rendered their march less secure. From Manchester men were sent out to break up the roads; from the surrounding country the people mustered in large bodies, threatening opposition to the retreating army. In the evening of the eighth an advance of a few of the insurgents, among whom, it is alleged, was

Thomas Syddall, reached Manchester, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize him. Another party arriving the next day, such was the revulsion of feeling since their last appearance, or rather such the acquired confidence of the loyal party, that the Jacobites were stoned in marching down Hanging Ditch; but the arrival of the main body, which was of course again billeted upon the inhabitants, checked their rising opposition. In the after-part of the 10th. December, the news that the Duke of Cumberland was advancing by forced marches caused a hasty retreat of the rebels. The Manchester regiment were in great dejection, and some of them lingered behind, loath to depart on the now forlorn expedition. Of these was Captain Fletcher, who was taken forcibly from his house and compelled to join the flying march. The Duke of Cumberland sent forward a messenger to Manchester, ordering the authorities to seize all stragglers, for which purpose a small party of dragoons was put under their direction. The Duke pursued the retreating soldiers, if such a half-starved, half-clad crew deserved the name, with vigour. The inhabitants of the towns and small districts through which his Royal Highness passed supplied horses for the infantry, to facilitate their advance, and the consequence was that, though the rebels were originally three or four days' march in advance of the royal forces, the latter gained rapidly upon them: on the night of the fifteenth the rebels marched hastily out of Lancaster for the north, as a portion of the royal army entered at the south side, and had it not been that an alarm in the rear compelled the latter to retrace their steps, they would then in all probability have taken prisoners a great portion of the Jacobites.

Here terminates the history of this invasion, so far as Manchester is involved; but the fate of the regiment raised in the town has also to be recorded. Chagrined,

as it is said, at the coolness of his reception here, the Prince came to the unworthy determination of leaving the Manchester regiment, now reduced by desertion to one hundred and fourteen men, with some Scotch soldiers, to garrison Carlisle, an indefensible place for a small party; or, in other words, to abandon them to the fury of the royal forces. They were accordingly put under the orders of Colonel Towneley, Colonel Hamilton commanding the associate Scots. The Duke appeared before Carlisle town on the 21st.; and, having blockaded it for a few days, was preparing for an attack, when Hamilton insisted on a surrender, contrary to the wishes of the Manchester troops and of their Commander, who swore it was "better to die by the sword than fall into the hands of those d—d Hanoverians." They surrendered, however, the only condition they could obtain being that they should not be put to the sword. The officers who thus fell into the hands of the royalists were, Colonel Francis Towneley; Captains James Dawson, George Fletcher, John Sanderson, Peter Moss, Andrew Blood, T. D. Morgan; Lieutenants T. Deacon, Robert Deacon, Thomas Chadwick, John Berwick, John Holker, Thomas Furnival; Ensigns Charles Deacon, Samuel Maddock, Charles Gaylor, James Wilding, John Hunter, John Bretargh; Adjutant Syddall; and Quarter-Master Cappock, who had deserted the pulpit for the avocations of war. Of non-commissioned officers and privates there were only ninety-three remaining. The officers were sent in waggons to London, and the subordinates were thrown into the prisons of Carlisle, Penrith, and Kendal. Before they were marched to the metropolis the former were confined in the town jail, and the privates in the cathedral of the first-named place. One of them, named James Miller, a Manchester man, left behind him a history of his misfortunes, which may be found in our College library among the manuscripts of Mr. Barrett.

He says, "We were barbarously treated, the soldiers rifling us and taking every thing of value from us, both money and cloathes." No provision was allowed them for their mess, and they were compelled to drink from a well in the body of the church which had not been used for upwards of a hundred years. He and some of his comrades were on the 1st. August marched away to Chester and Lancaster Castles, where they arrived on January 18th. On the route they were "used very barbarous," by "dragging us through the dirtyst plases." "Orders were given to the Jaylor to load us with heavy irons." Government allowed each man four-pence a day for subsistence, but the "jaylor" took the money and gave them instead "cow-heads, livers, lights, and the refuse of the market." Upwards of eighty died; and on the 1st. August certain of the survivors were escorted to Carlisle, leaving behind upwards of one hundred who had "sieud" for transportation. The writer of the narrative alluded to embarked subsequently with others of the rebels in an expedition to the East.—On their way to Newgate the officers were subjected to much indignity, the popular mind being excited against them. In prison their conduct was various—some driving away melancholy by means of the bottle—some holding aloof, among whom was Towneley—another (Captain Morgan) forgetting his cares in the society of his wife—and another (Captain Dawson) occupying his vacant hours in inditing poetry to a fair one to whom his vows were plighted. He it was of whom Shenstone wrote his beautiful ballad. Messengers being sent down to Manchester by Government to search the town thoroughly, Mr. Fowden, one of the constables, was apprehended by them, whereupon many others took the hint and absconded. Among these was Mr. Clayton, the clergyman who had implored Heaven's blessing on the Prince's cause. On the 9th. October, 1746, thanksgivings were

offered throughout the kingdom for the suppression of the rebellion. At Manchester, as elsewhere, sermons were preached and rejoicings made in honor of the "deliverance." In the evening of the festal day there was a public illumination, in which the willing of course freely shared, whilst the unwilling were forced to participate. The houses of Dr. Deacon, the hapless widow Syddall, and others, were attacked and roughly used. On the 16th. July, 1746, the trials of the officers commenced. Captain Fletcher had been urged to turn King's evidence, but he spurned the base offer. Ensign Maddock was less unbending; he betrayed his associates. Evidence the least satisfactory was adduced, and the prisoners were allowed very little consideration in meeting their accusers. The inquiry, though hurried on, lasted three days, terminating in the conviction of all the prisoners. Towneley, Sanderson, Fletcher, James Dawson, Blood, Morgan, Thomas Deacon, Thomas Chadwick, and Thos. Syddall were ordered for execution; the remainder were condemned to transportation for life. Two of the officers, Captains Moss and Holker, had effected their escape from Newgate before the trials, by making a breach in the wall, and they effectually eluded pursuit, although Holker was dependent, for six weeks, on the fidelity and kindness of a green-stall keeper, a female, who concealed him. He afterwards passed over to France; and his applications for pardon proving ineffectual, he established at Rouen a cotton manufactory, by which he amassed great wealth: when he died, in 1786, he was holding the honorable office of Inspector-General of Cotton and Woollen Manufactures in France. All the convicts appear to have awaited the approach of death with coolness and resolution. Their remaining time was occupied in drawing up declarations, couched, as was natural, in strong terms of reprobation against the Government through which they suffered, but

breathing, many of them, sentiments worthy of the noblest cause. The 30th. July being fixed as the day of execution, the prisoners closed their earthly career by taking leave of their nearest connexions—wives, parents and friends. The story of Captain Dawson has had entwined around it the strongest interest by the pen of the same Poet who has been already named. The heroine of this "tale, alas too true!" attended her lover to the scaffold at Kennington, whither he and the other prisoners were ignominiously conveyed, on sledges, from their last abode in Southwark gaol. Some time was occupied by them in devotion; after which, delivering to the Sheriff their several written declarations, they met death with firmness and almost with tranquillity, Syddall alone exhibiting a momentary tremour. With a ferocity disgraceful to the times, the bodies of the unhappy sufferers were taken down almost before the pulse had ceased to vibrate, and the inhuman process of beheading and disembowelling was added to the awful penalty of death. The heads of some of the most distinguished were exposed in the metropolis and in the large towns of the empire, Syddall and the elder Deacon being selected as objects for the vulgar stare in Manchester. Their heads figured on the Exchange, where Dr. Deacon was the first to gaze upon the remains of his son; though bowed with age and adversity, he subdued his parental sorrows so far as to salute the unbodied head, and to express his rejoicing that he had possessed a son who could firmly suffer martyrdom in such a cause. For some time these memorials of rebellion and bloodshed kept their position, but no true Jacobin ever passed the spot without reverently doffing his hat in salutation. On the other hand, they were scoffed at as "the Gods spiked upon the Exchange;" as "Tyburn Gods," gone to sulphureous and tormenting flames. On the 12th. August the Manchester and other soldiers impri-

soned at Carlisle were brought to trial, true bills being found against twenty-nine of them. Of these, Cappock, who now resumed the priestly garb, was executed on the 18th. October. He had plotted, in concert with his associates, to effect his escape, and the attempt nearly succeeded. After sentence of death had been pronounced, the prisoners contrived to saw off their irons with a knife which they had "jagged" into a saw by striking it on the edge of a glass, over which, to prevent noise and the chance of breaking, a handkerchief was tied. Penrith, Brampton, and York were made the scenes of execution of other Manchester soldiers who had been condemned, and Lieutenant W. Bradshaw, taken prisoner at the final battle of Culloden, was hanged on Kennington Common. In April, 1747, Mr. Fowden, the suspected Constable of Manchester, and Mr. Ogden the younger, were tried at Lancaster for high treason, but acquitted, and a triumphal return to their homes testified the joy of their Jacobite friends. The inhabitants of the town were taunted by their countrymen in various parts of the kingdom for the apparent zeal and cordiality with which they had espoused the cause of the Pretender. Judging, however, from the insignificant pecuniary aid and the very small number of recruits furnished to his army by this place, the charge of disloyalty would appear to have been somewhat overstrained. Be this as it may, the inhabitants felt extremely uneasy under the imputation, which they strove to remove by publishing a vindication of themselves, setting forth the exactions of the Prince and the undisciplined conduct of his soldiery during their stay. Of the retreat of the rebels it is said, "they could not hide their dejection, though they drank plentifully of spirituous liquors, nor forbear expressing their disappointment at Manchester; and several who, when here before,

believed the illuminations to be voluntary, said they thought the devil must have been among the people, they were so altered."

The 29th. of May and 10th. of June (the latter the birth-day of James III., as he was called) were made Jacobite holidays. If writers of those times may be believed, Charles appears to have won to his cause very many of the fair "witches" of Manchester. "Many a pretty girl was taught to read 'God bless Prince Charles' upon her pincushion, before she could say her catechism." It seems, too, that a common mode of testifying affection for the Pretender's cause was by wearing habits of Scotch plaid—plaid gowns for the ladies, plaid waistcoats for the men; and at assemblies or elsewhere Scotch music was introduced. The Jacobites were the butt of much persecution, and the constant objects of public execration. The cry of "down with the rump" survived very long the occasion which called it forth. During these times the Magistrates held regular sittings at "The Dangerous Corner," and compelled the disaffected or the doubtful to take oaths of allegiance to the reigning Monarch. The height to which politics were carried in the town cannot be conceived, even in these days. The Assembly-room, the private ball, the Exchange, the Church, the Chapel, were made arenas for exhibitions of party rancour; and the ladies seem to have taken up the quarrel of their lords with so much zeal as to have called forth the animadversions of the press. Every article of women's attire was emblematic of some party association. On the 29th. May, their houses and their persons were enveloped in oak; on the 10th. June, they were fragrant with white roses; and weekly, at Church, did they offer negative worship to the Pretender by refusing to join in the Church prayers for his antagonist, King

George.* The stanza since so famed was penned by Dr. Byrom at this time:—

> God bless the King—I mean our faith's defender!
> God bless (no harm in blessing) the Pretender!
> But who Pretender is, or who is King,—
> God bless us all—that's quite another thing!

* Some of the Clergy were singularly active partizans of the Pretender. One of them, the Rev. R. Asheton, brought down severe censures upon his conduct, which he endeavoured to justify in a caustic publication entitled "A Colection of Curious Papers—containing, 1. A new method of reasoning by the B——p of C——r. 2. and 3. Two Essays by an Admirer of his L——p, in order to improve and illustrate the said method. The 4th. proves the method to be inconclusive, and, consequently, that it could not be the work of that Learned Divine. And the last shews that he has been engaged in matters of much greater moment than to trouble himself about any method of reasoning." In this pamphlet the author professes to adduce "Reasons shewing the Rev. Mr. Richard Asheton to be justly suspected of disaffection to his Majesty King George." Some of them are rather curious—the following not the least so:—"Because he has shewed a remarkable affection to the 10th. day of June, the Pretender's pretended birth-day, in baptizing two children, as is credibly reported, on that day, tho' no Sunday or Holiday according to the Church of England, whereas he refused to baptize on another week day, alledging that it was neither Sunday or Holiday.—Because he has never been accustomed to make Bonfires, nor Huzza, nor drink healths at them in the street upon any anniversary or other rejoicing day, till of late when he durst not do otherwise. —Because he has shewed a remarkable affection to the use of James the Pretender's pretended name of baptism, in baptizing many children, as is credibly reported, by that name, whereas he has not baptised so many by any other name, alledging upon good reason shewn he would do as the parents desired, tho' it was neither Sunday nor Holiday.—Because he has never been observed to speak any thing in favor of detraction or giving foul language, as Miscreants, Common Drunkards, Common Swearers, Devils, and the like, on such public occasions as might fairly have led him to do so, but has asserted other principles destructive of such practise.—Because for these several years past he has never been used to drink any Mum, which is his Majesty's own Country liquor. This may well be deemed a mark of disaffection, because, tho' he is at liberty to drink this or that liquor, yet why he should never touch Mum at all cannot reasonably be ascribed to any other cause than a downright aversion to the name of Brunswick.—Because he has shewed a remarkable affection to the city of Rome, the Pretender's pretended place of abode, by often quoting in his sermons St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, whereas there are Epistles to the Ephesians, Philippians and others by the very same author.—Because, though the sign of his Majesty King George hangs up in the very town where he officiates as chaplain, yet he never has been there to drink his health; this is the more remarkable, because it is a house of good entertainment and kept by a very good Protestant.—Because in all his sermons it is his constant custom never to say any word of St. George and the Dragon, not even upon the 23d. of April; and this, as is reasonably believed, for no other reason but because the Saint is his Majesty's namesake.—Because in a sermon lately preached before the present Lord Bishop of Chester he represented his Majesty's Protestant subjects, the Presbyterians, as people that very seldom came to Church.—Because he has been several times observed to pass by a wall whereon was written "down with the rump," without so much as once offering to efface it with his gown-sleeve, handkerchief or periwig.—Because he has been instrumental in suffering oak-boughs to be placed on the top of the steeple in remembrance of the restoration, without even preaching to the people against such wickedness in high places.—Because he is credibly reported to have several treasonable books in his study, particularly a volume of sermons by the late Bishop of Rochester.

The substantial interests of the community were sacrificed to these shadowy considerations. Trade and commerce languished; the whole traffic of the town was at a stand; and the lower orders were of necessity thrown into the greatest distress. Happily, however, these antipathies cooled and died away. On the 11th. January, 1749, some of the unfortunate Manchester soldiers were removed from Southwark gaol for transportation; and about the same time some secret friends, after much difficulty, stole away the heads of Deacon and Syddall from the places in which they had so long shocked public feeling. The last palpable evidences in Manchester of the Rebellion being removed, ancient feelings revived, and the animosities which had been burning with such intensity rapidly subsided.

The events of the succeeding fifty-five years are of a varied character. Many incidents connected with this period are woven into those departments of the history to which they more immediately refer, leaving but the gleanings of a spacious field to be collected and arranged. In 1752 the first newspaper of any permanency was established by Mr. Harrop, under the title of the Mercury. Mr. H. Whitworth had commenced such a periodical two-and-twenty years previously, but it was rather, as its subsequent name imported, a "Magazine." On the 22d. June, at night, 1753, the shock of an earthquake was felt in the town and vicinity. On the 14th. February, 1777, a similar phenomenon occurred, about eleven o'clock in the morning, extending to Ashton, Stockport, Wigan, Preston, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stayley Bridge, Mottram, Knutsford, Macclesfield and other places. The vibration of the earth was so strong that the bells of the Collegiate and St. Mary's Church are said to have been rung by it, and the congregations in the various places of worship were terrified by the loud noises that accompanied the shock. A third

instance of this fearful visitation occurred about the close of 1795.* In September of 1753 a resident of Salford, named Grindret, poisoned his wife and family, of which offence having been subsequently convicted, he was hanged at Lancaster, and afterwards exhibited, hung on a gibbet and in chains, at the end of Cross Lane, Pendleton. In the same year, a cause of much interest occurred at Lancaster, in which the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church and the weavers of the parish were litigants; the former claiming a composition of fourpence on every loom as tithe from the latter. The decision was against the impost. The four next years were seasons of scarcity and distress, which, as usual, occasioned serious violations of the peace. In one of these exhibitions, especially, the people and the military came into collision, and the "Shudehill Fight" became a celebrated event for its brief day. Riots, unfortunately, are not incidents so rare in the records of the town as to require any long description, after a lapse of eighty years. 1762 was another era of popular commotion. In 1763 an unsuccessful attempt was made to constitute Manchester a borough. Buildings were erected as a workhouse and a place of durance under the new government, but the grand scheme having failed, (from the impracticability of obtaining an union of parties) these also were abandoned and eventually pulled down. They stood at the entrance of Miller's Lane, and had for some years been occupied by tenants who obligingly gave their gratuitous presence. The population of Manchester about this time has been calculated by Dr. Price, whose works also furnish a similar statistical account of the condition

* About three o'clock on the morning of Thursday the 20th. August, 1835, the shock of an earthquake awakened from their sleep many of the residents in this town and the outskirts. It was strongly felt also at Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, Garstang, Lancaster, Clithero, Southport, and even at Ulverston and Kendal.

of several of the surrounding townships and of large towns at a distance:—

	YEAR.	HOUSES.	FAMILIES.	PERSONS.
Manchester and Salford	1773	4,338	6,416	27,246
Liverpool	1773	6,340	8,002	34,407
Chester	1774	....	3,428	14,713
Leeds	1775	....	4,096	17,121
Parish of Manchester, exclusive of Town.....	1774	2,412	2,525	13,786
Worsley, Barton, Pendleton and Clifton Lane.....	1778	....	1,685	9,117
Bolton and Little Bolton	1773	1,178	....	5,339
Bury	1772	463	....	2,090

In 1777 the inhabitants raised a corps of volunteers to serve during the conflict in America. Before their departure the troops (one hundred and fifty men) were reviewed on Castle Field. Their officers were—Thomas B. Bailey, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Commandant; George Loyd, Esq., Major; (whose lady presented the regiment with colors wrought by the ladies of Manchester) Captains, T. Potter, T. Falkner Philips, P. P. Foxlow, W. Rawlinson; First Lieutenants, James Dinwiddie, Robt. Robinson, Jas. Bradshaw, Joseph Hadfield; Second Ditto, Thos. Barlow, John Philips, Wm. Whitaker, J. Leigh Philips; Rev. S. Hall, Chaplain; Thomas Walker, Adjutant; Thos. White, Surgeon. This afterwards became the 72d. regiment, which distinguished itself greatly at the siege of Gibraltar. In the memorable *sortie* upon the enemy's advanced works made on the 27th. November, 1781, under command of the gallant General Ross, the flank companies of the 72d. were the foremost combatants, dashing through the embrazures, occasionally forming into line to flank the flying enemy, and exhibiting all the skill and ardour of British veterans. They were harrassed by a constant round of perilous and fatiguing duty, exposed night and day to an incessant fire of shot and shell from the enemy's lines and gun-boats, which greatly annoyed the whole garrison. On their delivery from this arduous service and recall

home in August, 1783, they landed at Southampton. A public breakfast was given them, a subscription was opened for the widows of their lost comrades, and along their whole line of march they were received with enthusiasm. In Manchester, public dinners and rejoicings welcomed their arrival; they were disbanded; and the colors which they had borne with so much honor were deposited in the College, and are still exhibited among the curiosities of that antique structure. In 1778, the old chapel on Salford Bridge, of which mention has already been made, was levelled with the dust, and made to give place to the accommodation of the public, the bridge being widened.

On the 24th. March, 1782, Oswald Mosley, the eldest son of Sir John, the Lord of the Manor, came of age, an event which was celebrated by a ball given to four hundred of the nobility, gentry and principal inhabitants. In April, the Lord of the Manor commenced an action against Mr. T. Chadwick and Mr. Holland, for setting up meat stalls in Pool Fold, in violation of the manorial rights, which, however, he succeeded in vindicating on reference to the Court of King's Bench.

It was not until 1783 that Manchester had the protection of a nightly watch, which was originally maintained to some partial extent by portions of the inhabitants; in November of that year a town's meeting was held, and it was determined to form a Committee as well for managing this as the scavenging and lighting. No Police Act was obtained till 1791. This and the succeeding winter were of such extraordinary severity that the wealthier inhabitants liberally subscribed for the relief of the poor, seventeen thousand of whom participated their bounty. The month of August, 1785, is remarkable in connexion with this fact, that the Autumn Assize at Lancaster was a "maiden" one. At the Assize twelve months subsequently James Holland was condemned, and suffered death at

Bolton Moor, for croft-breaking, a crime then very prevalent throughout the district; his body remained exposed on the gallows for some days. In the following year two men were hanged at Liverpool. This practice of executing malefactors in the vicinities in which they had offended was continued for many years. In 1790, September 11, a man named Macnamera, convicted of a burglary near this town, was hanged on Kersall Moor, before a prodigious concourse of people. The gallows was erected on the hill near the present Grand Stand, and the gibbet was left with its occupant for some time. In September, 1798, a man was executed on Newton Heath, for croft-breaking.

In 1787, the town was visited during seven days by a very great flood, which carried away a portion of the battlements of Salford Bridge. The centenary of the revolution of 1688 was celebrated with a degree of enthusiasm which shewed that the inhabitants were fully sensible of the great and beneficial change effected in their civil and political condition. The only other important event of the year is the establishment of a post coach to London, which departed at four A. M. and professed to arrive "early next evening." It carried four in and two outside passengers, whose *quantum* of luggage was restricted to fourteen pounds each, every thing additional being paid for after the rate of twopence a pound. Though this was evidently, for the time, an adventurous step, coach-travelling was neither rare nor expensive: the fare to Preston was 5s. 6d. in, 3s. 6d. outside; to Lancaster, 9s. inside, 6s. out. The London mail was first conveyed by coach in August, 1785: the establishment of the Birmingham and Chester mails is of comparatively recent date.

It would seem that political contentions of Liberals and Tories were as general in the last as in this century. "Reform Clubs" and "Church and King Clubs" were in full operation sixty years ago. Under the

auspices of the former, Mr. Fox, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Grenville and Sir Frank Standish visited Manchester on the 15th. September, 1785, and dined with the Liberals, on which occasion the crowning toast of the evening was "the majesty of the People." A "Constitutional" Club was in vogue in 1791; at a public dinner in that year the first toast was "the majesty of the People;" another, "May the British, the American and the French revolutions serve as lessons to oppressors and examples to the oppressed;" a third, "the French revolution, and the speedy overthrow of every despotic Government;" and a fourth, "May every constitution be founded on the rights of man." Mr. Thomas Walker, father of the present Mr. C. J. S. Walker, was a prominent leader of the liberal party, and a decided advocate of Parliamentary reform, for the furtherance of which object he had, in 1790, been instrumental in forming a Club. Popular feeling was then decidedly opposed to the promulgators of these doctrines: besides being subjected, in December, 1792, to an attack upon his house, to which outrage the premises of other individuals holding similar opinions were subjected, Mr. Walker was, in 1794, tried at Lancaster on a charge of having conspired to overthrow the constitution and assist the French in their threatened attacks upon the island. He was acquitted, and returned triumphantly to Manchester. The principal witness against him, named Dunn, was tried at the next Assize for perjury, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' confinement, coupled with the ignominy of standing in the pillory. Mr. Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, was counsel for the Crown against Mr. Walker, who was defended by Mr. Vaughan and Mr. Erskine.

Before the French revolution broke out, the claims of Dissenters to relief from the obligations of the Corporation and Test Acts had kept up a constant ferment in the town,

which after the commencement of the war never subsided. In January, 1793, Paine was burnt in effigy by the populace, who evinced strong marks of detestation for principles which were not rendered more acceptable by the subsequent execution of Louis of France. High Mass and a solemn dirge was performed in the Catholic chapels of Manchester on the announcement of that event. In other respects the year was one of disquietude, arising from commercial distress. The number of bankruptcies was nearly trebled, and popular discontent ran so high that it was necessary for light troops to parade the streets with torches throughout the night. It was said that during this and one or two succeeding years not less than twenty thousand persons had gone from the town and neighbourhood to join the army, but the number was doubtless much exaggerated. The ardour to serve in the cause of the constitution and the Country (the French having threatened an invasion) was, however, very great. It is mentioned, for example, in March, 1794, that "Le Gendre Starkie, Esq. has given £105 towards raising the bounty given to recruits five guineas a man, and others are following his example."—"Harvey Aston, Esq., one of the intimates of the Prince, is engaged in recruiting in this county; he and nine others have undertaken to raise each one hundred men."—"Thomas Legh, Esq., of Lyme, proposed to raise six troops of cavalry, and did so in fourteen days." In April, 1794, "the regiment of Independent Manchester Volunteers was incorporated in the 53d. of the Duke of York's Brigade as soon as it arrived at Chatham." "His Majesty has been pleased to grant the title of 'Royal' to the regiment now raising, with an 'official promise' that the 'Royal Manchester Volunteers,' if reduced, shall come to Manchester to be disbanded." On the 10th. May a *feu-de-joie* was fired in St. Ann's Square on account of advantages gained

by the combined armies: six hundred and thirty stand of arms were sent from the Tower for the Manchester Volunteers. The success of Lord Howe off Ushant was announced at the Kersal Moor races, and assembled thousands received the intelligence with loud cheers: in the evening it was communicated to the audience at the theatre by Mr. Ward, in the character of the Busy Body. In August £500 were given by Lord Stamford for additional bounties to landsmen and seamen entering the navy; and on the twenty-first of the same month the Royal Manchester Volunteers were inspected by Major General Musgrave. Colours were presented to the regiment in St. Ann's Square, after which it marched to Liverpool to embark for Ireland: it subsequently became the 104th. regiment. In October a subscription was obtained for raising a Fencible Corps for the county of Lancaster. The Loyal Associations in Manchester and Salford formed themselves into a corps for the home defence. The war, however, was not universally popular: in 1795 a petition was sent from the town praying for peace. In November of that year the National Committee appointed to inquire into the high price of corn announced that the importation of foreign grain was desirable, and that to encourage it a liberal bounty should be offered. They also stated, that though the harvest generally was abundant, there was a deficiency in the wheat crop, and therefore the mixture of other grain with it was desirable. Handsome premiums were given to farmers bringing the largest quantity of provisions to this market. In addition to the sufferings from want, an epidemic fever was raging, and it was proposed, therefore, to erect fever wards. In February, 1796, the Boroughreeve, Clergy and others publicly pledged themselves, in a series of resolutions, to reduce their use of wheat-flour at least one-third. Commercial distress pressed so heavily upon the people, that though

they were relieved as far as possible by subscriptions and other means, their privations drove them to occasional acts of violence, which required corresponding precautions by the authorities. On the 31st. July an order was issued that all public-houses be closed by seven in the evening, and all private persons appearing in the streets after nine o'clock were compelled to give an account of themselves. On the 29th., several gentlemen being employed in examining the weights in the potato-market, a disagreement arose between the spectators and the market-dealers. A tumult ensued; the people began to break the windows, and the light troops were called in. The soldiers, after riding quietly but ineffectually amongst the people, were ordered to gallop through the midst of them, and they were thus dispersed. They assembled again in the morning at New Cross and in Newton Lane. Several loads of meal were seized and thrown away. On the arrival of the military and magistrates the rioters returned home without doing any further mischief. On the 10th. November an address was presented from the delegates of all the Loyal Associations in Manchester and Salford, congratulating the King on his escape from the blow of a ruffian who attempted his life on his way from the House of Peers. At this time, by general agreement, pies and puddings ceased to appear on the family table, in order to lessen the consumption of flour. Such soldiers as could be spared from military duty were commanded to assist the farmers in thrashing out corn. At the close of the year a most respectable meeting was held "to take measures for preserving liberty and property from republicans and levellers." Patrols were formed in the town shortly afterwards. Early in 1797 the first regiment of Royal Lancashire Volunteers received the thanks of his Majesty, conveyed through Lord Cornwallis, for their patriotic services in Ireland. In March, it is stated that the first

and second battalions of Manchester and Salford Volunteer Infantry were drawn out for the first time. This, therefore, must have been an additional new corps. In April, the Lancashire and Cheshire Volunteers, the former commanded by the Earl of Wilton, offered to serve in any part of Europe. Shortly afterwards £25,953 13 0 were raised in the towns of Manchester and Salford and the neighbourhood, for the support of Government. In November there was a disposition to riot, owing to the high prices of corn and flour. Subscriptions to purchase articles of food, and retail them to the poor at a low rate, were liberally made.

CHAPTER IV.

The termination of the peace of Amiens rendered it necessary, early in the summer of 1803, to make preparations to repel the invasion threatened by Napoleon Bonaparte. In Manchester meetings were immediately called, arrangements for forming military bodies made, and subscriptions entered into with zeal and liberality. A general meeting of the Lieutenancy of the county (Lord Derby in the chair) was held at Wigan, in obedience to the King's command, to assist in carrying into effect the "law to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the town[illegible]ring the present war." Schedules were sent to the va[illegible]s officers in the towns throughout the county, desiring them to make, without delay, returns of the inhabitants, cattle and stock within their jurisdiction; the clergy and gentlemen were requested to give their assistance in furnishing the returns, and the county was divided into eight parts, each portion being superintended by a Lieutenant. Manchester constituted the sixth division, and was placed under the charge of John Leaf, Esq. A meeting was immediately convened to consider the best means of assisting in the defence of the Country, and it was agreed to accept the offers of James Ackers and John Leigh Phillips, Esqrs. to re-establish the Volunteer Corps, and also to support the proposal of Joseph Hanson, Esq., for the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps to furnish their own accoutrements, serve without pay, and march to any part of Great Britain. A subscription was raised to defray the various expenses, and a Committee appointed to superintend the appropriation of the fund. The following is copied from

the returns made by the Deputy Lieutenants of the available force in this county, the moveable property and stock:

	Live stock.				Horses.		Average amount of dead stock.					Flour or other Meal.		Articles of local produce.							
	Oxen.	Cows.	Young cattle and colts.	Sheep and goats.	Pigs.	Riding.	Draught.	Carts.	Waggons.	Wheat, quarters of	Oats, quarters of	Barley, quarters of	Beans and Peas, qrs. of	Hay, loads of	Straw, loads of	Potatos, sacks of	Quarters of	Sacks of	Malt, quarters of	Cheese, cwt. of	Bacon, barrels of	Corn, acres of
Manchester ..	237	074	2125	433	3265	1057	2035	2140	99	3304	1737	490	740	8758	629	387	3529	9667	..	..	..	..
Bolton	17	8533	9860	3084	1764	390	1993	1270	44	6154	3196	27	120	..	..	4348	76	824	..	..	..	..
Middleton	24	1603	2028	3437	1479	321	1702	1131	6	1576	2247	257	93	1633	1116	3796	799	1408	1000	..	..	147

	Wheat, acres of	Barley, acres of	Potatos, acres of	Hops, bags of	Hay, acres of	Geese.
Manchester ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolton	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middleton	..	..	..	..	..	..

Additional return for Manchester, 40 vessels of 30 tons each.

Subdivisions of Districts.	Total number of men between 15 and 60.	Incapacitated.	No. of men willing to serve on horseback.	No. of persons willing to serve & provide firelocks.	No. of swords, pistols and pitchforks.	No. of the persons to be provided with arms at the general assembly.	No. of pioneers and labourers with felling-axes, pick-axes, spades, shovels, mattocks and saws.	No. of guides and overseers for the removal of waggons, live and dead stock.	No. who will supply waggons, drivers and conductors with four horses.	Ditto, with three horses.	No. of carts without tilts, three horses.	Ditto, with two horses.	No of carts with tilts, two and three horses.	Ovens to supply constantly.	Ovens to supply on emergency.	No. of barges.	Total tonnage.	No. of mills.
Manchester, 40 Townships	20065	..	598	941	1436	3028	3198	2299	20	3	281	424	..	149	..	53	16782	10
Bolton, 39 ditto	14382	1253	1413	4699	137	2156	2607	1117	6	2	5	7	13	127	..	10	196	6
Middleton, 21 ditto.....	3432	..	815	2582	6	3397	950	163	26	16	1	60	6	6	30	18	434	6

On the 27th. of July, a general meeting of the Lieutenancy was held to receive the returns. The assembly expressed satisfaction at the number in this county who were willing to aid the cause; at the same they lamented that so large a proportion should have offered themselves as guides and pioneers, but more particularly as conductors and drivers of cattle—a number infinitely larger than could be required for those purposes. In the mean time, by command of his Majesty, Lord Hobart forwarded to the Earl of Derby particular instructions for raising, training and clothing the various military corps to be formed in the county. On the 16th. of August Lord Hobart signified that his Majesty had accepted the offered service of the regiments commanded by Colonels Ackers and Phillips, intimating at the same time that the title of "royal" could no longer be permitted them, and that allowances of twenty shillings per man for clothing, and one shilling per diem for twenty days' drill, would be issued to the commandants, to be by them applied as they deemed most beneficial. In little more than a week after the royal communication was received, the regiments numbered two thousand men. Those who were debarred from appearing in the field freely opened their purses, and the sum of £22,000 was raised in a very short period in Manchester alone. The subscriptions in the neighbouring towns reflected equal credit on their respective inhabitants. Among the foremost contributors were—Sir R. Peel, £100; the Honble. Mr. Percival, £100; R. Peel, jun., £100; Sir O. Mosley, Bart., £200; Earl of Stamford and Warrington, £525, &c. &c. But the bodies of military already mentioned were not sufficient to satisfy the ardour of the inhabitants, and within a very short time his Majesty was pleased to accept the services of the Light Horse Volunteers commanded by Shakspeare Phillips, Esq., the Corps of Infantry commanded by

30200

Colonel Silvester, the St. George's Corps by John Cross, Esq., and the Fourth Class Volunteers by G. Philips, Esq.; the Hulme Volunteers by Major Pooley, the Pendleton by Captain Ablett, the Trafford by Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, &c. &c. The Masons of the town formed a body under the title of the "Loyal Masonic Volunteers." Those who, from exemption or other causes, did not enrol themselves in the military corps, registered their names as special constables for the defence of the town and its vicinity. Nor must it be presumed that the daughters of our land, the witches of Lancashire, took no interest in the preparations carrying on around them. Designed by nature to labour in a more retired yet not less useful or important sphere, our fair countrywomen employed themselves in adding to the comforts and thereby to the efficiency of the soldiery. They entered into a very liberal subscription to supply the troops with flannel clothing, the making of which was not entrusted to the hands of hirelings. Frequently, too, the soldiers were regaled at the mansions of the officers, the hostess being ever foremost in dealing out good English cheer to the men, thus adding to the enthusiasm of the brave by the condescension of the fair.* Others presented standards and cockades of their own handiwork to the troops. On the other hand fast days were proclaimed to supplicate the Divine blessing on the Country, and were strictly observed throughout the land.

Among the patriotic offers of the townspeople and many of the gentry and nobility in the immediate vicinity of Manchester, may be mentioned the late Earl Wilton's levy and equipment, at his own expense, of one hundred Volunteer Infantry from among his tenantry, to be trained to the use of small arms: ten six-pounder field pieces,

* Lady Jerningham, of Cossey, Norfolk, proposed to raise and command a corps of 600 females to drive the cattle from the coast.

with ammunition-waggons, poises and drivers, were furnished by his Lordship. Otho Hulme, Esq., of Medlock Vale, supplied two twelve-pounder carronades with all the accompaniments. John Trafford, Esq., of Trafford House, and F. Dukinfield Astley, Esq., of Dukinfield, each raised and accoutred, the former three hundred and fifty, the latter one hundred men, without any expense to Government. Mr. Astley, at a later period, attached fifty men to the Manchester Rifles. William Harrison, Esq., of Urmston, attached sixty pikemen to the Manchester and Salford Rifle Corps. Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Moston, clothed and armed a company of pikemen, consisting of sixty rank and file, to join the Manchester Rifles, of which he was Major. Messrs. Pickford undertook to furnish four hundred horses, fifty waggons, and twenty-eight boats. Mr. John Scott offered forty horses and carts to go to any part of Scotland, and six waggons and forty horses for Lancashire, the drivers to be paid by himself. Similar zeal was shown by the neighbouring towns.

The 12th. of April, 1804, is rendered memorable to the inhabitants of Manchester by a review of their martial fellow-townsmen on Sale Moor. The commanding officer was his Royal Highness Prince William of Gloucester, who expressed the greatest satisfaction with the discipline of the various bodies, amounting to nearly six thousand men. The pleasure of the day was damped by the breaking down of a stand on the ground, by which one person was killed and several were injured. After the review, his Royal Highness presented a pair of standards to Major Phillips, of the Volunteer Cavalry, and in the evening he graced the Assembly by his presence. He had on the preceding day honored the town with his company at a public dinner in the Assembly Rooms, and in the evening attended the Theatre. The Prince, on a visit to the town in 1803, had made himself acquainted with the nature of

the manufactures, by going through several of the print-works and other establishments. In January, 1804, he was a guest at Tatton Park, and in the September of the same year, accompanied by his father, his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, he partook of the hospitalities of Heaton Park, again visited some of the manufactories, reviewed the Volunteers at Ardwick, went through the College, and partook of a public breakfast.

Such numbers of men as were embodied in Volunteer corps could not be brought together without some heart-burnings and jealousies. After the lapse of a few months, Major Phillips resigned the command of the Manchester and Salford Cavalry, that he might meet Mr. Jones, a private, on equal terms, and give him the "satisfaction" he had demanded. The meeting took place on Kersal Moor, on the morning of July 9th., 1804. Mr. Phillips, after receiving his adversary's fire, discharged his pistol in the air, when the parties shook hands and left the ground. This was succeeded by a dispute not confining itself to individuals, but extending to the officers of two regiments. The point in question was as to precedence, which was claimed by Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Phillips, as commandant at an earlier period of a larger body of men, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, on the ground of priority of date in his commission. This disagreement eventually was to be settled by a hostile meeting, but the Police having been apprised of the intention, the rencontre was prevented by placing both gentlemen under arrest. Precedence being afterwards awarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Hanson, Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, conceiving that he was in fact the first entitled to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, tendered his resignation, which was followed by all the officers under his command declining to serve under any other leader, and by the immediate disbanding of the First Manchester and Salford Volun-

teers, they being deemed guilty of insubordination in venturing to remonstrate with Government. The dispute for a time engendered the warmest feelings, not only between the officers and men of the two corps, but throughout their families and connexions. The disbanding of the First was shortly followed by the dismissal of the St. George's Corps of Volunteers In August, a letter was received from Lord Hawkesbury, stating that, in consequence of the extreme insubordination which prevailed in that corps and the impossibility of re-establishing discipline, his Majesty had been pleased to accept the resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Cross, tendered a short time previously, and it was his Majesty's pleasure that the St. George's Volunteers be forthwith disbanded. This notification gave rise to warm arguments and much violent recrimination.

In November, 1805, the inhabitants met to promote a subscription for the relief of those who had lost their relatives in the battle of Trafalgar, and, whilst they gloried in this achievement of British valour, to express their regret that it should have been purchased by the death of the immortal Nelson. The victory was celebrated at Ardwick, and a day of thanksgiving was appointed throughout the country. A representation of the "Battle of Trafalgar" was produced at the Theatre to a crowded audience, but so much was public feeling excited, that at the opening of the scene depicting the death of the naval hero the strongest disapprobation was expressed, the curtain fell, and no subsequent attempt was made to obtrude the melancholy spectacle upon a Manchester audience.

In 1808 there was a renewal of disputes between the masters and weavers with respect to wages. A meeting of the latter was held in St. George's Fields on the 24th. of May, and was resumed on the following day with such an accession of numbers, that it was deemed expedient to

order out the civil and military forces. This manifestation and the reading of the Riot Act not having produced the desired effect, the military were ordered to clear the ground, when one of the weavers was killed, several were wounded, and others arrested. In the course of the proceedings Colonel Hanson addressed the populace, though previously desired to leave the ground. The officers and soldiers of the 4th. Dragoon Guards presented a day's pay to the widow of the weaver who was killed. A new list of prices was arranged but did not prove satisfactory, and to preserve the peace of the town it was necessary to plant military patrols for several miles on the different roads. In Rochdale the prison was destroyed: acts of violence were also committed at Ashton and Oldham. The military power was consequently augmented, and large rewards were offered for the apprehension of the ringleaders. An indictment was preferred against J. Hanson, Esq., for his share in the proceedings at Manchester. In March, 1809, he was found guilty of having, "by his conduct and language, encouraged the weavers to hostile proceedings." The trial lasted twelve hours. Judgment was delivered in the Court of King's Bench on the 12th. of May: he was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months in the King's Bench Prison, and to pay a fine of £100 to the King. The weavers expressed a wish to pay the fine by penny subscriptions, but their offer was positively declined by Mr. Hanson. It was then determined to present to him a silver cup, and a deputation waited upon him before his liberation to announce the intention. There were said to be thirty-nine thousand six hundred penny subscribers to the tribute. On Mr. Hanson's return to Manchester the roads were thronged with weavers anxious to celebrate his entry, but he prevented a demonstration by driving at a rapid rate to his residence. In October, the Jubilee on the occasion of his Majesty

George the Third having completed the fiftieth year of his reign was celebrated with great spirit in the town and neighbourhood.

The year 1812 was another of those stormy periods which so frequently occur in the annals of Manchester. It was intended to hold a meeting on the 10th. of April to address the Prince Regent, and assure him of support on his investment with the royal authority. Understanding, however, that opposition was intended, the Authorities determined not to hold the meeting, but the populace got possession of the Exchange, and passed resolutions censuring Government. They then destroyed the furniture, greatly injured a picture of Colonel Stanley, and were preparing to set the edifice on fire, when the arrival of the military put a stop to their proceedings. A general spirit of disorganization appeared to prevail throughout the district. Machinery was destroyed, the markets were attacked, and the surrounding corn-mills entered and robbed. A considerable increase was consequently made to the military power, and the Watch and Ward Act was enforced. Military patrols escorted the farmers into the town, the supply of provisions being much diminished by the violence of the populace. Many of the foremost in these outrages were apprehended, and at a special commission held at Lancaster four men and one woman were executed.

The regret caused by the assassination of Mr. Spencer Percival on the 11th. May was strongly participated in Manchester. Francis Phillips, Esq., formerly a merchant here, was the first to render the unfortunate gentleman assistance. Hearing the exclamation, "I am murdered!" he rushed forward, caught Mr. Percival in his arms, and assisted in conveying him to the Secretary's room, where he expired.

Kersal Moor presented a very enlivened appearance during a portion of the year 1812. A military camp was formed on the higher ground, in which were stationed the Stirling, Louth, and Buckinghamshire militia, and several pieces of artillery. The whole routine of camp duty was observed, and a telegraph was placed on an elevated point, from which any information could be conveyed throughout the district in a few minutes. The encamped suffered much discomfort from incessant rains.

In October the Right Honourable George Canning visited Manchester, and delighted three hundred gentlemen, who dined with him, by his eloquence and urbanity. In May, 1813, two hundred gentlemen dined together, for the first time, as members of the Manchester Pitt Club. The winter of 1813-4 was particularly remarkable for the severity of the frost. Great interest was excited by an inquest on the body of Miss Lavinia Robinson, who disappeared from her home on the night of the 16th. December, 1813, and was found drowned on the banks of the Irwell on the 8th. of February, 1814. She is described as a young lady possessing superior mental accomplishment, with a person equal to her mind, and of the most fascinating manners. On the evening of the 16th. December, she was seen in the company of a gentleman to whom she was shortly to be united, and it would appear, from a note found upon her table, that he had expressed suspicion of her virtue. It was considered by her family that this note was not the production of Miss Robinson, and her death has ever since been involved in mystery. Popular resentment was so strongly evinced towards the individual whose name was associated with that of the unfortunate lady, that he was compelled to quit the town. In April the news that the succession of brilliant conquests gained by the allied armies had terminated in the abdica-

tion of Bonaparte and the restoration of peace throughout Europe, was hailed in Manchester with the greatest joy. The event was celebrated by a general illumination, a grand procession, and the extension of true old English hospitality by the wealthy to their poorer brethren. Peace was proclaimed at the Exchange, and in other parts of the town, on the seventh of July.*

Bonaparte's escape from Elba early in the year 1815, followed by the flight of the King of France and the entry of Napoleon into Paris, destroyed those pleasing visions of national repose to which the proclamation of peace had given rise. The successes which terminated in the splendid victory of Waterloo on the 18th. of June, and the consequent cessation of warfare, were announced amidst universal acclamations at the Exchange.

That eventful period was now approaching at which Manchester began to be regarded as the centre of wide-spread and deeply-ramified social disorganization. The Luddites had been exhibiting themselves in the manufacturing districts, (of Leicester, Nottingham, and Carlisle more especially) in which commercial distress came unhappily to mingle its bitterness with political animosities; and consequently, though subscriptions were liberally made to relieve the poor, by opening soup-shops and in other ways, the exit of the year 1816 was attended by dark and gloomy forebodings. On the 4th. November, the first of the meetings afterwards so famous was held on Peter's Fields, Knight, of Oldham, being in the chair, surrounded by 5000 people, "to take into consideration the present distressed state of the Country." On the ninth of the next month came the great Spafields (London) meeting, which ended in riot, and an appeal to military power. Hunt, the

* On the 29th. a very large portion of the rock that bounds the river Irwell at Hunt's Bank, and on which buildings were erected, gave way: three lives were lost, and three children severely hurt. It is supposed that the violent flowing of the river, during frequent floods, had undermined it.

leader, was supported by Watson, Hooper, Carpenter, and others, who subsequently answered for their conduct before the criminal tribunals of the nation. The example of the metropolis was extensively followed, and the condition of affairs became so unsatisfactory that counter-movements were at length actively made. On the 13th. January, 1817, a meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford was held to consider the "necessity of adopting additional measures for the maintenance of the public peace." An association to further that object was formed, and a declaration adopted which received the signatures of upwards of two thousand of the principal residents. In this embodiment of their views and feelings, they stated that "the numerous meetings held both publicly and secretly —the organised system of Committees, Delegates, and Missionaries—the contributions levied, particularly for disseminating pamphlets calculated to mislead and irritate the public mind—the indecorous and highly unconstitutional reflections upon the exalted personage now exercising the royal authority—the marked disparagement of the most extensive charitable relief in seasons of unavoidable pressure,—the language of intimidation, not merely hinted but plainly expressed—the appointment of popular assemblies in various parts of the kingdom on one and the same day, after the meeting of Parliament, and the previous assembling of deputies in London;—all these circumstances afford strong manifestation of meditated disorder and tumult, and bear no analogy whatever to the fair and legitimate exercise of that constitutional liberty which is emphatically the birth-right and security of Englishmen." Meetings for the same purpose were held at Bury, Bolton, Rochdale, Oldham, Stockport, Ashton, Saddleworth, Sandbach, Congleton, Liverpool, Leeds, York; and, at the Salford Quarter Sessions for January, the Grand Jury (Mr. T. Peel, foreman) joined in a de-

claration, in which they said—"We have rejoiced at the glorious termination of the war, and hoped, for awhile at least, to have enjoyed some internal quiet and repose; and it is with bitter grief and disappointment that we find the same political agitations already renewed to an extent that it would be unsafe to disregard them. We have gained some wisdom from the experience of what has passed, and we cannot forget that good men must associate in times when bad men combine. We therefore think it becomes us publicly to express our entire and unqualified approbation of the principles and proceedings of the Association formed at a public meeting at Manchester, on the thirteenth instant, and earnestly to recommend the example to every other town in this great and populous county. And we beg leave to express our hope that this Court will concur with us in this recommendation." In the same month of January, another of the Peter's Field meetings was held, and, almost contemporaneously, additional excitement was created in the public mind by an attack upon the Prince Regent when returning from the House of Lords. A Secret Committee of that assembly was eventually appointed to investigate this and other matters, in whose report it is stated that Hampden Clubs, Union Clubs, and various Societies, bearing different names but all pursuing illegal objects, existed, chiefly in and around Manchester, Blackburn, Birmingham, Norwich, Leicester, Loughborough, Nottingham, Derby, Chesterfield, Sheffield and Glasgow. On the 25th. of February an attempt was made, by holding a county meeting at Preston, (convoked by the Sheriff, R. Towneley Parker, Esq.) to check the angry feelings of the people in Lancashire, but the "loyalists" were out-voted and defeated in their object. Shortly afterwards Parliament suspended the Habeas Corpus Act, thereby, of course, envenoming those against whom so decisive a blow was aimed. On the 10th. March, and again

on the 17th., the people assembled on Peter's Field; upon the latter day avowedly to adopt measures for marching *en masse* to London, simultaneously with the people of other places, to "petition the Prince Regent for redress of grievances." They came to the field in readiness forthwith to enter upon their journey, and though the troops were called in to disperse the meeting and seize the leaders, many hundreds of their followers had actually set forth. They were pursued: the country on their line of march was in a state of great agitation, and, the local corps of Police or Yeomanry being on the alert, they were eventually stayed. The Macclesfield Yeomanry turned back one body of them at Stockport; five hundred marched to Macclesfield; some passed the borders of Staffordshire, some reached Ashbourne, and some Derby. Two hundred and fifty of these unfortunate creatures were placed in the New Bailey; twenty-one were lodged in Chester Castle; sixty were confined at Northwich. These, probably, who chiefly obtained their discharge by entering into recognizances, escaped the most leniently, such as strayed further from home having encountered bitter privations. A King's messenger conveyed the leaders in the proceeding, Ogden, Drummond, &c., to London under military escort. But the movement did not end here. On the 28th. March, the Magistrates and Police of Manchester notified "that information on which they could place the fullest reliance had reached them, of a most daring and traitorous conspiracy, the object of which was nothing less than open insurrection and rebellion." They added that "deputies, calling themselves delegates not only from the principal towns in this district but from others at a considerable distance, are known to be engaged in it. The town of Manchester is one of the first pointed out for attack, and the moment fixed upon for the diabolical enterprise is the night of Sunday next, the thirtieth instant."

Eleven persons had been apprehended as participants in these machinations, which were stated to have been planned at the "Oak," and afterwards at the "George and Dragon," Ardwick. A rocket was to be the signal for the surrounding population to pour into the town: they were to attack the barracks, the prison, the banks, and the houses of certain proscribed individuals. The prisoners, Knight and others, were conveyed to London, and underwent several examinations at the Home Secretary's office.

The official promulgation of these statements, combined with the scenes which were enacting through the Country, excited much apprehension. The provisions of the Watch and Ward Act were put in force in Manchester; special constables in large numbers were enrolled, troops poured in from all quarters, and, in conformity with a recommendation of the Grand Jury of the Session, three troops of Yeomanry, each containing fifty men, were formed. It was believed that a conspiracy had been organized for a simultaneous rising through Lancashire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Warwickshire, and nobody can doubt that there prevailed among the people much dissatisfaction, arising in great part, probably, from commercial distress,* as well as from political discontent. Many persons were seized on suspicion of being concerned in the "insurrection plot." In Derbyshire a large body of people were arrested on their march to Nottingham: many were armed, and they had committed extensive depredations on their route. In October some of the leaders were tried at Derby for high treason; three were executed and afterwards beheaded; others were transported.

The death of the Princess Charlotte on the 6th. of November, which spread so much sorrow over the Country,

* The Gazettes contained at this time from forty to sixty names of bankrupts. At the Manchester August Session there were three hundred and seventy-one persons for trial—a strong evidence of distress.

induced no mitigation of social turmoil; the twenty-sixth, however, was observed as a day of mourning, and the funeral of her Royal Highness having occurred on the preceding night of Tuesday, the usual market was suspended. Before the close of the year* the persons from Manchester, seized by authority of Government, were liberated on their recognizance hereafter to appear. Anticipating the order of events, it may here be mentioned that on the 15th. December, 1818, their townsmen presented to Joseph Green, Esq., the Boroughreeve, and his colleagues, N. Wainhouse and T. S. Withington, Esq., Constables for 1817, as well as to the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, silver cups, as testimonies to the zeal and decision with which they had acted during the troubled times of their local administration.

In 1818 the meetings on Peter's Field were renewed, and in the autumn there occurred an extensive turn-out of the operative classes, which led to some rioting, and an attack, on the 9th. September, upon the factory of Mr. Gray: the assailants were not repulsed till one man had been killed. These disorderly proceedings spread to the neighbouring towns.

Among the current events of the year, it is recorded that the celebrated Mrs. Fry visited the New Bailey prison on the 3d. October. On the 17th. November the Queen died, and a meeting for the purpose of condolence with the royal family was held in Manchester.

The year 1819 was ushered in by a more active renewal of that political agitation which, having its centre in London, spread throughout the provinces. On the 7th. January, Mr. Nicholas Whitworth invited Henry Hunt, and on the 11th. Hunt expressed his acceptance of the invitation, to preside at a public meeting in Manchester to

* The horrible murder at Pendleton, for which the Ashcrofts suffered execution at Lancaster, was committed on the 3d. of May in this year.

petition a body whom Hunt in his letter described as a "corrupt and packed assembly, impudently and falsely denominated the House of Commons." On the 25th. he made a public entry from Stockport, attended by Knight, Ogden, Wardle, &c. in a procession, in which the cap of liberty and emblazoned flags in honor of Paine and his "Rights of Man" were exhibited. Arrived at Peter's Field, he told his friends that he could not resist the temptation of meeting the bravest of brave reformers—the men of Lancashire. The meeting determined to petition the House of Commons no more, and a "remonstrance" to the Prince Regent was therefore adopted. On the succeeding Friday night Hunt, accompanied by Whitworth and other friends, appeared in the boxes of the Theatre, when the strongest reprobation was expressed against him, and he was at last forcibly expelled, whereupon he obtained a warrant for the apprehension of one of the parties who turned him out, charging him with having attempted to steal his watch. The accusation was publicly heard and dismissed. In April, Baguley and his associates were tried at Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. They were indicted for seditious harangues at a meeting in Stockport, of which there had been several previous to their trial, as there were some afterwards. The evidence against them was remarkable. It was alleged that "Harrison, the chairman, in his speech to the meeting, described the people of England as being run down at the point of cavalry swords and Castlereagh bayonets: he invited the mob to petition for a redress of their grievances, and, if not successful in that way, to obtain their rights by force.—One of the prisoners then stepped forward. He reprobated the apathy of the people, eulogized Tom Paine, and abused the Magistrates. He said a national convention should be formed, modelled from that of France; that the whole

country should proceed with petitions to London; that the delegates should not wait for the tedious forms of the House of Commons, but go directly to the Speaker's chair and insist on their demands being granted. If they were not attended to, the Convention was then to act and the existing Government be destroyed!—Another of the prisoners said the men at Derby had been murdered, and that Government had written to the clergymen of that county, who had packed a jury to convict them. He added, 'Oh that I had a sword large enough to strike off the heads of all tyrants!' and gave the names of Lords Sydmouth and Castlereagh, and Mr. Canning, whom he called 'rascals.' He observed, he was indifferent to consequences, and begged he might be particularly understood, for he would say it fearlessly, that whenever an opportunity offered he would blow out their brains, and he would as soon do so as get his dinner and a bottle of wine! He then recommended the weavers not to go to work at the old wages, and told them, if they were not satisfied in their demands, to burn their looms! Sooner than return to work, he said, he would rob and plunder, aye, even murder, and put a pistol to the head of their opponents, if he died on the gallows.—They all acted in concert; and it came out that the prisoners were the principal planners of the blanket expedition." It was at another of the Stockport meetings, which occurred subsequently to this trial, that Sir C. Wolseley, since a candidate for the representation of Manchester, appeared, in connexion with Knight, Fitton, Ogden and Harrison, the last of whom was, with Sir Charles, afterwards indicted, found guilty of sedition, and imprisoned. Harrison was apprehended at the Smithfield meeting, in London, some time subsequently, by Birch, the deputy constable of Stockport, who on entering that town with his prisoner was stabbed, but eventually, though slowly, recovered.

On the 21st. June, 1819, another meeting was held on St. Peter's Field, and resolutions were passed appointing district delegates for a General National Union to reform the Government. Meetings took place about the same time at Oldham, Royton, Bury, Heywood, Stockport, Ashton-under-lyne, Failsworth, Gee Cross, Lees, Middleton, Rochdale, Todmorden, Barnsley, Holmfirth, Leeds, &c. &c., and, with a view to embarrass the Government, a pledge was generally entered into by the people attending the several places of rendezvous to abstain from the use of every exciseable article "not absolutely necessary to support existence." Cotemporaneous with these proceedings also was the formation in various towns of "Female Reform Associations," the members of which publicly exhibited in processions or at meetings, communicated by deputies with similar societies in Manchester and elsewhere, and were at least as zealous, if not as efficient politicians as the men. It being deemed advisable to counteract, if possible, these combined movements, on the 9th. July a meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held, E. Clayton, Esq., Boroughreeve, in the chair, at which resolutions were adopted declaratory of a determination to cooperate in the preservation of the public peace: the names of two thousand four hundred of the chief inhabitants were annexed to, and published with, the declaration. The Watch and Ward was re-established, and the Prince Regent issued a proclamation forbidding all meetings for "training" the people, or the election of delegates to a Convention. A meeting in Peter's Field appointed for the ninth was prohibited by the authorities, whereupon the projectors applied to Mr. Raincock, a barrister, for his opinion on the subject, which was that "the intention of choosing representatives, contrary to existing law, tended greatly to render the proposed meeting seditions." It was therefore not held, but Hunt, the intended chairman, had

a public entry into the town. At Birmingham, however, the people did assemble, and Sir C. Wolseley was elected "Legislatorial Attorney" for that place. Placards announced a meeting in Manchester for the 16th. August, between which time and the ninth some persons had been seized for illegal "training" on White Moss and Cockey Moor.

The memorable meeting of the sixteenth of August comprised from sixty to a hundred thousand of the labouring population resident within a circumference of many miles. It was dispersed by the civil and military power, under circumstances which are familiar to every person. The town and suburbs had been kept in a state of incessant alarm through continuous days and nights by the preparations for this manifestation, and especially by a knowleuge that numbers of the people were exercising themselves in a sort of military training, with a view to the more imposing demonstration of their force. Intense, however, as was the excitement preceding the "Peterloo" affair, the public mind was doubly heated immediately after its occurrence. On the one hand, the conduct of the civil power, and other persons who had rendered active service in maintaining order, embracing an immense number of most respectable special constables and of the military, which comprised the Manchester and Cheshire Yeomanry, the 15th. Hussars, detachments of the 88th. and the 31st. Foot, with pieces of Artillery, was cordially sanctioned; on the other, it was denounced in unmeasured language. The same opposition of opinion was exhibited throughout the Country: in London a placard was posted on the walls of the Mansion-House, "to arms, and revenge the murder of your fellow-countrymen butchered by the military at Manchester." The Earl Grosvenor headed a subscription for the relief of the sufferers and the prosecution of the military; a small portion of the inhabitants of Manchester

publicly expressed their "utter disapprobation of the unexpected and unnecessary violence by which the assembly were dispersed;" and subsequently Sir Francis Burdett presided at a meeting in Westminster, at which a "remonstrance" to the Prince Regent was adopted, calling upon him to order the prosecution of the Manchester Magistrates by the law officers of the Crown. The Prince, however, had already expressed his "great satisfaction" at the "prompt, decisive, and efficient measures for the preservation of the public peace" adopted by the Magistracy. But this was not deemed sufficient; declarations were got up in Manchester, as in many other towns, expressive of entire approval of the conduct of the Magistracy, the civil force, and the military power. The address to the Prince Regent agreed upon in Manchester was signed by about fourteen hundred magistrates, clergy, bankers, merchants, and tradesmen. Adverting to the expressions of their opponents against the civil and military functionaries, the memorialists observed that—"Living at a remote distance from the scene of these transactions, they must be perfectly incompetent to form an accurate opinion upon the circumstances which preceded or attended the meeting of the 16th. of August last. They must be little acquainted with the preparations which had long been making through this and the adjacent counties for a formidable display on this occasion of the collective strength of the revolutionary cause—they must be totally ignorant of the temper and spirit in which this mighty mass of the population was brought together, the military array in which they proceeded to their appointed stations under the banners of disloyalty, and with every demonstration of defiance to the constituted authorities of the land—whilst it must be equally impossible for those who were not present at this tremendous moment to form any adequate conception of the universal consternation

which prevailed amongst the loyal and peaceable inhabitants of these towns, when they beheld their streets thus suddenly inundated by gathering crowds, from various counties, and from every part of the surrounding neighbourhood."* Hunt and nine or ten of his chief associates, after their apprehension at "Peterloo," underwent several examinations at the New Bailey, which terminated in their committal (in default of bail) to Lancaster Castle, on the 27th. August, upon a charge of conspiracy. Scarcely, however, had Hunt himself arrived at the Castle, when bail was obtained for him. Subsequently true bills were found against him and his associates, all of whom traversed to the next Assize. Hunt gave bail, entering into his own recognizance of £400, and finding two sureties in £200 each, of whom Sir C. Wolseley was one, for his future appearance. He returned, with some parade, through Manchester to London.

These proceedings did not close the career of the radical reformers. In Manchester, the white hat emblematic of radicalism was still worn, and Hunt's name continued to be associated among the populace with the cry of "liberty." In addition to the inquests necessarily held on those who lost, or were supposed to have lost, their lives at the Peterloo meeting, the celebrated Oldham inquiry, originally opened in that town, but adjourned to the Star Inn, Deansgate, Manchester, on account of the excitement and tumult it had caused, extended over many weeks, feeding the universal ferment. Meantime, radical meetings were held in Wigan, Huddersfield, Norwich, Nottingham and other towns; a quantity of pikes were seized at Blackburn; and

* William Hulton, Esq., of Hulton Park, the gentleman chiefly offensive to the radical reformers for his conduct at Peterloo, was invited in March of 1820 to offer as a candidate for the representation of the county, which in the event of a vacancy he promised to do. This mark of esteem was intended to counteract the hostile deportment of his opponents. Other tributes of approval were subsequently offered to him, among which was his appointment by the King to the distinguished office of Constable of Lancaster Castle.

a degree of sanction was given to the operations of the radicals by that great Yorkshire meeting, for his participation in which the Earl Fitzwilliam was dismissed from his Lord Lieutenancy. The popularity of the leaders in these transactions was shortly afterwards materially affected by a split in the "Committee of Two Hundred," and a desperate quarrel between Hunt and Thistlewood, the former charging the latter with being a spy, and the latter retorting upon Hunt with an accusation that he had misapplied the funds of the radicals. Watson also attacked Hunt, branding him as a "paltry scoundrel," a "lying villain," a "fiend," a "monster," a "trickster," and a "would-be dictator."

On the 28th. November, Cobbett having landed at Liverpool from America, a renewal of disturbances was anticipated from his proposed public entry with Tom Paine's bones into Manchester; but so soon as he arrived at the outskirts his progress was stayed by a cautionary letter from Thomas Sharp, Esq., Boroughreeve, J. Orford and R. Smith, Esqrs., Constables of Manchester, in conjunction with J. E. Scholes, Esq., Boroughreeve, T. Marriot and S. Matthews, Esqrs., Constables of Salford. He received the letter at Irlam, and, having answered it, set out privately by way of Knutsford on route for London. On the 10th. December, Knight of Oldham was committed to Lancaster on a charge of high treason, and on the thirteenth another meeting was appointed on Peterloo, simultaneously with other towns, to remonstrate with the Prince Regent and the House of Commons. The Manchester meeting, however, was not held. Some delegates were apprehended by Mr. Nadin at the Sir Sidney Smith public-house, in Port-street, and committed to Lancaster. In January of the next year George III. died, and in February the Thistlewood plot was discovered. The trial of Hunt and his associates commenced at York on the 10th. March.

Mr. Scarlett, now Lord Abinger, Sergeants Hullock and Cross, and Mr. Littledale, were for the prosecution: Saxton and Barrow were defended by advocates: the other prisoners pleaded for themselves. The case lasted many days: Hunt spoke in his own behalf four hours and thirty-five minutes; the reply of Mr. Scarlett to the defence set up by all the prisoners occupied three hours and a half. "No doubt," he said, in the course of his speech, "the object of Hunt might be to keep the meeting at Peterloo quiet—

> Good friends, sweet friends, let me not stir you up
> To any sudden flood of mutiny;

These might have been his words; but, like another Anthony, he held up to the people the garment of the constitution, and pointed to its stabs. His object was not to produce a riot then, but to shew those whom he designated as his enemies that the people had power to trample them down if he pleased, and to destroy Manchester." Moorhouse, Saxton, Swift, Wild and Jones were acquitted, and passed through the town on their triumphant return homeward: the other four prisoners, being found guilty, received sentence in London, during Easter term—on the 5th. May—Hunt to two years and six months' imprisonment in Ilchester gaol, and after the expiration of that term to find two sureties in £500, giving his own recognizances in £1000, for his good behaviour during five years; the other three to one year's confinement in Lincoln Castle, with sureties also of £100 each, and their own recognizance in £200, for their good behaviour during five years. Sir C. Wolseley was at the same time sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in Abingdon gaol, and Harrison his associate (who was then suffering one term of incarceration) to a similar confinement in Chester Castle; they also to find sureties for their subsequent good conduct.

From this time the spirit of discontent gradually subsided. In Yorkshire, indeed, and in Scotland, riots occurred; and an effort was made to impart new interest to the events of "Peterloo" by the observance of that day with solemn pomp by some of Hunt's admirers. Another attempt was also made to bring the Yeomanry to an account for their services in 1819, by an action for assault which was commenced in the Court of King's Bench, and tried at Lancaster in April, 1822; Thomas Redfern being plaintiff, and Hugh Hornby Birley, Alexander Oliver, Richard Withington, and Edward Meagher, (all of the Manchester Yeomanry) defendants. About one hundred witnesses, including many magistrates, clergy, commanding and other officers, private soldiers, police officers, reporters, and spectators, were examined on this celebrated trial, which occupied four days, and terminated in an immediate verdict for the defendants, the Jury deliberating only six minutes. This was the last practical struggle to establish a case of misconduct against the military and civil power. Motions for enquiry into the affair have indeed been since made in the House of Commons, but unsuccessfully, and their only issue has been that on a recent occasion, during the administration of Earl Grey, Lord Althorp (now Earl Spencer) spoke in such equivocal terms of the conduct of the magistracy, that Mr. Hulton, who, as chairman of that body, took a lead in the proceedings of the 16th. of August, threw up his commission of the peace, which he has since refused an invitation to resume.

The next political topic exciting any peculiar interest in Manchester, was the unfortunate difference between his Majesty George IV. and his Consort, who was brought to trial before the House of Peers. The favorers of the Queen, foiled in an application to the Boroughreeve, James Brierley, Esq. and his colleague, R. Warren, Esq., Con-

stable, to obtain a public meeting of the inhabitants, held their own meeting, at which Mr. Edward Baxter presided, and adopted a congratulatory address to her Majesty on her victory. It was presented by Messrs. Wooller and Hobhouse. The opposite party, who had already by their counter-requisition prevented the holding of a meeting sanctioned by the authorities, now (December 9) held a meeting in the Police-office, at which they agreed upon an address to the King, and obtained three thousand approving signatures. Her Majesty's triumph was celebrated with great joy by one party, who illuminated their shops and houses.

It is stated in the journals of 1821 that Sir Walter Scott passed through Manchester on the 9th. April, and on the 30th. June that "the Right Honourable the Earl of Wilton, second son of Earl Grosvenor, and grandson of the late Earl Wilton of Heaton House, near this town, took the oaths and his seat in the House of Lords as a Peer on Friday last." On Thursday the 29th. November his Lordship married Mary Stanley, daughter of the late Earl of Derby, at Huyton Church, near Knowsley, her Ladyship being in her twenty-first and his Lordship in his twenty-second year.

The years 1825-6 were unhappily remarkable for more severe distress than any which had occurred since, or probably during, the war. Many country bankers, unable to sustain the pressure upon them, stopped payment; distance did not destroy these influences here. The Chamber of Commerce applied to Government for a loan of Exchequer bills to relieve the manufacturers, and it was shortly afterwards announced that the Bank of England had authorized the Chamber to grant the loan of sums from £500 to £10,000, on goods or personal security. The number of bankruptcies through the country was enormous, and the stagnation of trade everywhere such as to occasion the most poignant suffering to the working

classes—suffering which was the more severe because the previous great activity in business had given them no warning to lay up provision for an evil day. A meeting was held in Manchester for the purpose of obtaining a subscription to relieve the distressed operatives; soup-shops were opened, and fourteen thousand persons were weekly assisted with soup, meal, peas, &c. Although the inhabitants of all classes contributed liberally to the privision-fund, it was found totally inadequate to the calls made upon it, and a meeting was therefore held in the metropolis for procuring further aid. His Majesty, George IV., gave £2,000, and many of the Ministry followed the liberal example; Sir R. Peel subscribed £500, Mr. (the present Sir Robert) Peel, £300; the Marquis of Stafford, £1,000. In a very few days £60,000 were obtained, and very large augmentations were afterwards made to the fund, which was voted in small sums, and at various times, to the places most severely affected by the panic. Subsequently about forty thousand articles of clothing were issued from the government-stores for the assistance of our own poor and the needy of several other towns; nearly £20,000, arising from the local subscription and the auxiliary fund in London, were spent in provisions in Manchester, and in 1826 some thousands of the unemployed were put to work on the roads. In some parts of the country human beings were yoked like cattle to waggons, but this practise was rather resorted to for the purposes of unwise excitement than from the existence of any necessity for so extreme a measure. Unfortunately the poorer classes in various towns, and in this as elsewhere, were led into the commission of serious breaches of the peace early in the year 1826. In May, several riots occurred. Factories were attacked by mobs, and an attempt was made to destroy, by fire, that of Mr. Hugh

Beever. So alarming was the aspect of affairs in Manchester, that it more than once occupied the attention of the Cabinet Council, and the issue was, on the one hand the meeting already named to open a subscription, and on the other the marching of large bodies of troops into the most unquiet districts. At the autumn Assize between forty and fifty rioters were tried and convicted—many of them of a capital offence. The local and county taxation was increased greatly by the operation of this commercial embarrassment. In the township of Manchester the rate for the relief of the poor, which in 1824 was only two shillings in the pound, was in 1826 and 1827 five shillings. The county rate was similarly affected: in 1821 it was only £51,395; in 1824 it rose to £69,641, and in 1826 it amounted to £102,204. The issue of local notes was said to have had a tendency to produce the panic, and a return was obtained, in confirmation of that opinion, from which it appeared that the issue by country banks was, in 1820—of one and two pound notes, £1,728,186; and the total issue £3,493,901; whilst in 1825, the former amounted to £3,251,499, and the total to £8,755,307. According to a recent statement, however, the notes of private banks circulating on the 26th. December, 1835, was £8,334,863, and of Joint Stock Banks, £2,799,551: total, £11,134,414. In connexion with this subject it may be mentioned as an extraordinary fact, that in 1828 the utmost alarm was excited by an intimation that one of the most respectable private banks in Manchester had it in contemplation to issue its own notes. A public meeting was forthwith called "to prevent the possible introduction of a local note circulation in this town and neighbourhood," and resolutions were passed so strongly condemnatory of the intention, that no notes appeared. Since that time opinions have changed. There are now

established in the town the following Joint Stock Banking Companies:—

	Capital.	Paid up.
Manchester and Liverpool District....	£5,000,000	15
Bank of Manchester.....	400,000	25
Northern and Central Bank of England..	400,000	10
Commercial Bank of England.....	500,000	5

Besides others in the immediate vicinity. All these issue their own notes. The first on the list was projected in 1826,* (the year in which the Bank of England opened its branch in Manchester) and the eagerness for speculation in banks which has ever since been evinced may be judged from the fact, that in one of the most recently-established there were applications for one hundred and twenty-six thousand shares, whilst the number to be created was only twenty-four thousand!

Other remarkable events transpired in the memorable years 1825-6. On the 29th. August a dinner was given to Lord Bexley. In the earlier part of the year a strong conflict arose on the building and furnishing of the new Parliamentary Churches: meetings were held at the Collegiate Church, at one of which it was proposed that, instead of silver, a *pewter* communion-service should be provided for the rising edifices. The inhabitants of Manchester took a lively interest in the mysterious circumstances connected with the death of Francis Dukinfield Astley, Esq., and the subsequent judicial investigation, but it does not pertain to the present undertaking to refer more particularly to that painful event. The murder of Mr. Price, a manufacturer, in his warehouse in Marsden Square, at mid-day on the 10th. February, 1826, attended by the simultaneous firing of the premises, excited a strong sensation throughout the town. His warehouseman, James Evans, was put upon trial at Lancaster for wilful murder, but the Jury acquitted him. The abduction of

* The issue of notes has been comparatively recent.

Miss Turner in March, 1826, is connected with the locality thus far, that Mr. Wakefield brought his victim to the Albion Hotel, in Piccadilly, and that William Wakefield was in custody here, but was liberated on entering into recognizance to the amount of two thousand pounds. In May his brother was examined at Disley and committed for trial. William Wakefield not appearing at the Lancaster autumn Assize,* his recognizance was forfeited, and a bench-warrant issued for his apprehension. In the succeeding March the two brothers stood their trial, and were eventually sentenced to three years' imprisonment—Edward Gibbon Wakefield in Newgate, and William in Lancaster Castle. In the same year an Act was obtained annulling the alleged marriage. At the Spring Assize for 1828 judgment was given in a tithe-cause pending between the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church and their lessee, Mr. Joule, they claiming tithe in kind on hay, milk, potatoes, the agistment of ley cattle, gardens, &c.: it was decided that the parishioners were liable to all these demands, except the tithe in kind on gardens, orchards, poultry, &c.

On Tuesday, the 7th. October, the first Manchester Musical Festival of modern days—for many such had been held in earlier times upon a less extensive scale—took place. It was a season of general and delightful relaxation, in which all the wealthier classes of the district participated, and its enjoyment was perpetuated by the fact that it brought to the coffers of those charitable institutions which adorn and dignify the town the liberal

* The trial of the two M'Keans at this Assize, for a murder at a village tavern at Winton, near the line of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, was regarded with much interest. They were convicted and hanged. Another cause which attracted considerable attention was one at the suit of Sir O. Mosley, Lord of the Manor, against Mr. Walker, a fishmonger, for an infraction of his manorial rights. In the course of the trial (which went in favour of Sir Oswald) it was stated that he had within a few years expended £20,000 in improving his markets.

sum of £5000. The money was thus apportioned:—

To the Infirmary	£2500	To the Salford Dispensary ..	£500
.. House of Recovery	350	.. Chorlton Row Do.....	400
.. Lying-in-Hospital	300	.. Ardwick & Ancoats Do.	300
.. Ladies' Auxiliary Do ..	50	.. Lock Hospital.....	100
.. Eye Institution.....	150	.. Humane Society.....	50
.. School for Deaf & Dumb	300		

In the earlier part of 1828, a Committee appointed in May, 1827, to define the bases on which was to be founded the concession of Parliamentary representatives to Manchester—a boon long sought by a portion of the inhabitants—made their report. They recommended that the qualification to vote should be an assessment on £20, and that it should be required of parties to have paid up their poor, police and highway rates. The borough was to include the townships of Manchester, Salford, Cheetham, Harpurhey, Newton, Bradford, Ardwick, Chorlton Row, and Hulme. The labours of the Committee, whose propositions were severely censured by the more extreme politicians of the day, were not for the time productive of any practical result.

The year 1829 is unfortunately remarkable only for the distress endured by the working classes, and the disquietudes of which that distress was, as usual, the cause. Early in the year the spinners in Stockport turned out against an alteration of prices, and were soon followed by the operatives of this town. At the same time the weavers, not only in Manchester but in all the manufacturing districts, were in a state of great suffering. In the month of May serious riots occurred. The weaving factories of Mr. T. Harbottle, Messrs. Twiss and James. Guest were attacked and gutted; that of Messrs. Parker was burnt down; many provision-shops were forcibly entered on the same day; (May 2) and eventually the military were called out. During the week riots also occurred at Stockport and Rochdale, in the latter of which towns six persons were killed. The spinners' turn-out did not terminate

till the month of October, when the hands resumed work. Whilst these disputes were pending Mr. Huskisson paid a visit to Manchester. (Aug. 26.) In the month of November in the same year, Mr. T. Burne, a gentleman well known, was committed to Lancaster to take his trial for the "wilful murder" of Mr. Thomas Foster, in the fair at Salford, by shooting him with a pistol. The disaster excited great attention, and the eventual acquittal of Mr. Burne was hailed with much satisfaction by his numerous acquaintance. In the early part of 1830 the continuance of distress caused numerous meetings in this county, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature. The general election in August, preceded by the death of George IV. in June, took place under the excitement engendered by commercial embarrassment, heightened by the ferment of the French revolution. On the 23rd. August a meeting, which the Boroughreeve and Constables had refused to convoke, was held in the Manor Court-room to celebrate that event, and Messrs. Mark Philips, A. Kay, and J. C. Dyer, were appointed a deputation to repair to Paris for the purpose of congratulating the French on their change of dynasty. In September, the town was honored by the presence of the Premier—his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and many other illustrious individuals, among whom was the present representative of South Lancashire, Lord F. Egerton, and a character whose name is indissolubly connected with this county—Sir Robert (then Mr.) Peel. The immediate occasion of their visit was the opening of the railway, of which mention is made elsewhere. That era was only less remarkable than the present for eager speculation in railroad projects: lines were proposed between Manchester and Leeds, Manchester and Oldham, Manchester and Bolton, Manchester and Sheffield, Preston and Wigan, Leeds and Liverpool, London and Birmingham, Leeds and Bradford, and many other neighbouring

localities: nearly all of them were unsuccessful for the time, but have since been renewed under better auspices.

On the occasion of the Premier's visit party politics ran high. Only two months subsequently an event occurred upon which for some time speculation had been busy: on the 15th. November, the Administration was defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of twenty-nine on the civil list, and a dissolution of the Government immediately ensued. Earl Grey succeeded to office, pledged to carry some measure of reform in the representative system. The history of the next two years is little more than the history of the reform agitation. So early as the 24th. November, 1830, a Political Union, which, however, never attained to any influence, was concocted in Manchester, with a view to organize the reform forces, and on the twentieth of the succeeding January, (1831) a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Mr. E. Baxter in the chair, to petition Parliament for a change in the representation. In Salford a meeting was held on the twenty-fourth, to petition for a representative. On Tuesday the 1st. March Lord John Russell propounded the Government scheme in the House of Commons, and on the ninth the inhabitants of Manchester assembled at the Town Hall, the Boroughreeve, J. Birt, Esq., in the chair, to petition in its favor. A month afterwards the Parliament, which had shewn itself unfavorable to the proposed change, was prorogued, with a view to an immediate dissolution. A meeting was therefore held, which resulted in an invitation to Lord J. Russell to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Lancashire in opposition to Mr. Wilson Patten, who, though friendly to reform, had declined to support a change so extensive as that contemplated by Administration. His Lordship having, however, declined the invitation, Mr. Benjamin Heywood was selected as the champion of the ministerial party, who shewed so formidable a front that Mr. Patten

withdrew from the arena, and Mr. Heywood was returned. The new Parliament assembled on the 21st. June, and attention was once more directed to the contemplated reform bill, which eventually passed the House of Commons after a hard fight.

Unnatural as had been the excitement occasioned by the general election—an excitement which exhibited itself at Wigan and elsewhere in wanton outrage and violence—the Country was afterwards thrown into a state of ferment to which there has scarcely before or since been any parrallel, and which was maintained until the bill eventually received the sanction of the House of Lords. On the 22nd. September, a petition to that august assembly was sent from the reformers of this town. On the 10th. October the party again met in the Riding School, whence an adjournment took place to the open air: the agitation of that occasion was maintained during the week. Happily, however, the movements at Bristol and Worcester, and subsequently at Nottingham and Derby, found no imitators here. A party of obscure orators, headed by men named Broadhurst, Curran, Ashmore and Gilchrist, did indeed for some time desecrate the Sabbath by holding political meetings, but at length, on the 30th. January, 1832, the civil power interfered, the leaders were apprehended, tried at the next Assize for conspiracy, and sentenced to undergo twelve months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle. On the 8th. May, Earl Grey, in consequence of a movement in the House of Peers unfriendly to his reform bill, resigned office, in which he was succeeded by the Duke of Wellington, and on the fourteenth a meeting was held in this town with a design to obtain the restoration of the Grey ministry. Peterloo was selected as the arena for the meeting, which, like its precursor of the 10th. October, was attended by circumstances of an extraordinary nature. The assemblage comprised from forty to fifty thousand persons,

many of whom were operatives in factories, from which a species of "gentle compulsion" was exercised in order to obtain their liberation. The banners displayed on the occasion spoke no equivocal language: among them were a white flag bearing the portrait of the King reversed, and a motto, "William be faithful, and this crown waits thee;" a flag reversed, edged with black, descriptive of the late coronation; sundry flags emblazoned with the words "reform, or no supplies;" some tri-coloured flags, &c. Similar meetings were held at Ashton, Bury, Bolton, Rochdale, and Wigan. Fortunately, they were the last assemblages of such a character. On the 7th. June the royal assent was given to the reform bill, and on the 9th. of August the friends of that measure in this town testified their joy by a "reform jubilee," to which the sanction of the authorities was given. The procession of the trades almost rivalled that in celebration of their Majesties' coronation, which agreeably broke upon the reform agitation on the 8th. September, 1831. On this occasion a gorgeous pageant, such as no other town of the empire seems to have equalled, and in which all the trades participated, drew the immense population of these districts to Ardwick Green, the principal arena of its exhibition.—Other events transpired during the two years of the reform struggle, which may here be mentioned. A dispute having arisen between the master-spinners and the operatives of Ashton, Stalybridge, and their environs, the masters of Manchester were apprehensive that their workpeople might follow the example of the Ashton hands, who, to the number of about thirty thousand, had "turned out," but their fears were not verified. A strong sensation was, however, excited by the murder, on the 3d. January, 1831, of Mr. Thomas Ashton, of Werneth, who, as it was subsequently proved upon the trial of two of the murderers at Chester in 1834, was offered a victim to the

vengeance of the unionists. Three persons were hired to shoot him, receiving blood-money to the amount of ten pounds in reward for their services. After upwards of three years' unavailing endeavour to search out the murderers, justice at last overtook two of them, a third having availed himself of the King's mercy, which he purchased by giving evidence against his associates. They were tried at the autumn Assize for Chester, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The hour was appointed, all the preparations were made, the prisoners, pinioned, waited to be led to the gallows which was to receive them in the castle-yard of Chester, when, to the great chagrin of the community, the stroke of justice was stayed by a dispute between the Sheriffs of the city and the county of Chester as to their liability to superintend the execution—the Sheriffs of the city claiming, by virtue of a recent Act of Parliament, known as the Uniformity Act, to be thenceforth exempt from the painful duty of honorary hangmen, which had from time immemorial devolved upon them, and the Sheriff of the county refusing to undertake an office to which he had not hitherto been liable. Pending this dispute the murderers enjoyed a respite of sentence, and it was eventually found expedient, after the lapse of several months, to fulfil the penalty of the law in London. The "turn-out," of which this murder was a bitter consequence, is the last which it falls within our province to record. A good understanding has since prevailed, without interruption, between the master-manufacturers and the immense population for which they provide the means of subsistence, and a season of almost unmingled commercial prosperity has afforded no material whereon that class of the community who fatten on unions, and love the pay and power of "delegates," could erect their corrupt machinery. A temporary excitement was created for some months in the years 1833-4 by the discussions on the so-called factory

question, but an end was put to them by the passing of a bill to restrict the hours of infant labour, which is now in operation throughout the manufacturing districts.*

During the triumph of the reformers in the success of the Reform Act, the town was visited by that mysterious distemper which even in these days baffles the skill of the physician. The cholera, appearing in regions far remote, approached us by steady steps, and, suddenly breaking through the flimsy barriers which had been prepared to ward it from our shores, exhibited itself in Manchester for the first time on the 17th. May, 1832, when a person named James Palfreyman, living in Somerset-street, Dole-field, was seized with symptoms which his medical adviser, Mr. Stephens, reported to the Board of Health to be those of malignant cholera. This Board, comprising the most eminent medical men and other inhabitants of the town, had adopted every precaution which sound judgment could dictate, and though all must lament the occasion which immediately led to the organization of such a body, the community will long have reason to be thankful for the permanent service it rendered, in leading the poorer classes to a better domestic habitude, and directing the attention of the proper authorities to the unwholesome, filthy, and disease-engendering condition of the more

* This Act, which repealed "Hobhouse's," provided that after the 1st. January, 1834, no person under eighteen years of age should work during the night (i. e. between half-past eight p. m. and half-past five a. m.) in any except lace factories; that they should work only twelve hours a-day, (deducting one and a half for meals) or sixty-nine in the week; that after the same date children under nine years of age should not be employed in any (except silk) mills; that after the 31st. March, 1834, children under eleven—after the 1st. March, 1835, children under twelve—and after the 1st. March, 1836, children under thirteen, should only work nine hours a-day and forty-eight per week, except in silk mills; that they should have two holidays and eight half holidays in the year; and that those children whose term of labour is limited to nine hours should not be employed in factories unless they produced a certificate of age from a physician or surgeon. That schools should be established at which the children should attend two hours daily, a charge not exceeding a penny in every shilling of their wages being made for it; and that the masters should not employ any children who did not on each Monday produce a certificate of their attendance at such school during the past week.—The provision affecting children "under thirteen" Mr. P. Thomson proposed to repeal by a short bill introduced into the House of Commons in March, 1836.

confined and pauperized districts of the town. The appearance of cholera in Manchester was immediately subsequent to its invasion of Liverpool. Soon afterwards Bolton, Rochdale, Stockport, Bury, Oldham and Warrington, were similarly attacked. In this town Blakeley-street, Hanover-street, Clock-face Entry, Lombard-street, Allen's Court, near the river Irk, Falkner's Court, near Port-street, Back Hart-street, Hind's Hamlet, John-street, Ancoats, Back Ancoats-street, Back Spear-street, Lower Bank-street, Mersey-street, Oldfield Road, Hewitt-street, Mount-street, or in other words the districts of Angel Meadow, Deansgate, Portland-street, Little Ireland and Bank Top, from which the majority of the streets and courts here named diverge, were the principal seats of the disease. It raged most fiercely in the month of August, as appears from the following table, already published in an able work of the late Dr. Gaulter:—

NO. OF CASES IN EACH MONTH.

1832.....	May..... 4	1832.....	October .. 172
,, ...	June 37	,, ...	November 33
,, ...	July..... 178	,, ...	December 2
,, ...	August .. 650	1833.....	January .. 2
,, ...	September 261		

NUMBER AND RESULT OF CHOLERA CASES IN MANCHESTER.

Population 142,026. No. of cases, from the commencement of the disease in May, to December, 1832.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.	Death or recovery unreprtd
Treated at the Swan-street Hospital....	443	234	209	
Ditto, at the Knott Mill Hospital	242	122	120	
Ditto, at their own dwellings.....	640	318	295	27
Total.....	1325	674	264	27

IN SALFORD.

Population 40,786. First cases June 26th. and July 13th.; last case November 7th., 1832.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
In the township (all treated at home).....	610	197	428
In the New Bailey Prison	60	19	46
Total.....	700	216	474

IN CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.

Population 20,569. First case July 13th.; last case December 4th., 1832.	Attacked.	Died.	Recovered.
Treated in the Hospital	29	17	12
Ditto at Home	57	17	40
Particulars unreported	2		
Total	88	34	52

AGES OF PATIENTS, NUMBER OF DEATHS AND RECOVERIES.*

Ages.	Total.	Deaths.	Recoveries.
1 to 15	199	101	98
15 to 25	153	53	100
25 to 35	264	98	166
35 to 45	192	93	99
45 to 55	197	116	81
55 to 65	120	85	35
65 to 80	85	68	17
Total..	1210	614	596

Hulme, Pendleton and Cheetham were slightly visited by the cholera, and a few cases occurred also in the Manchester Workhouse and the Fever-wards. Although the labours of the Board of Health and of the medical practitioners, who gave their gratuitous service with the utmost alacrity, terminated with the year 1832, many cases are understood subsequently to have arisen, which bore all the symptoms of malignant cholera. They were treated privately, however, under the direction of the Overseers, whose quiet attention was probably of more avail than were the labours of a public Board, the very efforts of which might be supposed to have a tendency to spread the distemper, by engendering that alarm which medical men consider to be one of the great fosterers of cholera. Although no services could be more zealous and disinterested than those rendered by the Board and the medical practitioners, an extraordinary distaste prevailed against them in the minds of the populace, who were excited to one very serious riot, accompanied by an attack on the Swan-street Hospital, from which nine patients were forcibly carried, and but that there was an interference before all the occupants

* Collated from the records of the Board of Health.

of the wards could be removed, it is probable that the people would have set fire to the building. Their indignation in this instance was excited by the discovery that the body of a boy had been mutilated, probably for the purposes of a *post mortem* examination: his head, which was found in his coffin severed from the body, was exhibited by his relatives to the populace, to excite them to revenge. In other places the medical men were "accused of poison, and even of darker crimes!"

It has been stated that the services rendered by the Board of Health had a value beyond the present object they were designed to promote. In the course of their investigations they were instrumental in obtaining much information as to the state of the town, which, modified as its value may now be by the lapse of time, is still of considerable importance. Coupled with other documents embraced in these pages, the following table will aid the non-resident reader in estimating the condition of the poorer classes of the inhabitants:—

District.	No. of streets inspected.	No. of streets unpaved.	No. of streets partially paved.	No. of streets ill ventilated.	No. of streets containing heaps of refuse, stagnant pools, ordure, &c.	No. of houses inspected.	No. of houses reported as requiring whitewashing.	No. of houses reported as requiring repair.	No. of houses in which the soughs wanted repair.	No of houses damp.	No. of houses reported as ill ventilated.	No. of houses wanting privies.	No. of pauper lodging-houses.
No. 1	114	63	13	7	64	850	399	128	112	177	70	396	0
2	180	93	7	23	92	2489	898	282	146	497	109	755	108
3	49	2	2	12	28	213	145	104	41	61	52	96	51
4	66	37	10	12	52	650	279	106	105	134	69	250	0
5	30	2	5	5	12	413	176	82	70	101	11	66	6
6	2	1	0	1	2	12	3	5	5	0	0	5	0
7	53	13	5	12	17	343	76	59	57	86	21	79	3
8	16	2	1	2	7	132	35	39	39	48	23	20	0
9	48	0	0	9	20	128	34	32	24	39	19	25	0
10	29	19	0	10	23	370	195	53	123	54	2	232	12
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
12	12	0	1	1	4	113	33	23	37	24	16	52	0
13	55	3	9	10	23	757	218	44	109	146	54	177	60
14	33	13	0	8	8	481	74	13	83	68	7	138	1
Total	687	248	53	112	352	6951	2506	960	939	1435	452	2221	267

But to return to the Reform Act and its operation, of which the first-fruits were the appearance, in several proposed boroughs, of gentlemen volunteering service in Parliament. In Manchester, Mr. Mark Philips came early into the field, under the sanction of a numerously-signed requisition from that class whose opinions verged towards radicalism. For Salford, Mr. Joseph Brotherton and Mr. Thomas Hopkins made tenders to the same grade of politicians, but the latter gentleman withdrew before the tug of war actually commenced. It does not fall within the design of this volume to enter into a minute detail of the contests at the general elections of 1832 and 1835: it is necessary, however, to record their results.

In the former, Manchester was contested by five candidates, who stood thus at the close of a two days' poll:—

M. Philips	2923	
C. P. Thomson	2069	
S. J. Loyd	1832	
J. T. Hope	1560	
W. Cobbett	1305	
Total Votes	—	9689

In the latter there were four candidates, who were supported in the following proportions:—

C. P. Thomson	3355	
M. Philips	3163	
B. Braidley	2535	
Sir C. Wolseley	583	
Total Votes	—	9636

A second election occurred in 1835, on the return to power of the party which the Right Hon. C. P. Thomson supported, and his acceptance once more of an appointment in the Board of Trade. The following was the result:—

C. P. Thomson	3183	
B. Braidley	1837	
Total Votes	—	5020

In Salford, also, there have been two elections under the Reform Act, which terminated thus:—

1832		1835	
J. Brotherton	712	J. Brotherton	795
W. Garnett	518	J. Dugdale	572
Total Votes	— 1230	Total Votes	— 1367

The expenses of the election in 1832 were—for Manchester, £729 2s. 6d.; for Salford, £250 15s. 6d. In that and each succeeding year the register of electors for the two boroughs has been as follows:—

MANCHESTER.

Township.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835
Manchester	4281	5326	6319	7195
Chorlton-on-Medlock	1135	1252	1031	1318
Hulme	420	248	337	622
Cheetham	382	192	243	504
Ardwick	310	163	415	330
Newton	128	131	93	127
Harpurhey	15	12	11	13
Bradford and Beswick	8	10	10	14
Total	6679	7334	8459	10123

NO. OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS IN EACH POLICE DISTRICT IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER FOR THE YEAR 1835-6.

District.	Electors.
No. 1	666
No. 2	469
No. 3	540
No. 4	537
No. 5	716
No. 6	887
No. 7	403
No. 8	427
No. 9	977
No. 10	218
No. 11	419
No. 12	194
No. 13	371
No. 14	341
Total	7195

CLASSES OF VOTERS FOR 1835-6 IN THE BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Township of	Houses, or Houses and Shops.	Warehouses.	Shops.	Factories.	Offices and Banks.	Workshops, Foundries, &c.	Dyehouses, Bleach or Print-works, &c.	Public Houses and Brewhouses.
Ardwick	311	1	....	5	....	10	1	2
Bradford and Beswick	7	....	....	....	....	....	3	4
Cheetham	496	....	....	....	....	6	1	1
Chorlton-upon-Medlock	1296	....	2	12	....	4	1	3
Harpurhey	8	....	....	1	....	....	3	1
Hulme	604	2	1	....	....	3	12	..
Manchester	4139	1797	442	136	278	364	23	16
Newton	124	1	1	....	....	1	—	..
Total	6985	1801	446	154	278	388	44	27

SALFORD.

Township.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.
Salford	1084	1007	1726	1858
Pendleton.....	275	195	281	294
Broughton	133	159	150	176
Pendlebury	3	3	4	7
Total	1495	1364	2161	2335

NO. OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS IN EACH POLICE DISTRICT IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SALFORD FOR THE YEAR 1835-6.

District.	Electors.
No. 1	161
No. 2	274
No. 3	119
No. 4	189
No. 5	254
No. 6	188
No. 7	492
No. 8	181
Total.....	1858

CLASSES OF VOTERS FOR 1835-6 IN THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

Township of	Houses, or Houses and Shops.	Warehouses.	Shops.	Factories.	Offices & Banks.	Workshops, Foundries, &c.	Dyehouses, Bleach or Print Works, &c.	Public-houses and Brewhouses.
Salford	1716	2	37	17	9	49	16	12
Pendleton.....	281	0	1	4	0	4	4	0
Broughton.....	165	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Pendlebury	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total,.....	2167	2	38	23	9	64	20	12

The history of the contests for the representation of the county does not pertain to the objects of this volume; but, as a document for future reference, the annexed will not be without interest:—

COUNTY VOTERS IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE HUNDRED OF SALFORD FOR THE YEAR 1835-6.

	No. of Voters.		No. of Voters.
*Ainsworth	35	*Blackley	72
*Aikrington	8	Blackrod	47
*Anglezarke	6	Blatchinworth & Calderbrook..	75
*Ardwick	118	Great Bolton.....	235
*Ashton-under-Lyne.....	810	Little Bolton.....	107
Ashworth	8	Bradford and Beswick	6
Aspull.....	58	Bradshaw	18
*Barton-upon-Irwell.....	318	Breightmet	28
Birtle-cum-Bamford	48	*Broughton	51

	No. of Voters.
*Burnage	17
Bury	179
Butterworth	25
Castleton	166
*Chadderton	73
*Cheetham	55
*Chorlton-upon-Medlock	495
*Chorlton-with-Hardy	32
*Clifton	13
Crompton	89
*Crumpsall	63
*Denton	69
*Didsbury	49
*Droylsden	76
Edgworth	48
Elton	53
Entwisle	33
Failsworth	64
*Farnworth	68
*Flixton	83
*Gorton	72
Halliwell	61
*Harpurhey	3
Harwood	58
*Haughton	66
Heap	208
Heaton	28
*Great Heaton	3
*Little Heaton	19
*Heaton Norris	230
Hopwood	33
Horwich	67
*Hulme	215
Little Hulton	53
Middle Hulton	22
Over Hulton	19
*Kearsley	54
*Levenshulme	32
*Darcy Lever	11
*Great Lever	25
*Little Lever	34

	No. of Voters.
Longworth	14
Lostock	36
*Manchester	1592
Middleton	136
*Moss Side	11
*Moston	27
*Newton	37
*Oldham	478
*Openshaw	35
*Pendlebury	50
*Pendleton	82
*Pilkington	296
Pilsworth	17
*Prestwich	67
Quarlton	9
*Radcliffe	91
*Reddish	32
Rivington	31
Royton	81
Rumworth	43
*Rusholme	50
*Salford	433
Sharples	43
Spotland	326
*Stretford	94
Thornham	37
Todmorden and Walsden	166
*Longe	45
Tong-with-Haulgh	13
Tottington Higher End	62
Tottington Lower End	127
Turton	62
*Urmston	30
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth	98
Wardleworth	79
Westhoughton	146
*Withington	41
*Worsley	125
Wuerdale and Wardle	128
Total	10376

Those marked * are in the Manchester Polling District.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

From the earliest times the spirit of commercial enterprise seems to have animated the people of Lancashire. Even before that obscure period of their history in which, through the intervention of Roman policy, our forefathers were induced to abandon their roving life and settle down to the peaceful pursuits of incipient civilization, Phœnician traders had discovered the rich products of this island, and sought to barter the fruits of their industry for our metals. The Greek merchants of Marseilles, at a more recent date, made the Isle of Wight a depôt from which they carried on an extensive traffic with the mainland. English commerce was at that time confined to the absolute necessaries of life; but after the Roman invasion the luxuries of the East were supplied abundantly to this Country. Ribchester was the great marine outlet, and the benefits, mental and social, which generally attend communion with foreign nations, were liberally diffused among the people of England. "Our own province and parish, in particular, (says a distinguished writer) seem to have attained a more considerable degree of refinement, and to have actually existed in a more flourishing condition, than any of them knew for many, very many, centuries afterwards. All the improvements of the Romans had necessarily been introduced among us. Our mines were worked with the greatest skill; and our towns were decorated with baths, temples, market-places and porticos. Our architects were

even so remarkably numerous and good, that a body of them was sent by Constantine into Gaul, to rebuild the ruined Augustodunum with the greater magnificence. And so universally diffused were the riches of the kingdom that, even after the lapse of many centuries, and merely from the scatterings of negligence or the concealment of fear, the sites of all the greater cities in the provinces remain generally to the present time inexhaustible ruins of the Roman wealth. But the ravages of two destructive wars—the Saxon and the Danish—and the two settlements of foreigners, ferocious and rude, among us, threw the nation, the country and the parishes three or four centuries back in the progress of improvement, and successively re-plunged us all in a state of ignorance and incivility, which is the natural tendency of the darkened intellect and vitiated passions of humanity, and from which we never emerged entirely till the fifteenth or sixteenth century."

It was, indeed, impossible that commerce, at all times liable to suspension by the slightest political convulsion, should rear its head beneficially during that terrible crisis, the issue of which involved the destinies of this island as an independent state. But necessity is a hard task-master; and the shock of the Norman conquest was no sooner over-past, and the Country restored to a state of internal quiet, than the people began to resume the occupations which had not then, as now, for their object the indulgence of foreign speculation, but were limited to the gratification of the first wants of a rude population. The Kings of England appear uniformly to have directed their attention to the nurture of commerce, though not always in the most enlightened spirit. In the existence of the periodical fairs, which, no do[illegible] were to a great extent—but not wholly—seasons of rejoicing, an evidence is afforded that different districts of the Country were engaged in mutual

traffic, of which, probably, the products of the loom formed an important ingredient. This town, indeed, must have had a considerable trade at the period under review, since, so early as the reign of Edward II., there existed a mill for dyeing goods on the banks of the Irk, and a few years afterwards one for fulling was erected. In the reign of Edward III., the Lord de la Warre having raised a company of Lancashire men to attend him in the war in Flanders, their noble commander contrived, on his return, to carry with him some voluntary emigrants from the traders of the Low Countries, who settled in this county, and gave an impulse to manufactures. Manchester, most probably, would receive a large proportion of these strangers. The Government of Henry VIII. achieved one act of legislation more judicious than some of those which were passed with the avowed object of promoting trade—that, namely, by which the right of sanctuary was removed from Manchester, on the ground (as already stated) that it tended to the injury of the manufacturing population. At that time the town was "well inhabited" and "distinguished for its trade in linens and woollens." Fustians range among the earliest manufactures of England; the fabric is well adapted to the climate, and "anciently" it was considered "creditable wearing in England for persons of the primest quality." In the reign of Edward VI. an act was passed to regulate the dimensions of "Manchester, Lancashire and Cheshire cottons," and "Manchester rugs or friezes." Unfortunately these early records are almost the sole means which now remain of estimating the kind and the extent of the existing trade—they suffice, however, to shew that from its infancy this great town has depended upon the manufacturing labour of its energetic population.

From the seventeeth century may be dated the rapid expansion of mercantile projects. Not only did they then afford employment to a large proportion of the people of

Manchester, the seat and centre of operations, but they spread also to Bolton, Leigh, &c. Humphrey Chetham, of whom more in another place, being the principal buyer, one Cooke, a much less honourable dealer, cleared the market of those goods which Chetham would not condescend to purchase. At this time yarn chiefly came from Ireland and Scotland, and partially by export from Hamburgh: it was obtained with extreme difficulty, and the weavers frequently lost many days of the week in travelling among the surrounding cottagers, purchasing from them the small quantities which, in the intervals of other employments, they had been enabled to prepare. The dearth of yarn was an almost insurmountable impediment to the growth of trade, and eventually operated so perniciously as to excite the anxious attention of ingenious men, and to give birth to those wonderful inventions which are the boast of modern times. But the rise of British trade was not the result solely of native skill or perseverance. The too-frequent convulsions on the continent, the bitter fruits of religious and political rancour, conduced in a wonderful degree to our aggrandisement, by compelling the most peaceful and industrious people of France and the Low Countries to settle here, they giving to England, in return for her protection, the benefits of their superior skill. In this way it was that the enormities of the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands, the yet more disastrous religious wars in France, and, above all, the revocation of the edict of Nantes, had the effect of driving from the bosom of their native land those whom a wise Government would most anxiously have fostered, and of enriching us through the means by which other nations were weakened. A large proportion of the exiles from the Low Countries settled in Manchester, the population of which, including the circuit of the whole parish, was rated shortly afterwards (in the year 1578) at

10,000, Taking this point, then, as a landmark, the subsequent growth of the town is almost incredible.* Passing over a period of seventy years, the people are spoken of (in 1650) as the most industrious of any in the northern part of the kingdom. The town is stated to be a mile in length—the streets open and clean kept, and the buildings good. There were four market-places, two market days weekly, and three fairs yearly. "The trade is not inferior to that of many cities in the kingdom, chiefly consisting of woollen-friezes, fustians, sack cloths, mingled stuffs, caps, inkles, points, tapes, &c., whereby not only the better sort of workmen are employed, but also the very children, by their own labour, can maintain themselves. There are, besides, all kinds of foreign merchandize bought and returned by the merchants of the town, amounting to the sum of many thousand pounds weekly." From the bills of mortality of the Collegiate Church, it appears that within a century the population had greatly increased, the burials (which certainly furnish rather a negative evidence on this point) having been, from 1580 to 1587—184; from 1680 to 1687—286. Another long interval succeeds, and in 1720 the town is described as the largest, most rich, populous and busy village in England, having about twenty-four thousand families,† and enjoying a great home and foreign trade, chiefly in fustians, linen, girth, webb, tickings, thread, tapes, &c. In a period of twenty years no less than two thousand houses had been built, and the bills of mortality shew that their erection had not preceded the demands of the population. In the latter year

* The trade of the seventeenth century must have been very unlike the commerce of our days: in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and her successors tradesmen in general coined small money of their own, being "under an obligation to take it again when brought to them," so that a man in Manchester engaged in a large trade was obliged to keep a "sorting box," in which he placed the coin of each separate trader until he sent to get it changed to silver.

† This calculation is exaggerated, unless intended to include the whole parish.

De Foe says of this town and Liverpool, that they have extended in a surprising manner within a few years. The population of Manchester he estimates at fifty thousand, an amount which it could not then have attained; an estimate which possesses much stronger claim to accuracy makes the number of inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, in the year 1757, only nineteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine. The number of deaths from 1754 to 1761 was 5,796, or 771 annually, being in the proportion of 1 to 25.7 persons. Liverpool, however, rose in this century with a rapidity that recalls the memory of those gorgeous palaces which the *genii* of the East were so skilful in erecting. The latter town may be said to owe its origin to Manchester, and to have been almost dependent upon this district for existence. The following table of its population exhibits its giant steps in the career of wealth and importance:—

POPULATION OF LIVERPOOL.

1700	5,145
1710	6,134
1720	11,813
1730	11,932
1740	14,847
1750	18,400
1760	25,579
1770	34,050

It appears from a table which is elsewhere inserted, that in 1773 the population of Manchester (including the inhabitants of the contiguous townships) was 29,151, or nearly 5,000 less than that of Liverpool. The unprecedented increase is not, however, attributable wholly to ordinary causes. The new form into which society had for some time been resolving itself caused a great accession to the ranks of the trading community, the smaller class of gentry being unable, in the dearth of wars, to find other avenues for their younger children, whom they therefore, but with reluctance, devoted to trade. The eighteenth

century brought a great number of these strangers to Manchester, and it can scarcely be doubted that the infusion of such new blood has had a tendeney to exalt the character of English merchants.

The progress of manufactures has thus been briefly traced to the middle of the eighteenth century. Woollens had hitherto been considered as "the grand British staple of commerce." The historians of those days dwell with astonishment on the fact, that at Manchester and Bolton alone goods to the amount of £600,000 were annually manufactured; they advert with a trembling pen to the encroachments which Spain, France, and even Portugal are making on this, the sole stay of the nation, as they seem to consider it; and the manufacturers of Ireland are regarded as such dangerous rivals, that it is proposed to prohibit them from exporting their goods to foreign countries or to England. A noted writer, frighted from his propriety by the then recent invention of machines to facilitate manufacturing processes, questions whether it be "good policy for a commercial state to make use of machines to lessen the price of labour!" It is scarcely surprising that an epoch so fruitful of invention should have given rise, among ill-informed men, to doubts such as these, since it was impossible to foresee that in proportion as the means of production increased new avenues for profitable adventure should successively have presented themselves.

Before entering upon the field of modern commerce, the opening greatness of which caused so much apprehension, it may be desirable to present the following table of cotton wool imported and cotton goods exported during the latter years of the old, and the early years of the new system. Contrasted with similar tables of more recent date, it is an extraordinary and amusing record:—

COTTON WOOL IMPORTED.		COTTON GOODS EXPORTED.		
1697.....	1,976,359 pounds.	1697.....	£5,015 official value.	
1701.....	1,985,868 „	1701.....	23,253 „	„
1710.....	715,008 „	1710.....	5,698 „	„
1720.....	1,972,805 „	1720.....	16,200 „	„
1730.....	1,545,472 „	1730.....	13,524 „	„
1741.....	1,645,031 „	1741.....	20,709 „	„
1751.....	2,976,610 „	1751.....	45,986 „	„
1764.....	3,870,392 „	1764.....	200,354 „	„

In 1760 oats were 2s. the bushel of 45lbs.; wheat 5s. the bushel of 70lbs.; meal was 20s. the load; "jannock" 15lbs. for 1s.; malt 23s. the load; a goose cost 15d.; cheese 2½d. the pound; beef was 2d. the pound; a neck of mutton cost 9d.; land was sold at 40s. or 45s. the Cheshire acre; and a weaver's cottage, with a two-loom shop, rented at 40s. or 50s. the year! The "merchants" of those days travelled through the country to retail their own goods, which were carried by pack horses,* and the state of society, as well as the mode of conducting business, was the most primitive which it is possible to conceive. "It is probable (says Dr. Aikin) that few or no capitals of £3,000 or £4,000, acquired by trade, existed here before 1690. However, towards the latter end of the last [seventeenth] century and the beginning of the present, [eighteenth] the traders had certainly got money beforehand, and began to build modern brick houses, in place of those of wood and plaster. For the first thirty years of the present century, the old-established houses confined their trade to the wholesale dealers in London, Bristol, Norwich, Newcastle, and those who frequented Chester fair. The profits were thus divided between the manufacturer, the wholesale and the retail dealer; and those of the manufacturer were probably (though this is contrary to the received opinion) less per cent. upon the business they did than in the present times. The improvement of

* The roads through Manchester were single-horse lanes, such as Garrett-lane, Newton-lane, or Market-(street)-lane.

their fortunes was chiefly owing to their economy in living, the expense of which was much below the interest of the capital employed. Apprentices at that time were now and then taken from families which could pay a moderate fee. By an indenture dated 1695, the fee paid appears to have been sixty pounds, the young man serving seven years. But all apprentices were obliged to undergo a vast deal of laborious work, such as turning warping mills, carrying goods on their shoulders through the streets, and the like. An eminent manufacturer in that age used to be in his warehouse before six in the morning, accompanied by his children and apprentices. At seven they all came in to breakfast, which consisted of one large dish of water-porridge, made of oat-meal, water and a little salt, boiled thick, and poured into a dish. At the side was a pan or basin of milk, and the master and apprentices, each with a wooden spoon in his hand, without loss of time, dipped into the same dish, and thence into the milk pan; and as soon as it was finished they all returned to their work. In George the First's reign many country gentlemen began to send their sons apprentices to the Manchester manufacturers; but though the little country gentry did not then live in the luxurious manner they have done since, the young men found it so different from home that they could not brook this treatment, and either got away before their time, or, if they staid till the expiration of their indentures, they then, for the most part, entered into the army or went to sea. The little attention paid to rendering the evenings of apprentices agreeable at home, where they were considered rather as servants than pupils, drove many of them to taverns, where they acquired habits of drinking that frequently proved injurious in after-life."

The increase of the cotton manufacture effected great changes in the town and its inhabitants. Hitherto there had been, in fact, only one branch of trade—the woollen—

pursued in these districts; but since the middle of the last century the cotton trade has almost superseded the ancient fabric, whilst the recent migration of the silk manufacture has tended still more to diminish the importance of that which was once regarded as the "grand staple of commerce." It will be desirable, therefore, to take a separate view of these branches of industry.

CHAPTER I.

Mention has already been made of the great impediment to the extension of cotton weaving which existed in the scarcity of yarn. Until the eighteenth century, the machinery for conducting every process of manufacture was rude in structure and slow in operation; workmen were not then, as now, collected in factories under the eye of vigilant superintendents; but the house of each man was his workshop, and, wages being high in proportion to the price of provisions, each individual suited his term of labour to his own inclination. Still however, the weavers out-ran the spinners, notwithstanding the supplies of yarn from abroad, and there existed a constant dearth of the material for manufacturing cloth. The spinning-wheel was brought into play by the young and old inhabitants of the farmer's cottage only to fill up vacancies of other employment, and there was consequently no regular supply to meet the growing demand. It appears that in earlier times the master used to supply his weaver, generally, with the material for his loom, but it is mentioned that about 1740 Manchester merchants began to give out warps and raw cotton to the weavers, receiving them back in cloth, and paying for the carding, roving, spinning, and weaving.* At that time the warping was carried on by means of pegs fastened into the wall; and all the other processes by which the raw article

* The weaving of a piece containing twelve pounds of eighteen penny weft occupied a weaver about fourteen days, and he received for the weaving 18s.; spinning the weft, at ninepence per pound, 9s.; picking, carding, and roving, 9s.—*Guest.*

was converted were beset with difficulties, arising partly from the inaptitude of the machinery applied, and partly from the rude and unworkmanlike construction of the machines themselves. Still, however, trade continued greatly to increase: whilst in 1743 the import of cotton wool amounted to 1,132,288 pounds, in 1749 it had increased to 1,658,365 pounds: the quantity retained for home consumption being in the former year, 1,091,418 pounds, and in the latter 1,327,367. In this strait, therefore, necessity, the reputed parent of invention, called into exercise the faculties of her child, and the result was that splendid series of inventions which not merely remedied immediate deficiencies, but opened an entirely new field to enterprise and industry. A glance at these inventions, taken as nearly as possible in their chronological order, will not be destitute of interest: it will suffice, however, to notice their leading principles, without attempting to give a minute description of their arrangements, which it is scarcely possible to convey in an intelligible or agreeable shape through the medium of mere verbal detail.

In the year 1769 a patent for a machine (the water-frame) for spinning by rollers was taken out by Richard Arkwright, whose title to the original discovery will not here be discussed. The first machine only converted rovings into yarn, but by subsequent improvements it was made to rove also.

In 1770 James Hargreaves obtained a patent for the spinning-jenny, which he had invented in Blackburn, his native town, so early as 1764. The jenny spun weft, and the water-frame warps, so that the two dove-tailed most beneficially in their operations. The latter entirely superseded the linen warp heretofore used in cotton goods and largely imported from Ireland.

Lewis Paul (partner of Wyatt, at Northampton) took out a patent for an improvement in carding, a process which

hitherto had been carried on by mere wire-brushes. It underwent various modifications in this county (into which it was first introduced by Mr. Morris, of Brock Mills, Wigan) at the hands of Mr. Lees, of Manchester, Mr. Wood, and Arkwright, until the latter took out a patent, in 1785, for his improved carding, drawing and roving machines.

Three other inventions, for the performance of processes anterior to the early one of carding, were also completed, namely—the willow, by which the fibres of the raw cotton are first opened and cleaned; the scutching-frame (introduced by Mr. Kennedy, of this town, about five and twenty years ago) for further purifying and opening it, by means of blades revolving as many as seven thousand times in a minute; and the lapping-machine, for laying the cotton even on a roller in readiness for the carding-engine.

The spinning apparatus heretofore invented was suited only to the coarser numbers of yarn. In 1779, the mule-jenny for spinning finer numbers was invented by Samuel Crompton, of Hall-i'th'-wood, near Bolton. This machine, by running in and out, and so distending the fibres of the cotton, twists them more gradually and effectually: its working is so good that it has in a great degree superseded all others. It had at first only twenty or thirty spindles, and worked no higher numbers than eighties, and, being made chiefly of wood, was but a rude outline of the present perfect machine. Crompton took out no patent, and his invention was at first in such bad repute that a young man on establishing a factory was told by his father that he feared his "mules" would all turn out asses. How wonderfully has the assinine folly of the prophetic punster been demonstrated! To the mule, more than to any other modern invention, the cotton manufacture owes its present exaltation. Little is known of Crompton beyond that which his friend Mr. John Kennedy

of Manchester, has recorded in a "Brief Memoir" of him, read in 1830 before the Literary and Philosophical Society, and published among their transactions. He was born on the 3rd. December, 1753, at Firwood, near Bolton, his father being a small farmer, who, according to the custom of the time, occupied his vacant hours in weaving, carding and spinning. At the age of sixteen, Samuel the son learnt to spin on Hargreaves' jenny, and being dissatisfied with the work it turned off he devoted himself to its improvement. In this task, undertaken when he was twenty-one, he spent five years, and its result was the mule-jenny. Being much annoyed by the importunity of neighbours desirous to see his machine, he kept it in a garret, but visitors obtained ladders, and "climbed up at the windows to see him at his work." At length he laid it before a number of gentlemen, who contributed collectively £50 for an inspection of it: the proceeds of this exhibition he expended in the construction of a larger and improved machine. Hargreaves's spinning-wheel had been adopted by the manufacturers through the circuit embracing Ashton, Bury, Blackburn, Oldham and Stockport, as a substitute for the single spindle heretofore commonly employed, but Crompton's invention superseded it. Nevertheless, it is surmised that in 1783 there were not a thousand of his machines in operation. About the year 1802, his friends Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Lee originated a subscription, by which £500 were realized: with this sum Crompton enlarged his spinning and weaving establishment at Bolton. His subsequent history, as related by Mr. Kennedy, pourtrays but too forcibly the fate of an inventor. In his domestic relations, equally as in his character of a national benefactor, little of the sunshine of life seems to have gilded his career. "He was left a widower when his children were very young, and his only daughter kept his little cottage in King-street, Bolton, where he died and where she is now living. Being

a weaver, he erected several looms for the fancy work of that town, in which he displayed great ingenuity. Though his means were but small, his economy in living made him always in easy circumstances. He was fond of music, and built for himself an organ, which he had in his little cottage. In 1812 he made a survey of all the cotton districts in England, Scotland and Ireland, and obtained an estimate of the number of spindles then at work upon his principle, which amounted to between four and five millions.* On his return he laid the result of his inquiries before Mr. Lee and myself, with a suggestion that Parliament might grant him something. With these data before him, Mr. Lee, who was a warm friend to genius of every kind, with his usual energy entered fully into his merits, and made an appointment with the late George Duckworth, Esq., of Manchester, who also took a lively interest in the scheme, and gratuitously offered to draw up a memorial to Parliament in behalf of Mr. Crompton. This was signed by most of the principal manufacturers in the kingdom who were acquainted with his merits. He went to London himself with the memorial, and obtained an interview with one of the Members for the county of Lancaster. He remained there during the Session, and was in the House on the evening that Mr. Percival was shot, and witnessed the catastrophe. A short time before this disastrous occurrence, Mr. Percival had given him a promise to interest himself in his behalf, and in accordance with this assurance had brought in a bill, which was passed, for a grant of £5,000 in full, without fees or charges. Mr. Crompton was now anxious to place his sons in some business, and fixed upon that of bleaching; but the unfavorable state of the times, the inexperience and mismanagement of his sons, a bad situation, and a misunder-

* In 1829 about seven millions.

standing with his landlord, which occasioned a tedious lawsuit, conspired in a very short time to put an end to this establishment. His sons then dispersed, and he and his daughter were reduced to poverty. Messrs. Hicks and Rothwell, of Bolton, myself and some others in that neighbourhood and in Manchester, had in 1824 recourse to a second subscription, to purchase a life annuity for him, which produced £63 per annum. The amount raised for this purpose was collected in small sums, from one to ten pounds, some of which were contributed by the Swiss and French spinners, who acknowledged his merits and pitied his misfortunes. At the same time his portrait was engraved for his benefit, and a few impressions were disposed of: he enjoyed this small annuity only two years. He died January 26th., 1827, leaving his daughter, his affectionate housekeeper, in poverty."

The history of other modern inventions and inventors is not less singular. Arkwright and Hargreaves have been generally accepted as inventors of two other principal machines, but the title of both is in dispute. Frequent mention has been made of the scarcity of weaving *materiel*, and there can be little doubt that those by whom the pressure of this difficulty was most sensibly felt would be the first to turn their attention to the means of removing it. Accordingly the broad outlines of nearly all mechanical discoveries (the *rudis, indigestaque moles*) have at least been elicited from the brain of working mechanics, whilst at the same time it may be probable that men of high powers have alone succeeded in bringing them to a state of operative perfection. But the entire and undivided invention of the same spinning-jenny and water-frame of which Arkwright and Hargreaves have been before called the originators, is claimed, by Mr. Guest in his history of the cotton manufacture, for a person of low condition; and the narrative, whether correct or otherwise, is

so full of interest, and illustrates so forcibly the progress of almost every invention, that its perusal cannot be without value. Speaking of the difficulties under which weavers laboured in obtaining weft, the writer in question says:—"In this strait a means of obviating the difficulty was found in a quarter where it could be least expected. A reed-maker, of the name of Thomas Highs, residing in the town of Leigh, in Lancashire, one forenoon in the year 1763 or 4, being in the house of one of his neighbours, whose son, a weaver, had come home after a long ineffectual search for weft, was by the circumstance roused to consider whether a machine could not be invented to produce a more plentiful supply of weft. He engaged one Kay, a clock-maker, to make him the wheels and other apparatus of his machine, and they worked together in a garret in Highs' house. The chamber door was kept locked, and they worked at over-hours with great assiduity and perseverance for several months. All their trouble and pains were, however, abortive, and one Sunday evening, in a fit of despondency, they threw the machine through the garret window into the yard. During their labours, they were often jeered by their neighbours with enquiries for weft, and after the catastrophe of the garret window the derision broke out without restraint. Kay was asked what wages his master gave him for making spinning wheels, to which he replied that he had done with spinning, and then joined in the laugh with his neighbours. Highs was not so easily discouraged; his persevering mind, though foiled, was not subdued. He took the broken wheels once more to his garret, and after another effort produced the ingenious machine known by the name of the spinning-jenny, and which he so called after his daughter, her christian name being Jane. The first jenny was about a yard square, and worked only six spindles, which he afterwards increased to twenty and twenty-five."—There is, without

doubt, a considerable degree of plausibility in this story. That Highs was an ingenious man is clear from the fact that he invented other machines, as for example a double-jenny, which having exhibited in Manchester, he was presented with a *douceur* of two hundred guineas by the merchants; and that Arkwright was truly designated as a "crafty" man, eager for his own advancement in the world, is equally clear. It is, therefore, possible that he may have unduly availed himself of Highs' discoveries.

At all events it is strongly asserted that he possesses no claim to the invention of the water-frame, it having been ascertained that John Wyatt, of Northampton, took out in 1738 a patent for the same machine which Arkwright attempted to appropriate in 1769. The latter, however, was an extraordinary character. He was born in 1732, at Preston, and being brought up as a barber, he followed his occupation there and at Kirkham. Subsequently he travelled about the country to collect hair, which he dyed in an ingenious manner and re-sold. In 1761, he was married at Leigh (the native place of Highs) to Margaret Binns, and in 1767 meeting with Kay, a watch-maker, at Warrington, he is said to have wormed out of him Highs' secret. He hired Kay as his servant, took him to Preston, and there getting into the favor of Mr. Smalley, a liquor-merchant, he moved to Nottingham. After much difficulty he obtained the co-operation of Mr. Strutt and Mr. Need, with whom he entered into partnership, and in 1769 took out a patent for his spinning machine. Having struggled through various adversities, Arkwright now set about availing himself of the immense advantages accruing to the cotton trade from his and other men's inventions. Numerous mills, of which he was sole or partial proprietor, rose in various parts of the country. In 1780, there were no less than twenty water-frame factories his property, or the proprietors of which had paid him largely for permis-

sion to use his machines. The populace, however, looked with an unfriendly eye upon them, and a mill of his at Chorley suffered the fate which attended many others—that of being demolished by a mob. But a more formidable enemy than this arose in the master-manufacturers themselves, who organized a resolute opposition to his patent rights. An association was formed in Manchester, by whose instrumentality his patent for carding, drawing, and roving machines was set aside in 1781, and his second patent in 1785. At the first trial Highs was in attendance as a witness, but had not the opportunity of stating how far Arkwright had robbed him of the fruits of his genius. The poor fellow passed his latter days in indigence, supported by the bounty of Peter Drinkwater, Esq., of Manchester. But Arkwright had gathered his harvest before this storm came. He was a man eager in the pursuit of money, and that he had been highly successful in his schemes is attested by the fact that in 1786 he was made High Sheriff of Derbyshire, and was knighted by the King on presenting an address in his official character. He died on the 30th. August, 1792, aged sixty-two. His family still retain the works established at Cromford, whilst others at Belper are in the hands of the Strutt family. Sir Richard Arkwright was a man of strong natural endowments, which in early life he had not the means of improving. In later years, however, when he was following his mercantile pursuits with all the activity of youth, he contrived to snatch, from the long hours given to business, a brief interval which he daily devoted to the removal of his defects in education. He set out by learning to read and write! Like others who have pursued a similar career and risen from small beginnings, he was irritable, overbearing, and perhaps too self-confident.

Hargreaves, from whose shoulders it is also desired to transfer the mantle of fame to those of Highs, was, like

the latter, an operative at Blackburn, and driven to the exercise of his inventive powers by the same difficulties which Highs had encountered. He lived at Blackburn, where he invented his spinning-jenny in 1764, confining its use to his own house and the supply of his own wants. In 1770, however, he took out a patent for it, and having been expelled from Blackburn by the violence of his townsmen, he in 1768 removed to Nottingham.* In the former year he entered into partnership with a person named Thomas James, a joiner, but the fate of an adventurer attended him. He was stripped of his patent rights, and died in 1778. His machine was not capable of roving: at first it had only eight spindles, but on the issue of the patent that number was doubled, and it has since been very greatly increased.

Whilst on the one hand the manufacturers of Lancashire were breaking through the privileges of the early patentees, and thus expanding the powers of their trade, and Parliament on the other was passing acts to protect the cotton manufacture, (one particularly against the import of cotton goods, which was directed towards the Indian manufacturer, of whom more anon) the fertile minds of our mechanicians were still busily at work improving old and creating new modes of production. A person named Stones, of Horwich, has the reputation of inventing a mule, with metal rollers, working upwards of one hundred spindles; and towards the end of the century Mr. Wright, a machine-maker of Manchester, constructed a double-mule, for which, in 1812, Parliament granted him £5,000. Mr. Strutt, (father of the Hon. Member for Derby) Mr. P. Ewart and Mr. Knolls, of this town, and Mr. de Jough, of Warrington, made various modifications of the machine, until at length Mr. Roberts (of the firm of Sharp, Roberts and

* Among others whom outrage drove from Lancashire (to Burton in Staffordshire) was Mr. Peel, ancestor of a now very illustrious family.

Co.) took out a patent in 1825, and a second in 1830, for the mule now generally in use.

The throstle, an improvement on the water-frame, has also of late years come into vogue for spinning warps for the power loom.

Two other important inventions have yet to be named—the fly-frame, introduced about 1817, which supersedes the roving-frame for middle and lower numbers; and the tube-frame, which roves much faster than the fly, but low numbers. Mr. Dyer of this town introduced them from America, and in 1825 and 1829 took out patents. In 1833, it has been stated that no less than one thousand were in operation.

To these must be added, somewhat out of the order of its date, and still more out of place if estimated by its vast importance, the mighty machine which impels all those already named, and which may truly be said to give life nd motion to the factory system.*

All machines, from the spindle and the distaff in manufactures, to the cobble-stones with which Æneas and his sea-sick associates ground their wheat into flour,† were originally worked by the hand; the young, the old, the blind, the lame and the halt, being so occupied. When the labour of asses or horses was substituted for human toil a great end was accomplished, and the substitution of water-wheels for animal exertion was truly considered a wondrous revolution. But all these advances sink into unimportance when contrasted with an invention possessing this, as well as numberless other advantages, that instead of rendering the people subservient to the

* Mr. Babbage shows that a cotton spinner who in 1810 earned £1 5s. 10d. by spinning 400lbs. of cotton at 1s. 3½d. per score, could in 1832, by means of improved machinery, spin 1200lbs. at 6d. per score, and earn £1 13s.; added to which he could purchase nearly twice as many actual comforts in the latter period.

† Frugesque receptas,
Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo.—*Virgil.*

power, and compelling them to migrate to the banks of the river, where their water-wheels might be erected, it made the inanimate power amenable to the people, who could carry it whither they chose, and plant it in the centre of their own habitations.

As of almost every other mechanical invention, so of the steam-engine, it is impossible to trace its history by clear and successive steps. The improvements by which it gradually arrived at its present state of perfection were not the results of any regularly-defined plan, nor did they issue, like the goddess from the head of her parent, full grown and prepared for action. On the contrary, the faint and feeble image of each limb of the machine, suggested probably by some unforeseen accident, required the skill and ingenuity of numberless contrivers to reduce it to practical and harmonious efficiency; which being accomplished, that achievement might in its turn suggest some amendment or extension in other subordinate branches, until at last the steam-engine of the present day was brought to maturity. But if it be impossible satisfactorily to travel, *pari passu*, with the invention, certain epochs of its growth may be defined. To Hero, of Alexandria, is assigned the honor of having first discovered the expansive power of steam, and attempted to apply it to the production of motion, an effort in which he was succeeded by Brancas, an Italian, in the seventeenth century. The other great faculty on which the steam-engine depends—that of condensation, is by some believed (erroneously it is said) to have been the discovery of the Marquis of Worcester, who at all events takes high rank among those whose genius was beneficially exerted upon it. An extraordinary instance of the seemingly trivial circumstances from which this and other great discoveries have sprung is recorded of the Marquis. It is said that whilst a prisoner in the Tower he was preparing some food on the

fire, when he observed that the lid of the implement he used was forced off by the expanding steam. This afforded the basis whence his fertile mind educed the fundamental principles of the steam-engine. After Sir Samuel Morland, who invented an engine in 1683, Dr. Papin, a Frenchman, cuts a conspicuous figure from the fact that his plan embodied the condensing as well as the expanding power of steam; and from, if not prior to, that time, therefore, (1698) must be dated the existence of the two pillars on which subsequent appendages rest. The floating piston and the safety-valve are also his inventions. Almost cotemporaneous with them were the improvements of Captain T. Savery, who, besides discovering (or combining, for it is difficult to assign the merit of the discovery to the rightful owner) many valuable amendments, was the means of still further and greater ones in connexion with a man of obscure condition named Newcomen, who is the author of the atmospheric engine, an invention the great merit of which was, that it "separated those parts of the engine in which steam was to act from those in which water was to be raised, employing a beam between them, the steam being used merely for displacing the air, and then forming a vacuum by condensation." Here again the fruits of accident strikingly occurred. In Newcomen's engine the process of condensation was effected by applying cold water outside the cylinder, the piston being kept steam-tight by water floating above it, but a hole having been casually made in the piston, water flowed into the cylinder, and producing a rapid condensation caused an accelerated motion in the engine. The hint thus conveyed was forthwith adopted. Of the same character was another addition to the self-efficiency of this machine, which has immortalized an obscure boy named Humphrey Potter. It was his duty to open and shut the cocks by which steam and water were alternately admitted. Being idly disposed, he compelled

the "insensate monster" to perform this process itself, by attaching the cocks with strings to other moving parts of the machine, and his contrivance having been observed, the substitution of more workmanlike material for his twine almost sufficed to perfect the discovery. In the year 1712, the essential attributes of the modern steam-engine had all been elicited and combined: "only perfection of workmanship and a better knowledge of the nature of steam were requisite to render it competent to the discharge of very important duties." But before Watt gave the master-stroke to the invention, various fertile minds had been usefully at work—Beighton in 1717, Leupold in 1720, who constructed the "high pressure" engine, Halls, who in 1736 obtained a patent for rendering the power of steam available in navigation, Payne, Blake and Smeaton, the last of whom has acquired his renown mainly "by a more judicious proportioning of the several parts to each other than had been before practised, and not by any alteration in the nature of its action." He was a practical man, and under his direction the first portable engine, having its fire-place within the boiler, was constructed. To these and other individuals, whose names it is needless to record, Watt succeeded. In 1769 he took out the first of his patents for those inventions which embrace "the grand idea" of condensing in a separate vessel called the condenser, to be kept always cold—of working the engine by steam, instead of atmospheric pressure, thereby keeping the cylinder always hot; in 1782 he registered patents for an "expansive" and a "double-acting" engine; in 1784 and 1785 he secured in the same way various other inventions, among which was that of the "parallel motion." Upon these first principles numberless improvements have been grafted; but as in its earlier so in its more recent stages, it is scarcely possible to record within reasonable compass the names of all who contributed their

share of theoretical or practical information to this great work. The steam-engine has now attained to a state approaching as nearly to perfection as can be hoped in any mere human contrivance. But the work has been slow and tedious, and the attempt to apportion to each individual the precise amount of inventive merit which is due to him must almost inevitably fail, since no contrivance of ancient or modern date has been indebted so much to accident*—in none have the crude conceptions of one man been more frequently made the stepping-stone for the success of another—and in none has the mere improvement in mechanical skill and workmanship which practice induces formed so large an ingredient of success. If there be difficulty in fixing the *quantum* of merit due to Arkwright, how much deeper is the obscurity which hangs over the host of patentees who have brought the steam-engine to such completeness that it now stands almost independent of human aid. It is an extraordinary spectacle to witness this "great leviathan" controlling its own powers by the movements of the various valves;—ensuring continuance and extreme regularity of operation by self-supplying feeders, which administer fuel in the most economical manner, whilst the self-acting damper further secures safety and uniformity of combustion;—regulating the opposite element, water, by the feed-pipe;—and in short satisfying all its appetites with the periodical certainty of manhood.† The memory of Watt has been perpetuated, with equal honor to himself and to his country, by a monument in Westminster Abbey. An inscription, said to have

* Of Crompton's invention it has been said, "if in the course of their working the machine there was any little thing out of gear, each workman endeavoured to fill up the deficiency with some expedient suggested by his former trade;—the smith suggested a piece of iron, the shoe-maker a welt of leather, &c., all which had a good effect in improving the machine, Each put what he thought best to the experiment, and that which was good was retained."

† We have now steam to cook our meat, clean our chimnies, grind our coffee, and print our newspapers.

been prepared by three noblemen selected for the task, records his achievement:—

Not to perpetuate a name which must endure
While the peaceful arts flourish,
But to shew that mankind have learned to honor those who best deserve their Gratitude,
The King, his Ministers, and many of the Nobles and Commoners of the Realm raised this monument to
JAMES WATT,
Who, directing the force of an original genius,
Early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of
The steam-engine,
Enlarged the resources of his country, increased the powers of man, and rose
To an eminent place among the most illustrious
Followers of science, and the real benefactors of the world.
Born at Greenock, MDCCXXXVI.
Died at Heathfield, in Staffordshire, MDCCCXIX.

Until nearly the close of the last century "mules" were worked by manual labour in the houses of the workmen. Mr. Kelly, of Lanark, was the first to apply power to them, and the experiment, besides greatly increasing the trade, led generally to the explosion of the custom of domestic labour, and was the foundation of what is called "the factory system." The united effects of those mechanical inventions which may be said to have given it birth were, so early as 1819, declared to be such that "the labour of one person, aided by them, can now produce as much yarn, in a given time, as two hundred could have produced fifty years ago."

But another change, which promises to be even more wondrous in its effects than those already enumerated, has been elicited in our own day, by the invention (or rather the bringing to perfection) of the power-loom, a machine of which Dr. Cartwright furnished the rough outline so long ago as 1787, the date of his latest patent. Being previously quite ignorant of the practical details of such machinery, it is not surprising that the Doctor was unable to complete his discovery; but so far as it went it was so highly valued that Parliament, in 1809, voted him £10,000. Messrs. Grimshaw, of Gorton, were the first to erect a factory at Knott Mill, in this town, for the

use of power-looms; but the experiment did not succeed—the power-loom still needed much amendment. Its defects were gradually supplied by the improvements of Messrs. Radcliffe* and Ross, Horrocks, and Peter Marsland of Stockport, and the machine is now capable of producing, under the superintendence of a young man or woman, four times as much cloth as the hand-loom weaver can fabricate.

Reducing these various changes, then, into a small compass, the raw material passes the following machines in the course of manufacture:—

WILLOWING, SCUTCHING, SPREADING, } Clean the cotton.

CARDING, DRAWING-FRAME, } Comb out the fibres and slightly twist them.

ROVING (OR JACK) FRAME, stretches and slightly twines the cotton and runs it onto bobbins for the stretcher and spinner.

STRETCHING-FRAME, draws out the roving to a greater degree of fineness, previous to the operation of the mule.

The MULE, is generally used in the spinning of fine counts, in which process the thread is lengthened and rendered much more thin than by the stretching-frame it can be. The twist which is thus formed is capable of being used as warp and weft in the operation of the loom.

The THROSTLE; spins the coarser numbers which in weaving form the warp or longitudinal thread.

By these processes, to strip the subject of technicalities which to a novice in such matters are unintelligible, and to an experienced man uninteresting, the materials for the weaver, called the warp and weft, are provided. The former is transferred by a winding-machine from the cops to bobbins—from the bobbins to a beam, on which the dressing machine sizes and dresses it, whereupon it is transferred to the weaving-beam of the loom, and the immediate process of manufacturing cloth commences.

The improvements in bleaching and calico-printing, the two arts by means of which the unsightly cloth is

* Mr. Radcliffe is entitled to a larger share of merit in the completion of the power-loom than perhaps any other individual, and yet, like too many of his class, he is living in indigence in the midst of the immense wealth which he has been the means of diffusing over the Country. He is author, also, of the dressing-machine—an invention without which the power-loom would have been useless. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the most eminent of our manufactures, have exerted themselves, but hitherto in vain, to obtain for him from the national purse some remuneration for, or at least some recognition of, his splendid services.

made white as the drifted snow, or invested with every variety of pattern that taste, fancy or caprice can suggest, have fortunately kept pace with the advances in manufacture. Bleaching, formerly a process occupying weeks, might now be almost completed in the course of twenty-four hours, so that the calicos which a Manchester manufacturer dispatches to his bleacher on the outskirts of the town early on one day, he *might* receive on the next—they might pass through the hands of the manufacturer in the evening—be conveyed on the same night (as is by no means uncommon) along the railway to the docks at Liverpool, and by a rapid shipment be on their voyage to a distant country within little more than forty-eight hours! The improvement in the process of bleaching affords one of the strongest examples of the benefits which the researches of scientific men are constantly showering upon the practical pursuits of mankind, the discovery of the properties of oxymuriatic gas, or chlorine, and its application in 1786 to bleaching, having rendered no longer necessary that long exposure to the air which cloths formerly required in the course of bleaching, and which made the workmen, (like the builder or brickmaker in these days) entirely dependent on the state of the weather. The operations could be carried on only during the summer months, so that during a third of the year bleaching by the old system was entirely suspended, and the capital of the manufacturers or proprietors of goods locked up, useless. Cotton goods, which required from four to six applications of alkaline leys, consumed as many weeks in bleaching; while linens, which could not undergo the same process in less than from twelve to twenty applications, were scarcely brought into a marketable state in less than six months.

Calico-printing, another branch, as it may be considered, of the cotton trade, was first introduced into this country

about 1690, and ranks among those advantages which England reaped at the expense of France from the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Happily for the art, Parliament early took it under its fostering care, protecting it in its days of weakness from the rivalry of India and the Eastern nations, with whose superb fabrics the English workman was then wholly incapable of competing. The era which added so much new blood to the cotton manufacture of England gave birth also to a revolution in this branch of commerce, by the discovery of the system of printing by resists and discharges, as it is styled, coupled with the adoption, in 1785, of cylindrical printing. The latter was the invention of a Scotchman named Bell, and was first practised by the Messrs. Livesey, of Preston. Mr. Lockett, of Manchester, father of the engraver of that name, now living, introduced into these districts a mode of transferring patterns from a small cylinder of steel to a copper one, thus reducing the labour and expense of engraving and calico-printing to a vast extent. The saving of labour in cylindrical printing is almost as great as in cotton-spinning, a man and a boy-assistant being now competent to as much work as would formerly have occupied one hundred hands. Blocks, however, are not superseded in the business of calico-printing, but are applied in an improved form, as auxiliaries, in the richer patterns. Surface-printing, by means of engraved wooden rollers, is also a modern discovery, having been invented in 1805 by James Burton, engraver to Mr. Peel, of Church.

The name of Peel is intimately blended with the early history of calico printing in this county. The grandfather of Sir Robert Peel lived originally at a place called Cross, whence he moved to Peel Fold, in Blackburn. He was aided and succeeded in business by his son Robert, who in 1773 removed to Bury, pursuing business with Mr. Yates and Mr. Haworth. Mr. Thompson, F.R.S., of Primrose

Hill, near Clithero, of the house of Thompson and Chippendall, is honorably associated with the advances which calico-printing has made in later years.

Of the art of dyeing, so much as relates to its local history is recorded in connexion with the name of Mr. Thomas Henry, of whom mention is elsewhere made. This, and the art of bleaching, have long flourished in Manchester. In 1783-4, Government having signified its intention to impose a tax on bleached and dyed fustians, great consternation was excited; fifteen houses, employing 38,000 hands in various branches of the cotton trade, petitioned against it; and the master dyers and bleachers announced that they were under the "sad necessity" of declining their present occupations until the next session of Parliament. Tradesmen are not so desponding in these days!

The early series of inventions which gave energy to the English cotton manufacture may be said to have been completed about 1780. Before their introduction—namely, until the year 1751,—the import of raw cotton into this country had gone on increasing, but with a slow, heavy step; the supply being, in 1701, 1,985,868 pounds, and in 1751, 2,976,610 pounds. In 1780, on the contrary, it had increased to upwards of 6,700,000 pounds; in 1790, the import reached thirty-one millions and a half, and in 1800 the import was fifty-six millions of pounds!* The official return of the export of cotton goods is equally striking:—

VALUE EXPORTED.

1701	£23,253
1780	355,060
1787†	1,101,457
1790	1,662,369
1800	5,406,501

* In 1782 a panic was created in the town by the circumstance of 7012 bags of cotton having been imported between the months of December and April.

† Immediately after the overthrow of Arkwright's patent.

The manufacturers of this county guarded with a natural jealousy those mechanical inventions the discovery of which had given such an impulse to their business. In 1785, a German named Baden was tried and fined £500, for having visited Manchester and seduced cotton operatives to Germany. In 1786, another person was tried at Lancaster and fined £200 for having had in his possession a quantity of machinery with a view to export it for the Emperor of Germany, and for having also seduced workmen to go abroad with it.

The extraordinary rise in the amount of exports is equalled only by the change which occurred on the legalization of the export of twist in later years. In 1785, Mr. Pitt estimated the population employed in the cotton trade at 80,000; in 1787, there was published a pamphlet, (not remarkable for its general accuracy, but which may probably be correct in the *relative* proportions it affixes) in which it is stated that there were then in Lancashire forty-one cotton factories; in Derbyshire, twenty-two; in Notts, seventeen: the total in England being one hundred and nineteen; in Scotland, Wales and the Isle of Man, twenty-four, giving a total of one hundred and forty-three. In 1790 the number was estimated at one hundred and fifty, shewing a further increase even in so short a period. Taking another term of ten years, the advance will appear still more rapid. The import of cotton wool to Liverpool, which in 1790 amounted to about 65,000 packages, being in 1800 92,580. In the interval of these years, however, the dreadful moral whirlwind which laid desolate the provinces of France, and threatened all the states of Europe with political annihilation, had broken down our commerce for the time, and the import to Liverpool of cotton from foreign states was in 1793 only 24,971, or one-third of its former amount. In 1810, the import to that place—which

has been selected as almost the sole avenue whereby Lancashire received the raw material and sent forth her manufactures,—was, despite the war, 320,600 packages. This enormous growth of a new branch of trade was destined shortly afterwards to receive an immense *impetus;* but before the Reader arrives at that period, he may peruse, probably with some interest, an estimate made by Mr. Kennedy of Manchester of the extent of the cotton manufacture in 1817. The calculation is as follows:—

	lbs.
Raw cotton used	110,000,000
Deduct estimated loss, one and a half ounce in the lb.	10,312,500
Yarn produced	99,687,500
	Hanks.
No. of hanks, taking forty to the pound	3,987,500,000
" " Spindles, (at two hanks per day per spindle, and three hundred working days yearly)	6,645,833
	Persons employed.
" " Persons employed, allowing each to produce one hundred and twenty hanks daily	110,763
	Horses' power.
" " Horses' power, taking four and a half ounces of coal to produce twelve hanks of No. 40s., and calculating one hundred and twenty pounds of coal daily, to be equal to one horse power	20,768

Six years subsequently (1823) the import of cotton into Great Britain was 187,231,520 lbs., of which 161,993,160 were imported into Liverpool, and may therefore safely be said to have been consumed in the circumjacent districts, of which Manchester forms the centre.

In the early part of the year 1833, another estimate of the extent of the cotton manufacture in England was formed by Messrs. Greg and Co., of this town, for the information of the Commissioners then making a tour through the manufacturing districts, with a view to ascertain the condition of the trade. These gentlemen stated that they were the owners of five mills for spinning and weaving in all branches; that they employed four hundred and fifty horse power in steam and water wheels, and consumed 3,586,000 of cotton yearly, or $\frac{1}{25}$ per cent.

of the total consumption of Great Britain. They spun into cloth 3,260,000 lbs., weaving by power-loom 2,273,000 lbs. of that quantity. With regard to four of these mills, they made following estimate:—

	Sunk Capital.	Floating Capital.	Wages Paid.	Pounds of Yarn spun.	Do. woven into cloth.	Value of Produce.
	£	£	£			£
1st. Mill,	10,000	7,000	2,600	363,000	.....	16,000
2d. Do.	26,000	18,000	6,800	877,000	.....	38,000
3d. Do.	25,000	20,000	14,000	733,000	733,000	48,000
4th. Do.	37,000	25,000	10,660	740,000	740,000	55,000
Total ..	£98,000	£70,000	£34,060	2,713,000	1,473,000	£157,000

Taking this as their basis, Messrs. Greg calculated that in 1832 there were employed in the cotton-spinning and weaving mills of Great Britain:—

Sunk capital.	Floating do.	Wages paid.	Operatives.
£	£	£	
10,500,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	150,000

They concluded that there were 80,000 power-looms at work in Great Britain, producing on the average 30 pounds of cloth per loom weekly, or 124,800,000 yearly. In 1831 there was—

	lbs.
Yarn exported	70,800,000
Goods or cloth ditto.....	76,200,000
Home consumption.....	84,500,000
Total spun in Great Britain	231,500,000
Cloth made as above	160,700,000
Ditto by power-looms	124,800,000
Leaving.....	35,900,000 to be manufactured by hand-looms, and into stockings, tapes, laces, &c. &c.

The import of cotton wool for *home* consumption in 1820 was 152,829,633 pounds, the duty on which amounted to £426,957 11 3; in 1833 the import had increased to 303,656,837 pounds, but the duty having in the interval been reduced, its amount was only £473,011. A further idea may be formed of the extent of the cotton manufacture, from the fact that the printed cottons charged with duty in 1830 (the last year of the impost) were to the value of £147,650,833. The cotton manu-

factures exported for the year ending January 5, 1834, were to the value of £13,782,375 17 6, in addition to cotton yarns, the export of which amounted to £4,704,024 9 1. For the same term, ending in January, 1835, the declared value of cotton manufactures exported was £15,306,922, and of yarn £4,704,824! The progressive increase of exports is exhibited in the following table:—

BRITISH AND IRISH MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.

	MANUFACTURES.		COTTON TWIST AND YARN.	
	Quantity. lbs.	Declared value. £	Quantity. lbs.	Declared value. £
1827	365,492,804	12,948,035	44,878,774	3,545,578
1828	363,328,431	12,483,249	50,505,751	3,595,403
1829	402,517,196	12,516,247	61,441,251	3,976,874
1830	444,578,498	14,119,776	64,645,342	4,133,741
1831	421,385,303	12,163,513	63,821,446	3,975,019
1832	461,045,503	11,500,630	75,667,150	4,722,759
1833	496,352,096	12,451,060	70,626,161	4,704,034
1834	555,705,809	14,127,352	76,478,468	5,211,015

TOTAL DECLARED VALUE OF SHIPMENTS.

	£		£
1827....	37,181,335	1831....	37,164,372
1828....	36,812,756	1832....	36,450,594
1829....	35,842,623	1833....	39,667,347
1830....	38,271,597	1834....	41,649,191

The export of twist, which was legalized twenty-years ago, produced a wonderful change in the cotton manufacture. Even yet many persons are disposed to dispute the policy which suggested this revolution, (for such it may be styled) but without entering into so wide a question, when the highest authority in the country has passed its decree upon it, our object is merely to exibit the great impulse it gave to one branch of English (principally of Manchester) commerce. The continent had no sooner been thrown open in 1815 than the consumption of cotton, which then amounted to 99,306,343 pounds, increased in *two* years to 124,912,968 pounds: as early as 1823 the import was upwards of a hundred and eighty-eight millions of pounds. Of the 668,000 packages of cotton imported into Great Britain, upwards of 578,000 went to Liverpool,

and were doubtless consumed in the districts of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire—though very mainly in this part of our own county.

Connected with this miraculous growth of trade, there are a few circumstances so extraordinary that a slight reference to them cannot be without interest. Prior to the period at which the genius of our countrymen first imparted life to the cotton manufacture (peculiarly so called) in England, our supply of the beautiful fabrics of which cotton is the germ was derived from the people of the East. To the poor native Indian it was the staff of life, and England was his principal market. Our manufactures could not then rival those of the East. In 1788, a meeting was held in Manchester, to consider the great depression of our cotton manufactures, arising from the "immense importation" of Indian goods; and Government was solicited to allow a drawback as an encouragement to the export of English products. At this time it was calculated that the cotton manufacture employed 159,000 men, 90,000 women and 101,000 children. Shortly afterwards the cotton spinners of Lancashire and Scotland appointed deputies to hold an interview with the King's Ministers, for the purpose of obtaining permission to erect themselves into a "Company of Traders," with privileges similar to those enjoyed by the East India Company, with whom, it seems, they considered themselves otherwise unable to compete. So recently as the year 1814, when the trade to India was thrown open, the Bengalese alone exported to London two millions worth of cottons. England now exports thither to the amount of eight millions; and, of course, the exports hither have entirely ceased. The traffic in manufactured goods, indeed, has been favorable beyond hope, as the subjoined figures will shew:—

	Plain Goods. Yards.	Printed and Dyed. Yards.	Total. Yards.	Twist. lbs.
1815 Exported .	213,408	604,890	818,298	8!
1829 —— ..	27,068,170	10,498,666	37,566,736	4,549,219!!
1831 —— ..	....	....	52,179,844	1,494,995

The following table of exports to all places east of the Cape, except China, shews more clearly the inroads made in the East:—

1814	1817	1820	1823	1826	1829	1832
Calicos, &c., White or Plain.						
82,638	938,680	3,764,843	9,325,970	11,200,282	26,218,516	34,084,224
Calicos, Printed, Checked, Stained or Dyed.						
597,595	2,842,993	7,496,771	9,391,188	9,624,730	11,107,429	17,907,088
Muslins, White or Plain.						
130,770	1,529,344	2,719,413	3,721,747	4,048,499	6,675,415	5,192,287
Muslins, Printed, &c.						
7,205	5,712	12,229	40,512	125,346	108,314	384,562

Even the Dacca muslins, which were considered to be unapproachable in beauty, have been superseded by Manchester goods; the shawls of Cashmere are pushed from the market, and employ now only about 6,000 looms instead of 30,000 as in bye-gone days. British manufactured goods, after defraying the original cost of the raw material, and other charges to which they are subjected —after paying the heavy wages of the British labourer, and again traversing thousands of miles,—are sold in distant parts of India at one-sixteenth of the price charged upon them only a dozen years ago; and it has been stated in the evidence of a highly experienced gentleman before a Committee of Parliament, that one spinner by machinery in England will produce twist at one-fourth the cost to the Indian workman, supposing the latter to be receiving only two-pence and the Englishman twenty-pence for his labour. If, in addition to the varied disadvantages under which the Indian workman, with his rude implements, labours, when in competition with the English produce, it be remembered that thirty per cent. is charged in England on Indian cottons imported into this Country, and only a duty of two and

a half per cent. allowed to be levied on English goods imported into India, it may be believed that the complaints from the East are not unfounded, and that the hapless natives of our distant possessions are indeed "without food." The only palliative of this evil consists in the circumstance that the Indian territory having been found capable of furnishing natural products, the cultivation of which has been comparatively neglected until of late years, the people may be enabled to turn to other pursuits than labour for which the usual market has been destroyed. Thus, for example, the import of cotton wool, "from all places East of the Cape," has increased, since 1814, from below three millions to nearly forty millions of pounds; and an equally fruitful and increasing market for raw silk, coffee and sugar, may be opened and encouraged by judicious means.

But to revert once more to our peculiar local commerce and manufactures, of the importance of which it was impossible to form a comprehensive estimate without taking into partial view the general trade of the country:—

In the year 1834 the quantity of cotton retained in Great Britain for home consumption was 295,684,997 pounds; in 1835 it was 330,829,834 pounds, shewing an increase in the year of 35,144,837 pounds. In the latter year the export of cotton yarn amounted to 82,457,885 pounds; in 1834 it was 76,478,468 pounds, shewing an increase of nearly six millions of pounds. The total quantity of yarn spun last year in England alone was 248,814,531 pounds; in 1834, 241,731,118 pounds, or nearly 7,300,000 less than in 1835. Of this quantity, it is calculated* that 97,822,722 pounds were exported in manufactured goods; 5,369,000 pounds sent to Scotland

* By Mr. Burn, in his Commercial Glance, an excellent annual publication which ought to be in the hands of every person directly or indirectly interested in the progress of British manufactures.

and Ireland; 11,500,000 pounds exported in mixed articles or consumed in other ways, leaving for home consumption (and stock in hand on the 1st. January, 1836,) 49,932,800 pounds. The following table exhibits these details in a more exact form:—

TOTAL EXPORTED.

Year.	Cotton Yarn.	Cotton Thread.	Calicos, Printed & Dyed.	Calicos, Plain.	Cambrics & Muslins.	Velveteens, Velvet Cords, & Jeans.	Quiltings & Ribs.
1836..	82,457,885	1,842,124	221,529,356	234,164,513	10,509,055	7,362,538	273,736
1834..	78,712,330	1,982,736	197,199,976	216,560,679	11,544,044	7,504,933	441,219
1833..	67,760,722	1,187,601	143,573,899	172,082,093	12,754,366	8,162,991	256,127
1832..	71,662,850	1,041,274	117,520,857	139,905,808	15,243,393	7,431,501	406,435
1831..	58,846,808	1,488,590	128,666,147	178,683,177	13,082,835	4,756,790	237,981
1830..	62,694,302	1,074,931	159,432,588	190,262,992	19,705,623	4,909,930	93,557
1829..	57,258,251	905,814	128,884,002	179,966,548	17,759,089	5,902,059	175,714

Year.	Cotton & Linen Mixed.	Ginghams & Checks.	Ticks, Checked & Striped.	Dimities.	Damasks & Diapers.	Nankeens	Lawns & Lenos.	Imitation Shawls
1835....	2,980,159	1,200,009	207,491	147,449	40,709	2,230,465	19,893	293,858
1834....	3,165,688	1,605,700	308,903	123,752	28,419	10,293,875	6,541	201,754
1833....	2,840,687	2,079,896	431,672	150,599	32,701	17,935,523	7,843	329,836
1832....	2,288,960	1,025,961	815,021	203,283	17,296	3,294,051	231,127	115,873
1831....	1,513,090	1,000,252	512,155	235,217	19,063	2,950,229	8,566	436,236
1830....	2,097,767	1,231,160	491,440	249,702	33,294	3,471,048	17,504	73,080
1829....	1,623,923	769,634	169,385	293,185	36,466	1,786,955	11,144	97,974

Year.	Lace, &c.	Counterpanes & Quilts.	Handkerchiefs, &c.	Tapes, Bobbins, &c.	Hosiery.	Unenumerated Cotton Goods.
1835.....	73,522,890	232,199	816,611	41,898	394,354	167,440
1834.....	83,308,400	101,565	691,482	81,078	352,874	144,577
1833.....	79,193,574	54,886	690,514	116,431	466,602	137,709
1832.....	73,516,126	32,223	239,875	41,967	469,134	154,151
1831....	57,644,099	22,278	158,503	126,233	791,945	138,472
1830.....	69,633,688	74,648	243,536	86,674	346,319	80,404
1829.....	39,022,310	46,281	165,445	41,413	363,018	..

The money value of the several articles specified in this table, Mr. Burn calculates as follows:—

Description.	No. of Yards, &c. of each description.	Length of each Piece.	No. of Pieces, &c. of each description.	Weight of Yarn in each Piece.	Total Weight of Yarn in Goods.	Average Price of each Piece, &c.	Value of Yarn when manufactd. into goods, pr. lb.	Total amount of Goods exported in 1835 (pounds only put down).
	Yards.	Yds.	No.	lbs. oz.	lbs.	s. d.	s. d.	£.
Calicoe, Printed, Dyed	212359356	28	7911765	4 0	31647058	14 0	3 6	5538239
Calicoe, Plain	231184613	24	9766813	5 8	53624711	9 0	1 7½	4390666
Cambrics, &c.	10599055	20	525453	3 0	1576359	11 8	3 10½	306614
Velveteens, &c.	7362538	60	122709	20 0	2454180	60 0	3 0	368127
Quiltings, &c.	275736	60	4562	18 0	82116	56 6	3 1	12887
Cotton and Linen	2900159	40	71504	8 0	596039	13 4	1 8	49669
Ginghams, &c.	1200009	20	60000	3 0	180000	11 8	3 10½	35000
Ticks	207481	60	4150	20 0	83000	28 3	1 3½	5844
Dimities	147449	60	2457	13 0	28481	28 9	2 4½	3553
Damasks, &c.	40709	36	1130	10 0	11300	27 0	2 5½	1535
Nankeens	2290165	50	44600	8 0	296872	18 9	3 4	41830
Lawns and Lenos	19993	20	995	2 8	2487	11 8	4 8	880
Imitation Shawls	293858	12	24488	2 8	61220	7 0	2 9½	8571
Lace, &c.	7352896	40	183807	2 8	459519	11 8	3 4	78084
Counterpanes, &c.	232199	No.	232199	7 0	1626393	7 0	1 0	81770
Shawls and Handkerchiefs	816611	Doz	816611	2 8	2041526	6 6	3 7½	265398
Tapes, Bobbins, &c.	41998	..	41998	1 0	41998	2 0	3 0	4199
Hosiery	394354	..	394354	2 8	985885	11 0	4 5	216094
Unenumerated.	167440	£	sterling	10 0	167400	....	2 0	16744
Total weight of Yarn exported in manufactured goods in 1835..					97939722	2	0½ per lb.	1227910
Ditto Yarn					82457886	1	5½ do.	601284
Ditto Thread					1842124	2	4 do.	21491
Total weight of Yarn.....					182129731	Total amnt..		£1650575

The exports of yarn last year contrast favorably with the return for former years, given in a preceding page; and though there appears to have been a material decrease of

price there seems to be once more an amendment in that important particular:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF YARN EXPORTED IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

Year.	Total Quantity of Cotton Yarn Exported.	Declared Value.	Average Price of Yarn per lb.
	lbs.	£.	s. d.
1823	27,373,986	2,625,496	1 10 15-16ths.
1824	33,602,657	3,135,396	1 10 6-16ths.
1825	32,645,919	3,206,729	1 11 9-16ths.
1826	42,173,089	3,491,338	1 10 11-16ths.
1827	44,878,774	3,545,378	1 6 15-16ths.
1828	50,505,751	3,595,405	1 5 1-16th.
1829	61,441,251	3,976,874	1 4 3-4ths.
1830	64,645,342	4,133,741	1 3 5-16ths.
1831	63,821,440	3,975,019	1 2 5-16ths.
1832	75,667,150	4,722,759	1 2 3-4ths.
1833	70,626,161	4,704,024	1 3¼
1834	76,478,468	5,211,015	1 4 5-16ths.

Estimating the weekly consumption of cotton during 1835 in England and Scotland at 17,750 bags, or 6,165,000 lbs.; allowing 1¼ oz. per lb. for waste, and giving 8½ oz. per week as the product of each spindle, Mr. Burn, in his "Glance," calculates that there were at the end of the year 11,152,990 spindles at work. And hence, he says, it would appear, from the usual mode of calculating the capital required for cotton-spinning—viz., building, power, and machinery, at 17s. 6d. per spindle, that in Great Britain it amounts to £9,758,864.

In the year ending the 5th. January, 1835, there was an increase in the customs of about one million and a half, and every succeeding month indicates most clearly that this extraordinary national progression is not likely to undergo any abatement. The tables of revenue for the year 1835-6 shew indeed an increased activity in trade, particularly in the cotton manufacture, of which the declared value for the two last years has been—

	1835.	1836.
Cotton Manufactured.....	£15,302,571	£16,394,590
Yarn.....	5,211,015	5,709,044

In the former year the total gross receipts in the Customs department were £20,938,404, and in the latter £22,990,877. The returns of foreign trade furnish the following:—

FOREIGN TRADE.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.	
Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1835.....	16,548	2,841,378	1835.....	13,181	2,184,099
1836.....	16,531	2,952,854	1836.....	14,093	2,370,033

COASTING TRADE.

	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.	
Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Year.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1835....	122,440	9,874,715	1835....	130,691	10,333,249
1836....	121,329	10,188,916	1836....	129,752	10,660,330

For these distinct branches of commerce, Liverpool has become a principal port. The following table, for the year 1835, has reference to the trade of that place, Lancaster and Chester:—

CUSTOMS LEVIED AT THE PORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1835 (JAN. 5).

	Liverpool.	Lancaster.	Chester.
Gross Receipts	£2,846,306 9 11	£46,352 10 11	£25,003 19 8
Re-payments for drawbacks, debentures	26,677 7 5	.....	.....
Bounties	99,966 10 3	.....	.....
Payments for salaries	46,447 18 0	2,329 17 5	917 5 3
Incidents	47,541 3 7	1,382 17 7	332 3 3
Amount remitted ..	3,622,339 1 1	43,822 18 10	24,387 11 3
	1834.		
Gross Receipts	3,733,166 8 10	39,250 10 0	23,614 19 11
Net do.....	3,540,472 14 1	35,591 6 11	22,361 1 2

The sinews of England's strength appear at present to lie in her manufactures; and, unless some unforeseen catastrophe should overset the fair fabric of her prosperity, there is every reason to believe that she will yearly acquire strength from them. The great change recently effected in the trade to India and China has, beyond doubt, been the main stimulant to the augmentation of our exports, which have been the means of carrying back for the use of our own people a proportionably large amount of the luxuries of other climates. In the year 1833-4, the last

in which the East India Company enjoyed their exclusive advantages, the import of tea from China was 29,592,310 lbs.; in the subsequent year, 1834-5, the first of the open trade, the import was 41,041,843 lbs.! In Lancashire, however, local causes have operated very powerfully to give an unusual, it is to be hoped not an unnatural or unhealthy, impulse to the cotton manufacture. The sudden rise of several Joint Stock Banks in Manchester, the issue of their own notes, and the other facilities afforded by them, combined with a prosperous season, have recently made money exceedingly plentiful. As was the case also a few years ago, the apparent facility with which fortunes are made in the Manchester cotton trade—the still growing demand for manufactures in old markets, and the opening of new ones, have induced the erection of many mills in Manchester. Last year it was asserted, on the authority of Dr. Kay, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, that mills would, within two years, be erected, which would require seven thousand horses' power to set them in operation. In order that the reader may be enabled to form some idea of this enormous addition to existing manufactures, it may be stated that, presuming one half of this power to be employed in producing yarn,* there would be an addition to the present consumption of raw cotton of about 2800 bags, weighing about 500 lbs. each, per week, or about 15 per cent. increase on the present sales. In preparing this cotton and spinning it into yarn, 19,600 hands would be required; and, presuming the other moiety of the 7000 horses' power to be employed in afterwards weaving the yarn into cloth, there would be needed for this process 26,250 weavers, making a total addition to the hands employed in the cotton trade, of 45,850 persons, besides mechanics, warehousemen, clerks, &c. &c. For the 3,500 horses' power supposed to be

* No. 40's may be taken as a general average for the quality of the yarn spun.

employed in spinning, there will be required 2,800,000 spindles, which alone will be worth about half a million of money. Of the 19,600 persons working this horse-power, probably 8,400 will be occupied in the preparatory processes, and will earn, on the average, 10s. per week: of the remaining 11,200 engaged in the spinning, about one-fourth will be men earning from 30s. to 40s. a week; the other three-fourths, children, receiving from four to nine shillings. The 26,250 supposed to be employed in weaving will earn, probably, on an average, not less than 10s. a week. Extraordinary and improbable as the extent of this increase may appear, there is reason to believe that the estimate is by no means exaggerated. It is stated on good authority, that in Bolton alone one foundry has orders, to be executed within this year, for a thousand horse-power of steam-engines; and with equal authenticity it is asserted, that in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne the increase in factories will cause a demand for at least 7000 new hands. Nor is the calculated increase in the consumption of cotton so unprecedented as at first it may appear. Last year the weekly consumption was 17,750 bags, whilst in 1812 it was only about 12,000: in one year, namely in 1834-5, the weekly consumption has increased 366 bags, or about 19,000 bags in the year. Cotton, indeed, is become an article of universal use, and new fabrics, in which it forms the sole, or a main ingredient, are daily brought into the market.

CHAPTER III.

Whilst the commerce of Lancashire is thus the means to this county of taking a lead in diffusing comforts over the world, it may safely be asserted that the trade is one which has for its basis the excellent principle of making its influence most beneficially felt at home. It has often indeed been asserted, and ignorant men have taken up the cry without consideration, that the cotton manufacture flourishes at the expense of the health, the comforts, and the bodily sinews of the people; and in the exuberance of their indignation, some philanthropists have placed the Lancashire (and especially the Manchester) manufacturer lower in the scale of humanity than the Egyptian task-masters, who would compel the people to make bricks without straw. Fortunately the Government of the Country was carried away in 1833 by this outcry, and compelled to nominate a body of travelling Commissioners, whose appointed task it was to visit the district and to inspect the establishments thus maligned, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, mental, moral and physical, of the operative cotton manufacturers. The result of their enquiry,* which had reference to the abridgment of the hours of infant labour, was such as to satisfy all reasonable men that the aspersions thrown upon the British manufacturer were grossly ill-founded; the fact proving to be, that though of itself the confinement in a cotton factory may not always be (as in certain cases it is) conducive to health, the

* The Commissioners made three reports, which have been ably analyzed and reduced to a small compass by a member of the Manchester Statistical Society.

injury so sustained would, in the course of even a long life, be almost imperceptible, were it not that the private habits of the operative (in small part, possibly, induced by the nature of his employment) are frequently gross, generally improvident, and always prejudicial to health.

Evidence without end might be adduced from the immense folios published by the Factory Commissioners, in 1833-4, to shew that the alleged cruelty to younger hands in mills—the imputed immorality to which the unrestrained association of large bodies of men, women and children gives rise—the fearful inroads upon health—the frequent lacerations of limb, and deprivation of life, occasioned by machinery,—are highly exaggerated, not to say pure fabrications. Thus, for example, as to the second of these charges, a girl selected by the Commissioners for examination, who followed her weekly labour in a factory, and on the Sunday taught at a school, being asked whether she thought the boys and girls brought up in mills were "more immoral than those in the other various conditions of life," replied that she thought them "much about the same;" whilst other witnesses expressed decidedly their opinion to the same effect. One operative stated that the morality in cotton mills was equally as good "as elsewhere, so far as he was acquainted with society;" adding, (and the remark should be noted by those who decry large towns, and extol the simplicity of rural life) that in country places the females have not that regard to decency in their conversation which females have in Manchester and in other towns, "which he supposes, must be owing to their being better educated in towns than in the country." The state of morality in Lancashire generally may be tested in other ways. It appears that in the year 1830 the number of illegitimate children born in this county was 2830, or in the proportion of one in thirteen to other births—a very small ratio if

the density and variety of our population be taken into account. In Herefordshire and Salop, purely agricultural counties, the proportion is the same—one in thirteen. The evidence of Oswald Milne, Esq., Clerk to the Magistrates, given before the Factory Commissioners, is important. Being asked, "Are factory children often brought before the Magistrates?"—he replied, "Not more so than from other trades, and the greatest part of them that are brought up have been driven to the commission of crime from the neglect of their own parents." Of their character generally, he gives it as his opinion that "they are by no means worse than the rest of the labouring population." This evidence is corroborated by the testimony of several clergymen and other experienced individuals. The total number of witnesses on this branch of the inquiry was fifty-three; forty-seven of whom agreed that factory operatives were not more immoral than others, whilst six were of a different opinion. Again, the alleged cruelty to children, if it exist, reflects no discredit upon the owners or principal directors of factories, since the majority of children in mills are the servants of the adult operatives—piecing, as it is called, for them; so that should any undue severity be exercised, they have not only a ready appeal to the law, which in these districts is always open to their complaints, but they may claim also the protection of their superiors in the mill, or in the last resort they have their natural guardian—the parent. Unfortunately, however, it too frequently happens that this protector fails them; and it is not a little singular that the fact has been more painfully illustrated since the passing of that factory act, which was framed to shield the juvenile operative from oppression, than it had been before. In Manchester very many families depend solely for subsistence on the labour of their young members, the parents being base enough to pass their days in idleness or

debauchery, whilst their offspring toil to support them. A very few months ago some striking examples occurred in one of the Petty Session Courts of the length to which villainy can be carried to support this system. Some mill-owners being charged under the factory act with overworking children not eighteen years of age, the Superintendant who laid the informations brought forward a number of children whose ages varied from ten to fifteen years, and who had been certified as of that age, but who within a few months, or even weeks, after the ages of their offspring had been set down at 12, 13 or 14, as the case might be, brought certificates declaring them to be "above eighteen." These children had been working more than twelve hours, (the legal period) but so unwilling were the parents to have the fact detected and punished, that they had drilled the children into a resolution not to take an oath, and it was with extreme difficulty they were induced to give their evidence. This, no doubt, may in some cases result from fear of the employer, but such tricks are more probably devised by idle parents, anxious to extract from their children the utmost possible amount of profitable toil. The alleged injury to health accruing from factory labour is equally fabulous, the fact being proved to be that, apart from immorality and drunkenness—the vices of all large cities, mercantile or otherwise,—the rate of mortality is very considerably smaller in manufacturing than in agricultural districts. Dr. Hawkins prepared for the Commissioners three tables of health, from the first of which it appeared that one-fifth, and from the second one-twelfth, of the factory children were unhealthy, whilst the result of the third (an inquiry into the health of several mills) appears to be that one-eighth of the male and one-tenth of the female operatives had bad health, and that the largest factories are the most comfortable and salubrious. The Doctor examined the attenders at several Sunday Schools, but could not perceive "the smallest difference" between

the children employed in factories and those otherwise occupied. Mr. Cowell adopted the novel test of measuring upwards of a thousand children under eighteen years of age, and he arrived at the following minute result:—

	Inches.		Inches.
Boys in factories measured..	55.28	Girls in Factories	54.951
Boys not in factories.....	55.56	Girls not in factories.....	54.976

Difference in favour of boys not employed in factories, $\frac{28}{100}$ parts of an inch, and of girls, $\frac{25}{1000}$ parts. The children were weighed also; the factory boys were found to be 3.5lbs. and the girls 0.3lbs. lighter than the other classes. The Commissioners consider this result to be naturally attributable to the fact that their employment "requires no muscular exertion whatever; consequently many of the muscles are never fully developed, and the additional weight which their development would give to the body is lost." Of forty-three operatives examined, nine state that their employment fatigues the children much, whilst thirty-four are of a different opinion. As to the adults, one witness produced a return from a Bolton Sick Club, containing five hundred and sixty-three members, of whom one-half were factory operatives, and yet little more than one-fourth of the cases of sickness and only one-fifth of the deaths were from that class. Another witness, Dr. Mitchell, prepared tables exhibiting the amount of sickness yearly among various classes of persons, viz.:—

	Days Sickness.
In the Staffordshire Potteries, to the age of 61 years..	9.3 per man.
In Silk Mills.....	7.8
In Woollen do.....	7.08
In Flax do.....	5.9
In Cotton Mills in Glasgow	5.6
East India Company's Servants	5.4
Labourers in Chatham Dock Yard	5.38
In Lancashire Cotton Mills*	5.35
Ditto do. do. under 16 years of age.....	3.14

* Evidence was given by three surgeons at Bolton and a physician at Staley Bridge, to the effect that the high temperature of mills is not injurious, if there be proper ventilation; that scrofula is not frequent; that asthma and bronchitis are generated in the card-rooms; that pulmonary complaints are of most frequent occurrence among factory operatives; but that they are not more liable to sickness than out-door labourers.

The same gentleman prepared the following more minute tables:—

AVERAGE HEALTH OF THE FOLLOWING CLASSES OF OPERATIVES IN THE FACTORIES OF LANCASHIRE, AT GLASGOW, AND IN THE WOOLLEN FACTORIES OF THE NORTH:—

	MALES. Average Duration of Sickness per annum for every person employed.			MALES. Average Duration of Sickness per annum for every person sick.			FEMALES. Average Duration of Sickness per annum for every person employed.			FEMALES. Average Duration of Sickness per annum for every person sick.		
	Lancashire.	Glasgow.	The North W.R.	Lancashire.	Glasgow.	The North W.R.	Lancashire.	Glasgow.	The North W.R.	Lancashire.	Glasgow.	The North W.R.
	Days & Decimal Parts.			Days & Decimal Parts.			Days & Decimal Parts.			Days & Decimal Parts.		
Under 11	2.46	1.01	2.01	13.04	3.61	11.75	8.03	2.63	8.90	....	14.90	35.32
11 to 16	3.81	4.80	3.59	14.58	12.35	10.04	4.25	6.18	6.40	11.98	13.81	14.84
16 to 21	4.42	5.52	5.31	16.43	17.14	17.14	5.56	6.38	6.98	12.63	15.54	19.96
21 to 26	4.91	9.11	7.42	18.27	20.12	19.97	6.85	8.16	13.70	16.42	18.96	29.34
26 to 31	6.68	7.05	10.38	22.14	16.05	25.25	8.62	7.38	13.54	18.51	19.81	30.53
31 to 36	3.85	7.65	7.91	13.19	16.93	21.85	9.29	6.05	22.52	21.77	13.05	50.85
36 to 41	4.13	8.50	5.43	13.75	22.58	15.37	6.16	4.16	15.21	19.19	16.00	24.75
41 to 46	5.09	5.12	10.56	14.25	16.41	23.88	14.67	11.94	8.42	14.41	20.36	26.90
46 to 51	7.18	4.84	12.90	30.31	20.57	35.46	20.34	11.72	19.16	26.43	40.60	40.83
51 to 56	3.47	4.90	7.49	13.10	16.41	21.76	15.75	16.50	12.00	21.00	25.85	22.00
56 to 61	12.68	3.27	5.19	11.5	8.84	41.8	15.75	15.0	26.00	21.00	30.2	12.60

In an excellent work on "the origin and progress of the malignant cholera in Manchester," the late Dr. Gaulter

adduces some valuable evidence—the more important because it is impartial upon this question: "It may be thought visionary, perhaps, (says he) but I am disposed to ascribe a large share of the exemption from cholera, which the working classes of this town enjoyed during the epidemic, (an exemption which has been happily extended to the manufacturing districts generally) to the cotton factories in which they work. It was impossible, at least in this town, not to be struck with the fact, that of the whole number of the Manchester cases very few indeed were employed in factories at all, and that of these a pretty large proportion were at the time of their seizure out of work or detained at home from some accidental cause. Out of the two hundred tabular cases only twenty-three worked in factories; and of these, twelve were out of work or accidentally remaining at home. The answers that I have received from my medical friends at Warrington, Stockport, Oldham, Bolton, and Hinds, to inquiries directed to ascertain this point, are uniformly of the same tenor—namely, that the factory people in actual employment have scarcely ever suffered. Of Stockport, for example, Mr. Flint says 'It was observable during the prevalence of the pestilence here that the working inmates of our mills enjoyed a remarkable immunity from attack, an immunity which denotes the general comfort and cleanliness of these establishments. The patients, chiefly females, were nearly all employed about private dwellings.' Of the fifteen hundred and twenty work-people in the largest cotton establishment in Manchester (that of Messrs. Birley and Kirk) only four were attacked. Not a single person was attacked in the cotton-mill at Hinds, though the disease raged in the hamlet. In some places the singularity of their escape struck the work-people themselves. Mr. Glazebrook writes to me from Warrington that 'persons employed in the cotton trade at home, viz.,

reelers, &c. suffered, but we had few, if any cases, from the cotton mills. 'I have been thinking master,' said an intelligent spinner to Mr. Sowden, (one of the proprietors of a mill situated on the eastern bank of the Mersey)—'that the cholera is occasioned by insects so small that we cannot see them, and that they cannot live in factories on account of the heat and quantity of oil used; and I was talking about it last night with some friends of mine, all of whom agreed with me.' 'It may be so,' replied Mr. Sowden,—'you are all safe at work; tell the rest so.' The man did as he was directed, and the consequence was that the work-people dispatched their meals as quickly as possible, in order to get back into the mill. Not one suffered, though the situation of the mill is close to the river.' I need not say that the spinner's theory is not cited here for the purpose of adopting it, but only with the view of shewing the impression which the fact of exemption had made upon the minds of the people themselves. There is of course a difference in the mills, and the remark I am about to make applies with most propriety to the larger and more modern, but the cause of that exemption is in all probability to be found in the vast superiority of the factories over their own wretched dwelling-houses, in the comparative spaciousness,* light, airiness, uniformity of temperature, and ventilation of the rooms, and in the distance at which the work-people, especially those employed in the upper rooms, are placed, during the day, from the sources of malaria, which infect the confined courts and the narrow streets, without naming the crowded and filthy beds in which they pass their nights. Whoever should dispute the great extent of this difference of comfort and wholesomeness between the days and nights

* In the mill of Messrs. Birley and Kirk, for each person in the spinners' room there are thirty-two square yards, and fourteen for each person in the carding room.

of the cotton-factory population, will soon resolve his doubts by following the work-people of Messrs. Birley and Kirk, from their large and commodious apartments in the Chorlton mills, to the low, dark, close and squalid cottages of Little Ireland, where so many of them are huddled together at night. These indeed are lazar-houses, while in comparison (I speak of course without reference either to the hours of labour or the age of the labourers) it would be scarcely extravagant to represent the mills as asylums of health."

But there are causes tending to the injury of health and the deprivation of life in this and other manufacturing towns which cannot be fairly charged as the effect of "the factory system." One of the most potent is the utter absence of domestic decency—the total ignorance of social comfort and economy which mark the operative class of Manchester, and the general existence of which cannot be better exhibited than from the same volume of evidence whence quotations have already been made. The following extract is remarkable in various ways: it exhibits the means of comfort (almost in profusion) without any of its appliances; and referring as it does to the family, not of a factory operative—though it equally pictures the condition of his health,—but of the hand-loom weaver, it shews that the evils of which so much is heard are not germinated in factories, but are common to all classes of manufacturing labourers; and that the remedy consists either in the extinction of the system, or (and surely this is more feasible) in the adoption of efficient means for an improvement of the moral and social habits of the poor. The sketch is from the pen of Mr. Cowell, one of the Factory Commissioners who paid a visit to the house of a hand-loom weaver in this town, accompanied by an Overseer:—"We came suddenly into the house, where all the family but one was sitting round the table; the father was reading in the British Biography,

the life of Bishop Bonner; two of the others were reading small books, which had been given for good conduct at Bennet-street School; a third child was netting a cap so assiduously, that she hardly looked up to answer my questions. She said that she had been at factory work all day as a piecer, and was not tired. The father Y— took us up into his garret, where there were three silk looms, all belonging to himself. At one he earned, he said, 12s. a-week, at another one of 'his wenches,' he said, earned him 8s. a-week, and the third he rented to a stranger, at 2s. 6d. a-week, who came and did his own work in it. The regular daily hours of work at those looms were sixteen out of the twenty-four. The income of this man's family amounted to 48s. 6d. a-week; but as hand-loom weavers are sometimes out of work, his annual receipts, at the lowest, will be £100. He paid 3s. 6d. a-week for his house, and complained of the dearness of it; all the family slept in one room, the measurement of which I could not take but by the eye; I should say it was about twelve feet square, at the most. There were three beds in it; in one of which he and his wife slept; in another, five children; and in the third, which was on the floor, three. It is to be remembered that the larger part of the family was adult. The room was extremely close, and both Dr. Hawkins and myself were satisfied that the temperature and exhalations in it during the hours which the ten persons had passed in it every night must be more detrimental to health than the temperature, &c., of a factory. In leaving the house, the wife asked Mr. Redman, who is overseer, to give her another bed. I asked Y— about the health of his whole family; he said they were all in equal good health, all equally."

With such means of comfort, how different would be the habitation of the agricultural labourer!

Another stigma cast upon the factory system is, that it is the parent of ignorance. Here again, however, fancy has outrun fact. Of three persons connected with Sunday

Schools whom the Factory Commissioners examined, one stated that, of one thousand children, seven-tenths were factory operatives; another, that of a similar number nine-tenths were of the same class; and a third, that of four thousand children seven-tenths worked in factories. The state of education among the operatives is further exhibited in the following table, the result of an examination of fifty thousand workmen, which was made by the Commissioners:—

	PROPORTION IN THE HUNDRED.			
	Read.	Cannot Read.	Write.	Cannot Write.
Lancashire	83	17	38	62
Cheshire	90	10	47	53
Yorkshire	85	15	48	52
Derbyshire	88	12	43	57
Staffordshire	83	17	61	39
Leicestershire	80	20	40	60
Notts	88	12	43	57
Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex	81	19	26	74
Wiltshire	85	15	38	62
Somersetshire	89	11	26	74
Devon	96	4	51	49
Gloucestershire	92	8	40	60
Worcestershire	100	—	77	23
Warwickshire	88	12	38	32
Average	86	14	43	57
In Scotland do.	96	4	53	47
Ireland do.	90	10	44	56

This table does not place the county of Lancaster in an unfavorable light, if it be remembered how varied is its population. In Manchester alone the number of Irish has been estimated at 50,000, and among them a high degree of mental cultivation is not even expected: the town has also a vast annual accession of strangers from the agricultural districts, where, judging from the foregoing table, education is less widely diffused than among ourselves. For the ignorance of these people, therefore, the factory system is not responsible, nor, with the means of acquiring knowledge which the operative possesses, has he any but himself to blame should he be found less enlightened than he ought.* It must not be

* Lord Brougham himself, when he visited Manchester in the course of last year, took occasion to remark upon the extraordinary indifference manifested by the working-classes to the advantages held out to them, at an imperceptibly cheap rate, by their own Mechanics' Institute. There were two of these

alleged that the toil of the day incapacitates the operative for mental pursuits in the evening; it is a flimsy pretence, and is rebutted by the fact that mechanics whose labour is more arduous than that of the factory, and of equal duration, *do* attend (though not in great numbers) the Mechanics' Institute. Again, it would be idle to assert that the operative wants the pecuniary means of acquiring the advantages of so much education as befits his station. Numerous are the families in which the accumulated weekly earnings amount to £3, £4, or £5, and surely from such a fund three or four shillings in the week might well be spared for the acquisition of equivalent mental advantages.§

To complete the foregoing sketch of the chief staple of Manchester manufacture, it is required only to exhibit, from authentic sources, the rate of remuneration to operatives. The wages of cotton-spinning and its dependent branches

Institutions in Manchester, but one of them is defunct—another proof of the listlessness of the lower class.—The state of education generally in Manchester is more exactly exhibited in a future chapter of this work, devoted to that subject.

§ The fact, however, seems to be that the working man rates these things less highly than had been supposed, for the Commissioners in their Report insert the following statement from a working man:—"He felt regret at not being able to state a stronger opinion in favour of Sunday Schools, but that, speaking from the extent of his own observation, he could not say that Sunday Schools had produced all the good that might have been hoped; that they had extended the knowledge of reading and writing, but that, when people possessing those acquirements do not turn them to good purposes, the acquisition itself might be considered injurious. That as to women, it might have made them more agreeable in conversation, but that women in his own class, who would brew and cook, and mend clothes, and do household work, were far more respectable and useful members of society than those who merely read—in his opinion, at any rate. That he was very well aware that this opinion can now be of no service, as nothing can now stop the progress of education; and that all that can be done is to give it a better direction. For my own part, said he, I perceived very early that labour was not a thing to be liked for its own sake, but merely for the rewards or comforts that it brings; and if there should come a time when this labour becomes expensive, and these comforts materially lessened, then men become discontented; and I mean to say, that education having in a greater or lesser degree sharpened and increased the intellectual power, I consider that it will make them much more willing, as well as more able, to enter into an investigation of the causes of these discomforts, and enable them to communicate their opinions with much more rapidity through society than if they had not been educated. In this way a great mass of discontent is generated, and it becomes every one's duty to see reasonable complaints attended to in time, and among these reasonable complaints, I consider, are the long hours of work. I wish to say that I am no politician. I never attended a political meeting in my life, or belonged to any political club or union; and though I have signed a petition or two about reform, yet they came to the factory where I worked, and I did not go to seek for them."

are not subject to frequent variation: a few employers, scattered over the country, and located in remote districts, may make their own caprice or their grasping cupidity the measure of the remuneration meted to their workpeople; but the trade of each town is generally carried on according to fixed scales of prices, from which there is no great deviation, except by common consent. The evidence, therefore, which was furnished to the Factory Commissioners in 1833, is applicable to the existing state of things, and is worthy of the best reliance, because it bears an official sanction:—

AVERAGE NET WEEKLY EARNINGS OF THE DIFFERENT CLASSES OF OPERATIVES IN THE COTTON FACTORIES OF MANCHESTER, STOCKPORT, DUCKINFIELD, STAYLEY BRIDGE, HYDE, TINTWISTLE, OLDHAM, BOLTON, &c. &c., DRAWN FROM THE RETURNS OF 151 MILLS, EMPLOYING 48,645 PERSONS, IN MAY, 1833.

Denomination of process in which employed.	Class of Operatives.	Classification as respects age and sex.	Average weekly net earnings. s.	d.
Cleaning and spreading cotton	.....	Male and female adults, and some non-adults	3	8
Carding	Carders or Overlookers.	Male adults.	23	6
	Jack-frame Tenters.	Principally female adults	8	0
	Bobbin-frame Tenters.	Do. do	7	5½
	Drawing Tenters.	Do. do	7	5½
Mule-spinning	Overlookers	Male adults	29	3
	Spinners	Male and female adults, but principally the former.	25	8
	Piecers	Male and female adults and non-adults, but principally the latter.	5	4½
	Scavengers	Male and female non-adults	2	10½
Throstle-spinning	Overlookers	Male adults	22	4½
	Spinners	Female adults and non-adults	7	9
Weaving	Overlookers	Male adults	26	3½
	Warpers.	Male & female adults.	12	3
	Weavers	Male and female adults, male and female non-adults, but chiefly females	10	10
	Dressers.	Male adults	27	9½
Reeling	Reelers	Female adults and non-adults	7	11½
Roller-covering	Roller Coverers	Male & female adults.	12	1½
Attending the steam-engine and making machines	Engineers, Firemen, mechanics, &c.	Male adults	20	6

Supplementary Report of the Factory Commissioners, part 1, pp. 124-5, supplements B. and E.

Thus it appears that the lowest average of remuneration is that given to the "piecers" and "scavengers," of whom the majority are very young children. Of these Mr. Rickards has stated in a recent report:—"If there are any children now in cotton mills receiving less than 3s. per week, they must be the youngest scavengers, and few in number; 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d. being commonly paid to scavengers since the passing of the present Act, whilst the younger piecers are sometimes paid extra to do scavengers' work." He adds:—"It may be stated of operative families, that a husband gets 26s. to 30s. per week; the wife, if working in a mill, 12s. to 14s. per week; with perhaps three children as piecers at 10s., 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. per week. These are common rates of earnings by mill-operatives."

There can be little doubt that if employment be not found in cotton factories for the immense juvenile population of this district, they will become mere idlers and ramblers about the streets. Of such an opinion there is abundant confirmation in the following Parliamentary paper:—

DESERTED CHILDREN.

Return to an Address of the Honble. the House of Commons, dated Sept. 7, 1835, for a return of the number of children taken up in the streets of Manchester, and the districts adjacent (distinguishing the districts), and deposited in the Police-offices to be owned, for the year between August, 1832, and August, 1833: the same for the corresponding years between 1833 and 1834, and 1834 and 1835.

From August 1,	1831, to July 31,	1832	1,954
.....	1832, ...	1833.....	2,140
.....	1833, ...	1834.....	2,117
.....	1834, ...	1835.....	2,439
			8,650

J. S. THOMAS, Deputy Constable.

Police-office, Manchester, Sept. 12.

An Account of Children Lost, brought to this Office, from May, 1835, to Sept. 14, 1834; also Children found.

LOST.		FOUND.	
1835.—May.....	89	1835.—May.....	35
June	105	June	29
July.....	110	July.....	31
August	132	August	32
September, up to the 14th.	35	September, up to the 14th.	11
Total.....	471	Total.....	138

Salford Police-office, Sept. 15, 1835.

Employment for females is also abundant and productive of reasonable profit, as the annexed short comparative table will shew:—

AVERAGE WAGES OF YOUNG WOMEN EMPLOYED IN COTTON MILLS AT MANCHESTER.

	1803	1808	1813	1818	1823	1828	1833
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Throstle-frames per week of 72 hours	9 1	9 0	8 4½ advanced 9 2	9 10	9 1	9 1	8 10
Hours worked	78	60	75	77	74	72	69
Actual wages paid	10 1½	7 5½	8 8 advanced 9 6	10 5	9 3½	9 1	8 5½

Wages in cotton factories are not precisely of the same amount in the whole country, but are increased or lowered according to various local circumstances, such as the supply of hands or of water, the rental and local taxes, the facilities of communication by land and water, or the abundance of coal. These considerations have had the effect in recent years, combined with the pernicious working of "Trades' Unions," to scatter the cotton trade over the surface of this county, of Cheshire and Derbyshire, occasioning frequently the location of mills in spots the most remote. Thus for example, Preston, "proud" Preston, is becoming a large depôt of the cotton manufacture, the price of labour and other considerations uniting in its favor; another ancient borough, Lancaster, is rising into manufacturing importance, labour being there 25 or 30 per cent. cheaper than in Manchester. Coming much nearer home, at Wilmslow, (twelve miles hence) where labour is plentiful, a spinner will only earn 6s. 6d. weekly. Still nearer home, in towns whose natural advantages have tended to foster the trade, but in which there is no redundant supply of labour, it appears from the following tables that wages are higher. "I cannot avoid concluding, (says the Factory Commissioners' First Report) that the rate of wages is higher out of Manchester than it is in it. The earnings of a fine spinner are nearly fifty per cent. higher than those of a coarse spinner, and fine spinning is

almost entirely confined to Manchester; consequently, the average earnings of a Manchester spinner should be considerably above those of a spinner of the surrounding district. But if the earnings of coarse spinners in Manchester are compared with those of coarse spinners in the country, no such superiority appears to exist:"—

NET EARNINGS AND NUMBERS.

TABLE

SHEWING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF THE COTTON WORKERS (COMPREHENDING POWER-LOOM WEAVERS) IN MANCHESTER, STOCKPORT, HYDE, DUCKINFIELD, STAYLEY BRIDGE, DISLEY AND NEIGHBOURHOODS, COMPRISED IN THE RETURNS MADE TO THE TABULAR FORMS ISSUED ON THE 17TH. AND 20TH. MAY, 1833; WITH THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF THEIR WAGES FOR THE MONTHS ENDING 4TH. MAY, 1833.—

	Adults.		Children under eighteen.		Total number employed.	Total wages for the month ending 4th. May.			Average Weekly net earnings of one individual.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		£	s.	d.	Pence
Manchester	5,361	7,035	4,286	3,903	20,585	40,333	2	4	117,56
Stockport	2,601	2,525	1,715	1,555	8,396	18,405	5	9½	131,52
Duckinfield and Stayley Bridge	2,551	2,421	1,332	1,242	8,542	19,409	7	5½	136,33
Hyde, Brinnington, Disley, &c.	3,202	4,064	2,310	2,454	12,030	26,537	14	11	132,35
	13,715	16,045	9,643	9,154	49,553	104,685	10	5½	126,75

And 996 whose age and sex are not given in the returns.—Factory Commissioners' Report, D. 1, page 125.

By total number is meant the total number of which the Commission at Manchester obtained returns, and not the total number of cotton-workers at the places indicated.

AVERAGE WEEKLY NET EARNINGS OF SPINNERS IN THE EMPLOY OF DIFFERENT MASTERS. (TAKEN FROM THE RETURNS OF THE RESPECTIVE MASTERS.)

	Name of Employer.	Number.	Aggregate monthly.			Aggregate weekly net earnings.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Manchester...	A. B.	42	137	0	6	0	16	3 75-100ths.
	C. D.	33	218	8	9	1	13	1 15-100ths.
Oldham	E. F.	50	284	14	2½	1	8	5 66-100ths.
Stockport	G. H.	15	56	11	6	0	18	10 30-100ths.
	I. K.	5	18	13	7	0	18	8 15-100ths.
Hyde.....	L. M.	50	280	19	11	1	8	1 19-100ths.
	N. O.	34	152	19	0½	1	2	5 91-100ths.

D. 1, page 127.

N. B.—The above are all spinners of the same quality of yarn, and consequently there can be no objection to the return on the score that the work is different. The first two manufacturers are both in Manchester, within a few yards of each other, and one master pays double the rate of wages that the other does.

The wages paid in this county, though varying occasionally in favor of this or that locality, bear a higher general average than those obtainable in the city which is the chief rival of Manchester in the cotton trade. The difference is in part attributable to the greater employment of females in Glasgow, but probably more to the cheaper rate of living among the Scotch. For the purpose of easy comparison, two tables, published by the Factory Commissioners in their Supplementary Report, have been thrown into one:—

Age.	MALES. Number Employed. Manchester.	MALES. Number Employed. Glasgow.	MALES. Average Weekly Wages. Manchester.	MALES. Average Weekly Wages. Glasgow.	FEMALES. Number Employed. Manchester.	FEMALES. Number Employed. Glasgow.	FEMALES. Average Weekly Wages. Manchester.	FEMALES. Average Weekly Wages. Glasgow.
			s. d.	s. d.			s. d.	s. d.
Below 11	246	283	2 3½	1 11⅞	155	256	2 4½	1 10½
From 11 to 16	1169	1519	4 1⅝	4 7	1123	2162	4 3	3 8½
.. 16 to 21	736	881	10 2½	9 7	1240	2452	7 3½	6 2
.. 21 to 26	612	541	17 2½	18 6	780	1252	8 5	7 2½
.. 26 to 31	355	358	20 4½	19 11½	295	674	8 7⅞	7 1
.. 31 to 36	215	331	22 8½	20 9	100	255	8 9½	7 4½
.. 36 to 41	168	279	21 7½	19 8½	81	218	9 8½	6 7⅞
.. 41 to 46	98	159	20 3½	19 6	38	92	9 3½	6 6½
.. 46 to 51	88	117	16 7½	19 2	23	41	8 10	6 10
.. 51 to 56	41	69	16 4	17 9¾	4	18	8 4½	6 1½
.. 56 to 61	28	45	13 6½	16 1½	3	16	6 4	6 0
.. 61 to 66	8	17	13 7	17 7	1	7	6 0	5 5
.. 66 to 71	4	15	10 10	15 9½	1	2	6 0	4 0
.. 71 to 76	1	11	18 0	10 11	—	—	— —	— —
.. 76 to 81	1	5	8 8	9 6	—	—	— —	— —
	3770	4630			3844	7445		

These figures afford sufficient evidence that the factory operative, if moderately prudent, possesses abundant means of living in present comfort, with the added satisfaction that hereafter he may have in store that which will meet the exigencies of old age or premature decline. It would be vain to deny that, in return for these means of subsistence, he has toil to undergo — the toil, namely, of persevering bodily activity (without great exertion*) con-

* Mr. Fielden, M.P. for Oldham, has asserted, however, that a girl, attending a wheel, traverses ground equal to a distance of twenty miles per day.

tinued for a series of hours, under the pressure of an atmosphere which in its worst state does not exceed 80° Fahrenheit. The extent of injury inflicted upon the health of operatives who are subject to this temperature may be judged from the fact (stated to the Factory Commissioners) that the deaths in a well-regulated factory are as one in fifty.

Surely, then, a trade which gives subsistence to a million and a half of persons — which is daily extending, and promises an unlimited expansion — a trade, too, in the success of which the prosperity of this nation may now be said to be irremediably bound up—demands to be carefully and considerately protected, rather than that its followers should be made the butts of unmerited obloquy and senseless contempt. We are all apt to sail heedlessly and insolently in the sunshine, despising the staff on which we rest, and spurning the ladder whereby we have mounted to comfort and independence—and so, perhaps, it is with the working man, who has not perception of the unfathomable depth of privation into which he will fall should adversity overtake the manufacture he is engaged in. Though not a popular, it may nevertheless be a sound doctrine, that the vices of the poor laboring man are the principal source of his alleged sufferings;—such, at least, is the opinion of those to whom the operatives of these districts are best and most intimately known. A manufacturer, before the Committee on "Manufactures, Commerce and Shipping," in 1835, was subjected to the following examination:—Q. "Do you think that the habits of the working classes are as prudent as they were in 1814 or 1815?—A. The further we go back the more simple and rude were the manners of the people, more vulgar and illiterate upon the whole. At the present time there is a more marked distinction between the working classes than there

used to be. There are now a portion of them who devote a great deal of attention to reading and schools, and who are economical in their habits, and do well; there are others that have little or no economy in the management of their money, who spend much of their money and time in a public-house, and they always keep themselves very poor by a system of credit and pawnbroking.—Q. Do you think there is a larger proportion of those who are prudent in their habits and given to reading at present than there was many years ago?—A. I have doubts whether that is the case or not. — Q. Do you think in that part which is not prudent that their imprudence is greater than it used to be?—A. I think it is. I think that must by indicated by the number of public-houses there are in the town, and the number of pawnbrokers. About twenty-five years ago there were but four pawnbrokers in Stockport, at present there are sixteen; not only have they increased fourfold in number, but I should think that every one upon the average has increased threefold in magnitude. There used to be only four doing a little business, now many of them are upon a large scale, and the capital invested in them is thousands of pounds. There are, I think, not less than one-fourth of the population of Stockport who make a practice of going to the pawnbroker's weekly, and taking almost all the clothing they have upon the Monday morning, and fetching it away upon the Saturday night. The way in which I estimate is by the number of pawnbrokers, and their crowded state on a Saturday night. * * * Q. Are they [who go to pawnbrokers] generally people who receive low wages or high wages?—A. In general they are not the poorest; those that are the poorest are obliged to make the little they have go the greatest way, and they have not much to take to pawnbrokers' shops; it is generally those who earn good wages, but are improvident. The pawnbrokers charge 4d. for a month's interest, and they

charge a month's interest for a week, and they charge 2d. for a ticket for a pound, 1d. for 10s., and a halfpenny for 5s. Many persons take a great number of things together, and they will go betimes to get a quantity out, and then the pawnbroker will charge something for opening the bundle. I know a family, there may be more, I know a pawnbroker, there may be more, that do business on a Sunday morning, or at least they did so a month or two ago. I will not say that that is a general practice, but I know it has been done."

There is a peculiar tendency in all large masses of people to submit themselves to the guidance of venal demagogues, who drive them to and fro with the breath of their own passions, to the injury of their interests, and the ultimate destruction of trade. Herein, if anywhere, will be found the canker which may at a future (though it is to be hoped a distant) day reduce us to a level with—and thence inevitably to an inferiority to—those foreign states, the rulers of which look with an envious eye upon the unexampled exaltation of England. It is too much the habit of the people of this Country, unused to adverse circumstances, to despise the rivalry of foreigners, and to anticipate, in a bold spirit, that the glory and greatness of England, like that of no other nation under Heaven, shall be without decay. From what sybilline book these pleasing prognostications have been gathered, the world has never been informed; facts and experience are certainly against them. No eternal empire has yet arisen, and it is somewhat presumptuous to imagine, because there may not exist in England precisely the same elements of decay which have wrought the downfall of others, that Providence should have intended to make this kingdom a special exception from the universal rule, and keep the body politic constantly purged of every destructive or pernicious element. A century ago no man would have dreamt that

England would become the successful rival of France in the silk trade; fifty years ago no man could have anticipated that India would be pauperized by the rivalry, in the cotton manufacture, of a nation many thousand miles removed from her; whilst, on the other hand, who could have foretold, a brief space ago, that *even in one branch* of manufacture, America, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Switzerland, Savoy, or Italy, should have entered into competition with us*—that we should have thrown wide our ports, given them the immediate use of our best and daily-improving machinery, or furnished them with twist, by the further working of which to give employment to their pauper population, and thereby increase their national wealth? To say that, when the British manufacturer has already been beaten in the production of at least one kind of goods, his superiority in others may not hereafter be successfully contested, certainly betrays more boldness than wisdom. There would be some difficulty in pointing out any material advantages now possessed by the English manufacturer over his foreign competitor, which he is likely to retain. Wages are lower, living is cheaper abroad than in England; the foreign workman is as industrious as our own; the foreign merchant is every day gaining a share of that skill and experience in trade which formerly characterized only the British merchant; America, at least,

* Mr. W. Graham, jun., of Glasgow, in his examination before the Committee on Commerce, Manufactures and Shipping, gave the following evidence:—"Do you find the competition of the American manufacturers increasing upon you in the places to which you export?—Every where.—In what parts of the world?—In Mexico for the last five or six years largely; to the Brazils considerably; Buenos Ayres and Cape Horn also considerably, and at Valparaiso; I think their imports of the stouter manufacture are larger than ours; and in Manilla and Singapore they have also made their appearance. Also from St. Domingo, where we have done considerable business, we have lately had letters, expressing great surprize that the Americans should be competing with us."—A work recently published gives affidavits from mercantile men of the first respectability, to the effect that they themselves have actually encountered American rivalry in the markets of Mexico, Tampico, Maranham, Bahia, Pernambuco, Carthagena, Honduras, Para, La Guira, Rio de Janeiro, Port Allegre, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, Batavia, Singapore, Manilla, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, St. Thomas, (West Indies) Aux Cayes, (St. Domingo) Malta, Smyrna, Constantinople, &c. &c.

enjoys the most essential of the natural facilities possessed by England, and the superior ingenuity of the English mechanic—formerly so much boasted of—now no longer exists.* One only advantage remains—namely, the vast capital accumulated by this Country, and concentrated in her commerce. It is asserted, indeed, that the natural difficulties under which foreigners labour are such as they can never overcome. The advocates of British superiority point to the great scarcity of coal or the inadequate supply of even wood-fuel,—the high price of iron,—the insufficient inland communication,—the want of capital,—and other less weighty considerations, as insurmountable barriers to the success of French competition. And as with France, so say they it is to a greater or less material extent with other countries. But these parties do not see that the weapon they wield is of a double edge. If France, America or Switzerland have, in spite of these obstacles, succeeded in rearing an infant manufacture, surely every step of its maturer progress will diminish those difficulties. The very arguments which go to prove that natural and artificial obstructions interpose themselves insurmountably, are also arguments in the hand of the foreigner, who may point to that which he has done as an unanswerable assurance of what he can yet do.

A valuable document, founded on actual observation, has recently been submitted to the Public by Dr. Ure, with a view to shew the rapid advances which our continental neighbours of France and Belgium are making upon the English manufacturer. The annexed tabular statement, intended to illustrate the same point, is extracted from the Reports of the Factory Commissioners:—

* The evidence before the Factory Commissioners and the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures is conclusive on this point. Mr. Greg says, "Four of the most valuable and ingenious machines have been introduced from America." On the continent "they have all the newest inventions: even in the remotest parts of Germany they obtain them as soon as we do in England." — Mr. J. Kempton: "I have not seen any machinery here [in England] that I would call first-rate American machinery."

RATES OF WAGES IN THE COTTON FACTORIES IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES ON THE CONTINENT AND AMERICA.

(Furnished to the Factory Commissioners by William Greg, Esq., of the firm of Samuel Greg and Co.—May, 1833.)

Authority.	Country.	Quantity of Raw Cotton consumed in 1831.	Hours worked per Week.	Wages per Week.						Average Wages.	Price of Bread per lb.	Price of Meat per lb.	Potatoes per lb.	Taxes per Head.	Age of Admission.
				Carders.	Drawers Rovers, &c.	Spinners.	Piecers.	Reelers.	Weavers						
				s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.						
....	England.....	234,000,000	69	3 0—3 10	4 6—8 0	25 0—33 0	6 0—8 0	....	9 0—12 0	7s. to 12s	..	..	..	..	9
Burns C. G.	America.....	77,000,000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14s. 11d.	..	..	..	..	..
K. Finlay	America.....	.....	78	....	6 8—0 0	20 0—28 0	7 0—9 0	....	9 0—12 0	10s.	..	..	..	..	..
P. Ewart, Burns and Melly, A. Escher, Melly	France.....	74,000,000	72—84	....	....	15 0—16 0	....	....	7 0—8 0	5s. 8d.	..	..	..	..	..
	Prussia.....	7,000,000	72—90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..
A. Escher, Melly, and myself....	Switzerland	19,000,000	78—84	5 0—0 0	2 6—3 0	8 0—10 0	2 6—0 0	6 0—0 0	....	4s. 5d.	..	..	..	..	10
A. Escher, Melly, and myself.. .	Austria.....	.....	72—80	....	....	....	....	....	....	4s.	..	..	..	..	8
	The Tyrol.....	12,000,000	72—80	3 6—4 6	2 0—2 6	9 0—10 0	1 10—2 0	3 9—0 0	....	3s. 9d.	..	..	..	..	8
P. Ewart.....	Saxony	5,000,000	72	4 6—5 3	2 0—3 0	6 0— 7 6	1 0—1 3	3 0—3 6	....	3s. 6d.	..	..	..	..	7
Melly.....	St. Blaise (Baden)	.....	84	Wages are 8s. 4d. for grown persons; 4s. 3d. for children.						5s. 1d.	..	2½d.	..	..	..
Melly.....	Bonn (Prussia)..	.....	94	Men, 5s. 6d.; Women, 3s.; Children, 1s. 6d.						2s. 6d.	½d.*	3d.	½d.	..	..

* Probably barley bread.

The following tables, extracted from recent official papers, exhibit the extent of the manufactures in cotton, worsted, silk, wool and flax of this parish and county, the number and ages of the persons employed, with other useful facts:—

RETURN OF THE NUMBER AND AGES OF HANDS EMPLOYED IN COTTON, SILK, WOOLLEN, WORSTED AND FLAX MILLS IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER: *May*, 1836.

Parish of Manchester.	under 13.		under 13.		under 14.		under 15.		15 & under 18.		Above 18.		Total.		Children in Schooling.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
IN COTTON MILLS.															
Ardwick			34	25	21	48	15	40	30	82	194	180	294	375	
Beswick			9	12	11	14	10	20	16	28	127	94	173	166	
Droylsden			5	5	3	14	8	7	14	31	39	70	69	127	
Gorton			39	15	20	45	20	55	73	94	176	260	328	407	
Crumpsall			11	12	23	19	19	18	18	40	66	102	137	191	
Levenshulme			4	6	12	15	11	8	11	9	33	42	71	80	
Collyhurst					17	2	9	4	4	22	30	76	53	124	
Manchester		103	51	705	510	1204	1033	795	739	1196	1535	5592	7178	9525	11095	109	9
Chorlton-upon-Mediock.		9	3	208	129	280	287	200	176	258	361	1102	1393	2057	2370		
Failsworth						10	6	4	3	8	22	35	20	57	51		
Newton						18	7	22	9	9	6	35	36	84	56		
Salford		7	6	44	34	103	119	79	99	114	342	539	997	946	1497	5	
Hulme		23	14	26	18	38	34	38	33	44	74	219	303	378	476		
Total		176	99	1656	1176	3165	2844	2119	2196	3043	4349	14288	18546	24447	29210	123	
Total of Silk as elsewhere stated		248	564	186	316	129	333	85	251	114	520	426	829	1158	2813	48	
WOOLLEN.																	
Salford						9		3		4		44		60			
WORSTED.																	
Manchester		1		5	7	6	13	2	5	4	15	15	52	33	92		
FLAX.																	
Broughton				8	11	12	15	16	20	25	51	43	63	104	160		
Droylsden					1	2	3	1			2	5	6	8	12		
Total Flax				8	12	14	18	17	20	25	53	48	69	112	172		
Grand total of Factory Operatives in the Parish		425	663	1835	1511	3323	3208	2226	2472	3190	4097	14831	19512	25810	32303	171	

The following is a return of the hands employed in that part of the parish superintended by Mr. Trimmer, which, added to Mr. Heathcote's, will give the complete numbers for the parish of Manchester:—

	under 12.		under 13.		under 14.		under 15.		under 18.		above 18.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cotton	14	13	103	114	321	342	196	200	280	301	1553	1963	2467	2933
Silk	2		2		7	1	6	1	5	5	41	40	63	47
Total	16	13	105	114	328	343	202	201	285	306	1594	2003	2530	2980

SUMMARY OF THE FACTORY HANDS IN ALL THE OTHER PARISHES OF LANCASHIRE, EMBRACED IN MR. HEATHCOTE'S SUPERINTENDENCY:—

Parish.	Cotton.	Woollen	Worsted	Flax.	Silk.	Parish.	Cotton.	Woollen	Worsted	Flax.	Silk.
Blackburn ..	6682					Ulverston ..	193				
Preston	5449			1330		Melling					56
Eccles	1124			174	779	Radcliffe....	121				
Middleton ..	881	65				Wigan	5220				
Chorley	1041					Bury	5721	626			
Leyland	714					Whalley	8405	231	293		
Garstang ..	141		317			Prestwich ..	1580				
Lancaster ..	1437			11	148	Bolton	6431			388	
Cockerham				62	170	Rochdale* ..					
Hulton	59			510		Chipping ..	620				
Kirkham ..						Kendal		188	53		
Ormskirk ..	48					Haversham..		17	43		
Cartmel	285					Burton					
Coulton				141							

* The return not received. Last year the total in all the mills was 9,600.

SUMMARY OF MILLS IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, THE NUMBER OF STEAM ENGINES AND WATER WHEELS, WITH THE HORSE POWER, AND THE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED IN 1835.

Description of Mills.	No. of Mills.	STEAM. No. of Engines.	STEAM. Horse Power.	WATER. No. of Wheels.	WATER. Horse Power.	Total of Power.	Actual Power employed.	Total Hands employed.
Cotton	576	717	20303½	231	2851	23153½	21207½	122991
Woollen	99	50	747	95	761½	1508	1318½	4575
Worsted	8	7	123	5	102	225	205	1076
Flax	19	19	550	4	70	620	616	3566
Silk	22	24	387½	3	24	411½	352½	5382
Total.....	824	817	22110	338	3308½	25918½	23699½	137590
Of which there were in the parish of Manchester.....	143	191	6631	8	86	6717	6150	41958

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MILLS NEWLY-BUILT OR ENLARGED DURING THE YEAR 1835-6, IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER: *May*, 1836.

Parish.	Township.	Cotton.		Woollen.		Silk.		Flax.	
		No. of Mills.	Horse Power	No. of Mills.	Horse Power.	No. of Mills.	Horse Power.	No. of Mills.	Horse Power.
Manchester	Manchester	10	163						
	Salford	5	148			1	14		
	Hulme	1	45						
	Droylsden	1	26					1	8
Middleton	Hopwood	1	10						
Bury	Bury	3	98						
	Heap	3	94						
Radcliffe	Radcliffe	1	16						
Bolton	Bolton	1	30						
	Ainsworth	1							
Dean	Farnworth	3	102						
	Little Hulton	2	8*						
Chorley	Chorley	2	78						
Wigan	Wigan	2	110						
	Hindley	2	100						
Blackburn	Blackburn	2	100						
	Darwen	1	4						
	Mellor	1	30						
Preston	Preston	8	243						
Penwortham	Farrington	1	100						
Whalley	Oswaldtwistle	1	60						
	Accrington	1	50						
	Colne	1	45						
	Burnley	2	64						
	Habergham	7	264						
	Marsden	1	16						
	Clayton-le-Moors.	1	36						
	Haslingden			2	75				
	Totals	65	2040	2	75	1	14	1	8

* One incomplete.

The power here stated is incomplete, several factories being yet unfinished. Of the total number of mills given above, five of the cotton and one of the woollen have merely been enlarged: all the rest are new. The actual power of the cotton mills varies slightly from the "available" amount, which is 2,007.

The next official Table shews the number of power-looms employed by manufacturers in the parish;—

Name of the Firm.	Town.	Power-Loom.					Rate of Wages.								
		Cotton.			Woollen	Silk.	Years of Age.								
		Calico.	Fustian.	Smallwares.			9 to 12		12 to 18			Above 18			
							s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Barton and Co.	Manchester.	200	....	.....	....	....	....		..	..	.. ..	12	1	..	..
Pin Mill Twist Company.	.....	200	....	.....	....	....	....		.	..	.. ..	12	1	..	..
Waterhouse and Co.	....	360	....	.....	....	....	..		9	0	.. ..	14	0	..	.
Chappell G. R. & Brothers.	.....	...	457	.....	....	....	....		11	0	.. ..	15	0	..	..
Lees and Brother	.....	897	....	.....	....	....	....		10	0	.. ..	12	0	..	..
Clark and Sons. }	.. ..	....	1000	.....	....	....	....		..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Clark and Sons. }	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....		..	..	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Guest James.	.....	729	....	.....	....	....	....		6	4½	.. ..	13	8	..	..
Harbottle Thomas	.....	412	....	.....	....	....	....		8	8	. ..	12	0	..	..
Neden and Nephews	.....	....	....	20	....	....	....		10	to	12 ..	14	0	to	20s.
Williams J. and L.	.....	146	....	.....	....	....	5	0	7	0	.. ..	14	0	..	..
Potter J. and J.	.....	....	598	.....	....	....	....		5	0	.. ..	16	0	..	..
Greenough and Co.	.....	....	....	32	....	....	....		10	0	.. ..	15	0	..	..
Lord and Scott	.....	612	....	.....	....	....	....		10	8	.. ..	16	0	..	..
Fairweather John	.....	118	....	.....	....	....	....		9	0	.. ..	10	0	..	..
Beaver J. A.	Chepstow-street	330	....	.....	....	....	....		5	11	.. ..	11	7	..	..
Clogg and Norris.	.....	300	....	.....	....	....	....		10	0	.. ..	16	0	..	..
Crewdson and Co.	.....	301	....	.....	....	....	....		4	6	.. ..	10	4	..	..
Ewart P. and Co.	.....	149	....	.....	....	....	....		10	0	.. ..	10	0	..	..
France and Boardman	.....	413	....	.....	....	....	....		10	0	. .	15	0	..	..
Brignall Matthew	.....	.. .	120	.....	....	....	....		5	to	12 ..	12	0	to	15s.
Beaver J. A.	Miller's Lane.	647	....	.....	....	....	....		5	11	.. ..	11	7	..	..
Fernley James.	.....	280	....	.....	....	....	3	4	7	6	.. ..	9	3	..	..
Pritchard and Brother	.....	....	....	33	....	....	....		..	..	.. ..	12	0	to	24s.
Phillips N. and F. and Co.	.....	....	.. .	73	.. .	....	....		..	..	.. ..	12	6	..	..
Strling and Beckton	.....	833	.. .	..... .	....	....	....		9	9	.. ..	9	9	..	..
Worthington Thomas	.....	....	...	206	....	....	....		7	9	.. ..	15	0	..	..
Binns Matthew	.....	164	....	.. . ...	....	....	...		9	8	.. ..	10	3	..	..
Ruddock and Heelis	.. ...	....	...	25	....	....	3	0	12	0	.. ..	17	0	..	..
Horne and Bailey	.....	....	....	74	....	....	3	6	8	0	.. ..	15	0	to	21s.
Beaver Hugh	.....	408	....	.....	....	....	....			24	to 16s.	11	6	to	17s.

| | | |

SUMMARY OF PARISHES.

Number of Mills.	Parish.	Power Looms.				
		Cotton.				
	County of Lancaster.	Calico.	Fustians	Smallwares.	Woollen	Silk.
66	Manchester, part of..	12708	2381	545	20	306
1	Middleton, part of...	408	....	.....	....	....
2	Eccles.....	....	416	.....	....	60
45	Bury	2067	6954	.....	280	....
35	Whalley..	4737	287	.....	457	....
1	Rochdale, part of....	30	....	.....	....	....
1	Chorley	340	....	.....	....	....
1	Leyland..... ...	190	....	.....	....	....
16	Blackburn..... ...	4007	249	.....	....	....
8	Preston	2356	....	.....	....	....
4	Wigan	4532	....	.....	....	....
5	Lancaster	1144	....	.....	....	....
2	Prestwich, part of...	....	111	.....	....	....
1	Radcliffe	....	72	.....	....	....
7	Bolton	1085	546	68	....	....
6	Dean.....	186	602	.....	....	....
	Totals.....	30790	11618	613	757	366
201	Grand Total.....	.....	43021		757	366

In addition to these, Mr. Trimmer and Mr. Bates return the following from their respective superintendencies:—

	COTTON.		WOOLLEN.	
	Mills.	No. of Power Looms.	Mills.	No. of Power Looms.
In Mr. Trimmer's District of Lancashire....	78	14,137	5	385
In Mr. Bates's ditto (Ashton-under-Lyne) ..	11	4,018	—	—
Total....	89	18,155	5	385

Of which about 485 are in the parish of Manchester.

The following document, published under the authority of the Statistical Society in Manchester, may form an useful addition to the preceding:—

RESULTS OF AN INQUIRY INTO THE STATE OF THE WORKING CLASSES OF MANCHESTER, IN 1834;

By an Agent employed by the Manchester Statistical Society to visit the dwellings and ascertain the condition of the population in Police District No. 2, and in the first subdivision of District No. 1.

The population of this portion of the town is (according to the census of 1831) 42,135 or 8932 families. It is a district inhabited more than any other in the town by the working classes, and by those of the poorest description. It was on that account determined to commence the investigation in this quarter. The Agent having been refused admittance into some houses, and the occupiers of others being absent and their dwellings closed, his report only extends to 4102 families, but which number comprises all the labouring population within this district into whose houses he obtained access. The report on the condition of the dwellings must be considered merely as the general impression of the Agent, an intelligent Irishman, who was himself a hand-loom weaver, and

who, in this classification, has been principally guided by the appearance of cleanliness or otherwise in the dwellings. All the other tables are stated from the answers given by the parties themselves.

Country.	
English	2270
Irish	1761
Welsh	35
Scotch	30
Foreigners	6
	4102

Dwelling.	
Houses	3100
Cellars	752
Rooms	250
	4102

Religion as Professed to the Agent by the parties visited.	
Established Church	2021
Roman Catholics	1473
Dissenters	591
Professing no religion	17
	4102

Report of the Visitor on the Condition of the Dwellings.	
Comfortable	1551
N.B. Of these houses 689 are reported to be well furnished.	
Not comfortable	2551
	4102

Rent of Houses, Cellars and Rooms, per Week.

		Not exceeding 1s. 0d.	45
Above 1s. 0d.	....	1s. 6d.	320
.. 1s. 6d.	....	2s. 0d.	727
.. 2s. 0d.	....	2s. 6d.	992
.. 2s. 6d.	....	3s. 0d.	831
.. 3s. 0d.	....	3s. 6d.	434
.. 3s. 6d.	....	4s. 0d.	337
.. 4s. 0d.	....	4s. 6d.	84
.. 4s. 6d.	....	5s. 0d.	66
.. 5s. 0d.	....	5s. 6d.	2
.. 5s. 6d.	.. .	6s. 6d.	6—
		Average not exceeding 2s. 9d.	3844
		Not ascertained	258

Classification of Individuals.	
4102 Families visited consist of persons	19,869
Lodgers	1,165
	21,034

Of this number, Children living in Families:—	
Above 12	3,996
Under 12	8,121
	12,117

Children	
Attending Day Schools	252
Attending Sunday Schools	4,680
	4,932

Number of Parents who state that they can read	3,114

Number of persons who belong to Benefit Clubs	1,163

Number of persons in receipt of wages	7,789

Classification of the Employment of 7789 Persons in receipt of Wages.		
Employed in Factories.		
Spinners	141	
Carders	147	
Piecers	1087	
Throwsters	69	
Reelers	69	
Power-loom Weavers	608	
Dressers	60	—2181
Employed in Warehouses.		
Warpers	20	
Winders	443	
Clerks	7	
Porters	144	— 614
Hand-loom Weavers.		
Fancy and Silk Weavers	20	
Plain (Cotton)	2046	—2066
Building Trades.		
Bricklayers	17	
Stonemasons	17	
Labourers	523	
Joiners	55	— 612
Calenderers and Dyers	181	
Fustian Shearers	149	
Shoemakers	228	
Tailors	119	
Sempstresses and Dress-makers	149	
Washerwomen	136	
Other occupations	1354	
	7,789	

CHAPTER IV.

The extraordinary qualities of the silk worm are said to have been discovered nearly three thousand years before the Christian era, by an Empress of China. From the celestial Empire the precious secret was conveyed in process of time into Persia; the proud city of Tyre and the island of Cos, in the Archipelago, were the next recipients of the manufacture; and in the ordinary course of traffic it found its way to Greece and Rome. In the earlier days of the republic, however, such apparel was prohibited by the censors in the eternal city, as too effeminate a species of clothing for her warlike children, although the fabric then in use was only of mixed cotton and silk, the *pure* manufacture being almost too expensive even for the imperial shoulders. Upon its subsequent introduction at Constantinople, the Emperor Justinian fixed the price of it at £4 15s. 9d. the pound avoirdupois: his subjects continued in profound ignorance of the mode of obtaining the raw article or of manufacturing it into clothing, until the secret was conveyed to Justinian by some missionaries, who were sent back to China, and A.D. 552 contrived to smuggle some silk worms from the sacred empire. For the time the introduction of the manufacture at Constantinople had the effect of greatly augmenting its price, and although it spread to the Peloponnesus, and thence over to Greece, it was still regarded as so costly a commodity, that in 790 Charlemagne is recorded to have sent two silk vests as a regal gift to Offa, King of the Mercians. For some centuries a knowledge of the manufacture was very slowly diffused, until Roger, King of Sicily, having

invaded the Greek empire, carried back with him, and settled in the city of Palermo, a number of silk weavers. Here it quickly attained to considerable excellence; in the thirteenth century it employed many thousand Italians, and it was a traffic in which the nobles were not ashamed to engage. From Italy it passed to Spain, thence to France, and eventually to this Country. In France it received a favorable impulse from the Italian wars of Francis the First, that Monarch having conveyed to his own realms some weavers of Milan, who were the principal means of establishing the superiority of the city of Lyons. An extensive traffic was carried on between this Country and France at an early period, but the price of silk goods must then have been enormously high, Queen Elizabeth having worn silk stockings as a great and almost exclusive luxury, which her father, Henry the Eighth, could rarely enjoy. The introduction of the stocking-frame in England, and its general, though very slow, application, established for our manufacturers a decided superiority in this production, until its inventor, the Rev. W. Lea, being neglected at home, accepted an invitation from Henry the Fourth, of France, and settled at Rouen. After the death of his patron, Lea did not escape the common lot of inventors—he was neglected and died in penury at Paris. Henry the Fourth may be almost considered as the father of the French manufacture, to encourage which, he held out the lure of patents of nobility. He attempted, but with no permanent success, to carry the rearing of silk worms into the northern provinces; and the celebrated minister, Colbert, distinguished himself at a later period by his efforts, which ultimetely were successful, to extend the culture of the mulberry tree.

James the First, incited by the proceedings in France, issued a circular letter, in which he urged their cultivation, believing from partial experiments that the silk worm might

flourish in England: the suggestion was acted upon with some vigour, but unsuccessfully. The attempt was afterwards renewed in 1718, by a Joint Stock Company, who selected Chelsea Park as the site of their operations; two thousand mulberry trees were planted, and for a time glowing hopes were held out, but eventually the experiment failed. It may be mentioned that so recently as the year 1825, a Company styling itself "The British, Irish, and Colonial Silk Company" once more made experiments on English and Irish soil. A royal charter was obtained, no less than four hundred thousand white mulberry trees were planted on an estate in the county of Cork, in Ireland, and seventy or eighty thousand on lands in England. They flourished for the time, but were abandoned by the Company, who fixed an establishment in the island of Malta. There are exhibited in the National Repository, as great curiosities, some stockings manufactured from native silk. In addition to his attempts at home, James the First strove to substitute the culture of silk instead of tobacco in the American colony of Virginia, but the attempt failed, as did also subsequent experiments in Georgia and Carolina. There is, however, some reason to hope that in the southern States of America a judicious effort might prosper, and in Pensylvania so much success has attended a recent trial as to attract the favorable notice of Congress.

Various experiments have been made to obtain a substitute for the silk worm. In France an adventurous gentleman formed an establishment of spiders, but it was found that when fifty or a hundred of these insects were placed in cells together, the larger swallowed the smaller ones, until only one or two remained! An insect called the *Pinna* has also been discovered, which elaborates very delicate material used for stockings; but the extreme heat of the fabric would prevent its coming into very general use, even if it were less rare. Italy and France, India and China,

are now the chief producers of raw silk. In Prussia, the growth of the mulberry tree has been exclusively pursued since the days of Peter the Great; in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, as well as in Sweden, partial success has attended its culture. The magnitude of the establishments for the production of raw silk may be estimated from the fact that, calculating the consumption of raw material in England alone at four millions of pounds, no less than "fourteen millions of animated creatures annually live and die to supply this little corner of the world with an article of luxury."

The revocation of the edict of Nantes was the means of giving a permanently beneficial impulse to the silk manufacture of England, at the expense of the French nation. In Lyons alone the number of silk looms was reduced from 18,000 to 4,000. No less than 70,000 of the French people emigrated to England and Ireland, many settling at Spitalfields, and establishing a knowledge of various fabrics (lutestring especially) heretofore almost exclusively possessed by France. In 1629 the Company of "Masters, wardens, assistants and commonality of silk throwsters" was formed, and an Act passed in 1661 speaks of them as employing 40,000 men, women and children. In 1691 the chartered "Royal Lutestring Company" was erected, with exclusive privileges and a prohibition of the import of foreign silks. An article in the treaty of Utrecht, which established our trade with France on low *ad valorem* duties, was fiercely and successfully opposed by the manufacturers, who, in their representations to Government, set forth that between that year (1731) and 1664 the trade had increased twenty-fold under the protective system—that our "black and coloured silks, gold and silver stuffs and ribands" were equal to those of France—that black silk, for scarfs, &c. was now made annually to the value of £300,000, whereas it used all to

be imported—and that, by the exchange of our commodities for their raw silk, the trade with the Turks and Italians had greatly augmented. At this time, then, the silk trade was of considerable importance; but a few years subsequently, in 1718, its growth would be materially quickened by the adventure of a person named Lombe, who, having contrived to carry from Piedmont designs of the silk-throwing machinery used in Italy, erected a throwing mill at Derby. He obtained a patent for fourteen years, and in 1731 applied for a renewal of it, but his application was refused, Parliament granting him in lieu £14,000. "This grand machine was constructed with 26,586 wheels and 97,746 movements, which worked 73,726 yards of organzine silk-thread with every revolution of the water-wheel whereby the machinery was actuated; and as this revolved three times in each minute, the almost inconceivable quantity of 318,504,960 yards of organzine could be produced daily. Only one water-wheel was employed to give motion to the whole of this machinery, the contrivance of which, considering the then state of mechanical science in England, speaks highly for that of the constructor, who possessed the means of controlling and stopping any one or more of the movements at pleasure, without obstructing the continued action of the rest." Great difficulty was still experienced in obtaining the raw material, the export being prohibited in foreign countries. To mitigate the various disadvantages under which the English manufacturer laboured, and to encourage "so novel a manufacture," George the First granted a bounty on the export of British silk goods; the duties on the import of drugs used in dyeing were repealed; and whilst additional facilities were afforded for the importation of raw silk, the manufactured article was almost wholly prohibited. In consequence of frequent disputes between the workmen and their employers, an Act was passed in 1773 (which, being re-enacted, con-

tinued in operation till 1824) authorizing the Aldermen of London and the Middlesex Magistrates to fix the rate of wages in Spitalfields, the masters being also forbidden to have more than two apprentices. Ten years after this enactment, the British silk manufactures were estimated to produce the large annual sum of £3,350,000—an amount which certainly appears to be exaggerated. Be that, however, as it may, there is no doubt that the trade had already attained considerable importance, and that successive years witnessed upon the whole a progressive improvement up to that period, comparatively recent, at which, by the intervention of the legislature, a complete revolution was effected in it.

The processes of throwing and weaving silk were extensively carried on at Macclesfield for several years before they permanently reached Manchester. The throwing mill of Mr. Vernon Royle, erected in 1819-20, was the first to be completed and brought into operation here: it is a very extensive establishment, not less than 5000 persons being dependent for subsistence upon the work which it supplies. The Messrs. Tootal commenced business in 1816, silk handkerchiefs and mixed goods being then almost the only articles fabricated. Mr. W. Harter undertook silk-weaving about the year 1825. Though in the last century there were professed silk manufacturers, who eventually removed to Macclesfield, these undertakings may be considered as the germs in Manchester of a now extensive branch of manufactures.

The recent changes of duty which have operated so powerfully on the silk trade are shortly given in the following table:—

ACCOUNT OF THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON THE IMPORTATION OF RAW AND WASTE SILK, AND OF THROWN SILK, SHEWING THE CHANGES WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE THEREIN, IN AND SINCE THE YEAR 1824.

RAW AND WASTE SILK.

Date.	From British India.		From other Places.	
	Raw. per lb.	Waste. per lb.	Raw. per lb.	Waste. per lb.
Prior to 25th. March, 1824....	4s. 0d.	3s. 9d.	5s. 6d.	4s. 0d.
From 25th. March, 1824....	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.	0s. 3d.
= 5th. July, 1826.....	0s. 1d.	0s. 1d.	0s. 1d.	0s. 1d.
= 5th. July, 1829.....	.....	per cwt. 1s. 0d.	.....	1s. 0d.

THROWN SILK.

Date.	Dyed.			Not Dyed.		
	Organzine and Crape.	Tram.	Singles	Organzine and Crape.	Tram.	Singles
	Per lb. £ s. d.	Per lb. £ s. d.	Per lb. £ s. d.	Per lb. £ s. d.	Per lb. £ s. d.	Per lb. £ s. d.
Prior to 25th. Mar., 1824.	2 5 6	2 5 6	2 5 6	0 14 8	0 14 8	0 14 8
From 25th. Mar., 1824.	.....	.....	.....	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6
= 5th. July, 1825.	0 7 6	0 7 6	0 7 6	.....	.....	.....
= 5th. Nov., 1825.	.....	.....	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
= 5th. July, 1826.	0 6 8	0 4 0	0 4 0	.....	0 3 0	0 3 0
= 5th. July, 1829.	0 5 2	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 1 6

Thus the duty, which in 1824 amounted on thrown silk to 14s. 8d., and on raw to 5s. 6d. the lb., is now, deducting the debenture, only 2s. 8d. or 2s. 10d. And yet the effect of thus casting open the door to the foreign throwster has been, that the import, which in 1765 was 363,000 lbs., was, taking the average of 1829-30-31, only 374,000, whilst the import of the raw material has increased from 352,000 to nearly three and a half millions of pounds! The scarcity of thrown silk (or of what may be called silk yarn) prior to the alteration of duties was very similar in its effect to the deficiency of cotton yarn experienced by the English manufacturer before the introduction of machinery. Since the change, the silk trade in Manchester has been a flourishing one, and it is recorded upon the authority of a most influential manufacturer, that if Mr. Huskisson's regulations had not been adopted "we should have had no silk trade to talk of." No-

thing remained, in fact, but to rely upon our own energies. Neither the French nor the Italian—the two nations which produce the best silk—allow any export; the wages of the throwster in Italy are only one-third of those paid in England—the English manufacturer has to endure the pressure of taxes unknown to his competitors;* and although we are now on an equality in our throwing machinery with foreigners, the latter possess so many countervailing advantages that an eminent silk throwster, in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee in 1832, said—"I think if I had a mill in Piedmont, and you had mine in Manchester, I could ruin you in a few years."†

In the teeth of such advantages, then, it surely is not a little remarkable that the trade of silk-spinning and weaving should have had a constant and almost unintermittent progression; and that judging from the history of the cotton manufacture, it is now in a state which bids fair to raise us at some future day even to a superiority over our neighbours of France and Italy. In 1819, there were in Manchester about a thousand weavers of mixed silk and cotton, and fifty of pure silk goods. In 1823, there were 2500 looms employed on silk, and about 3000 on mixed goods. In 1824, the reduction in the raw material caused a great increase: in 1828, there were 8000 looms for silk, and 4000 for mixed fabrics: in 1832, there were from

* It is stated that if a throwing mill cost £4000, one-fourth of the amount will go to the Government in taxes.

† The liberality of the English manufacturer cannot be better illustrated than in the following statement of the same gentleman:—The best English machinery (he said) has been exported to Lombardy:—"A silk throwster came to Manchester in, I think, 1830; he had no letter of introduction to me, but called upon me; I was civil to him, having been received very politely by his countrymen. His object in coming to England was to obtain machinery of the best description; he brought a correct plan of his mill, and came prepared to purchase machinery—he purchased several frames of the first description, which were sent to Lombardy: I am not prepared to say that the Government gave him permission to export them, but he did export them, and they are now there."—It will be remembered that when the Italians were in advance of us in their machinery, we were compelled to smuggle patterns of it from their country.

12,000 to 14,000 looms, and the throwing mills (twelve in number, but of which two were not then in operation) gave occupation to about 3600 hands.* There are now in the county (Manchester being their principal locality) twenty-two throwing mills, employing about four thousand persons. At the former period the raw silk consumed in Manchester was to the extent of seven to eight hundred thousand pounds annually—a fifth part of the national consumption; and the mills then in existence were calculated to turn off, if fully worked, 350,000 pounds per annum. The price of throwing varied from four shillings to one and sixpence; and the general rate of wages, as stated by a manufacturer, was as follows:—

No. 1, under 9 years of age,	14	persons,	from	1s. 6d.	to	2s. 6d.	per	week.
2, above 9 and under 16,	148	..	..	2s. 0d.	to	5s. 0d.	..	..
3,	50	..	.	2s. 0d.	to	8s. 6d.	..	..
4,	59	..	..	2s. 0d.	to	9s. 0d.	..	..
5, above 16,	6	..	..	8s. 0d.	to	10s. 0d.	..	..
6,	57	..	..	6s. 0d.	to	10s. 0d.	..	..
7,	6	..	..	12s. 0d.	to	16s. 0d.	..	..
8,	8	..	..	18s. 0d.	to	27s. 0d.	..	..

They commence work at six in the morning, and leave off at seven in the evening; allowing for meals one hour and forty minutes.

Classes:—1. Engine Piecers; 2. Do.; 3. Cleaners and Doublers; 4. Throwing Lads as well as Spinning; 5. Do., 6. Doublers, Danters, &c.; 7. and 8. Sundry Men, Overlookers, &c. Average under 4s. 9d. each—a less average than in a cotton-mill.

The evils of the factory system, real or imaginary, apply very slightly, if at all, to silk mills; there is little in them to which any person could object; the labour chiefly performed by young persons is light and easy; the temperature of the rooms is more moderate than that of cotton factories; and the work is cleanly. The processes

* The correctness of these calculations is brought into question in the evidence of an operative named Thomas Cope, given before the Silk Committee of 1832. In the preceding year he and another, it seems, were sent from Macclesfield or the neighbourhood into Lancashire, in consequence of a "prosperity" speech of Mr. P. Thomson, and he states that they found in Manchester (including Salford and Harfieldsay) 950 looms; in Middleton district, including Boardman Lane, Jumbo-Tongue, Chadderton, Whitgate, Moston, and the town of Middleton, 2121; Failsworth district, including Failsworth, Hollinwood, Taunton, Droylsden, Woodhouses, Newton, Gorton, Swinton and Eccles, 2623; in the district of West Leigh, including Leigh, Pennington, Beaford, Atherton, Tildsley and Astley, 3,000, making about 8,700, of which not quite 6,000 were employed in the "neat silk trade."

through which silk passes in preparation for the loom are, in their nature and result, similar to those used in cotton factories,—though the machinery employed is somewhat different. Of the simplest character, it is adapted with wonderful beauty to its object. The two main articles sent forth from the throwing mill are "tram" and "organzine," which differ principally in the latter being more *tightly* twisted than the former. The processes are—

REELING: done by females, requires considerable skill: it is the process of winding the cocoons into a thread.
WINDING: from skeins to bobbins.
SPINNING: requires two or three successive operations:—"Singles" are formed by slightly twisting the raw silk. "Tram" is the next state, formed by twisting threads together: "tram" constitutes the *weft* for the loom. "Organzine" is the *warp*.

The English silk trade was originally limited to the supply of a home demand: now, however, we have a considerable and growing export trade, as is shown by the following table of British silks:—

EXPORTS, WITH THEIR DECLARED VALUE.

1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834
£236,113	£255,871	£267,930	£521,010	£578,874	£529,691	£737404	£637,198

In the infancy of the trade in Manchester, silk handkerchiefs and mixed goods were principally made; in 1822, the manufacture of Gros de Naples and figured sarsnets was introduced. A few years ago the Queen accepted a dress of the former fabric manufactured here, and Manchester had also the preference over Spitalfields in the selection of a silk damask to furnish an apartment in Windsor Palace.*

It will be seen, then, that though the silk trade in Manchester is of comparatively modern growth, it has already in the *manufacture* superseded Macclesfield, and is gaining rapidly upon it in the throwing department also, both of

* The English manufacturers formerly were most apprehensive of the figured silks from France, and the contest in them was thought hopeless; but there is now executing in Spitalfields a considerable order for figured silks for America, where of course they must meet the French, under no circumstances of protecting duty.—*Evidence before the Select Committee on Arts and Manufactures:* 1835.

which branches of industry the latter place monopolized—(so far as the districts of Lancashire and Cheshire are concerned)—for many years.

In 1834-5 there were in the parish of Prestbury—and chiefly in the *township* of Macclesfield—6784 hands employed in the throwing mills; and in 1835-6 the number has been increased to about 7,000, shewing an advance of upwards of two hundred hands; which, however, arises from the occupation of mills before empty: one new mill, indeed, is now in course of erection, but others have been converted to different uses. In 1834-5 there were employed in the mills in Manchester, Salford, Broughton, Newton, Harpurhey, Heaton Norris, Eccles, &c. &c.,—in other words, in the Manchester district—about 4520 hands; in 1836 that number has been materially augmented. In Manchester it was 1664—it is now 1864; in Salford it was 967—it is now 990; in Broughton it was 450—it is now 534. In Harpurhey, last year there were none, there are now 113.* The total number of persons employed in throwing in the parishes of Manchester and Eccles will be at least 4700. As compared, therefore, with the hands employed in throwing in the parish of Prestbury, Manchester shews a deficiency of perhaps 2,300. Against this, however, must be set her great superiority in the manufacturing processes. In 1826, the period of her greatest prosperity, Macclesfield employed, according to the evidence of her own manufacturers, 5325 looms, which had decreased in 1832 to 3500. They have again risen, according to the testimony of the same witnesses, to 6000, shewing an increase in eleven years of 500 looms. At the same period Manchester employed about 9000 looms, and in 1832 from 14 to 15,000, She now employs, in the

* These numbers have been obtained from a return now in course of preparation by the Factory Superintendants, who have been most obliging in their communications. The figures are not perhaps in each case minutely correct, but the errors, if any, are slight.

broad silk trade only, about *eighteen thousand five hundred* looms. Taking the trade average, therefore, of four persons to each loom, there were in 1825—

In Macclesfield	21,300	persons.
In Manchester	36,000	do.
Excess in favour of Manchester in 1825	14,700	persons.
In 1836 Macclesfield would employ, according to the same accepted standard	24,000	persons.
Manchester, at the least	72,000	do.
Excess in favour of Manchester	48,000	

This estimate is taken upon the supposition that each town has the throwing of its own silk. It appears, however, that Manchester uses, of English thrown, probably about 23,000 lbs. weekly, which is obtained in the following proportions:—

Manchester, thrown	8,000	lbs.
Macclesfield	8,000	..
Congleton [under]	4,000	..
Sandbach, Newcastle, &c.	3,000	..
Total	23,000	lbs.

Macclesfield probably throws 24,000 lbs. weekly, of which, as stated above, 8000 lbs. or one-third comes to Manchester. A deduction must consequently be made for the throwing, in estimating the number of hands to each loom. The calculation may therefore be taken as follows:—of the 18,500 looms, say one-third, or 6000, provide their own thrown silk, which, at four to a loom, will give 24,000 hands. Take the remaining two-thirds at two hands to each loom, (a low average) and it will give 24,600 hands, making a total of 48,600 hands employed in the general silk trade alone of Manchester. Here, therefore, is an excess of upwards of 20,000 hands in favour of Manchester, in comparison with Macclesfield. Consideration must also be given to the smallware trade. Formerly it was confined almost entirely to Macclesfield; but it now has its seat in Manchester, and the hands

in the former town are actually furnished with work to some (though not to a great) extent, by houses having their establishments in the latter. A thousand looms are employed in this department of the trade.

Printing is another branch of the silk business, chiefly, if not exclusively, carried on at Manchester. Dyeing is also extensively pursued: 462 hands are employed by ten houses, which dye 21,600lbs. weight of silk weekly, or upwards of 500 tons annually. In fact, Manchester is becoming the centre of transactions in the silk trade. The class of silk brokers is a large one, and although Macclesfield throws more silk than Manchester, a considerable proportion of the raw article comes first hither, and is bought by throwsters from the former place. The import of raw silk is about six millions of pounds annually, of which one million goes to Macclesfield and one is retained in Manchester. Liverpool is now rising into importance in the raw silk trade, the import having commenced there with vigour since the abolition of the Indian and Chinese monopoly. Taking an average of the last three years, the import thither has been 274,000lbs.

Whilst the silk manufacture has been the means, in combination with other causes already named, of adding immensely to the growth of Manchester year by year, Macclesfield has been nearly stationary. During the last four years the number of houses built in that township has been one hundred and fifty-nine, or only about thirty yearly. In Sutton and Hurdsfield, the other townships within the borough, the increase has also been unimportant.

In 1834-5, Congleton gave employment in the throwing trade to 2,910 persons, and since that time the mills heretofore vacant having been occupied, there is this year an increase of a few hundred hands. The manufacture,

however, is to a very limited extent, only 300 weavers being employed. The silk not manufactured there is sent to London, (to the extent of about 3,400lbs. weekly) partly also to Manchester and Coventry, and a very little to Derby. The raw article is chiefly obtained from London, whither four-fifths of the manufactured goods are sent. In Sandbach the throwing trade, which is entirely for the Manchester market, is on the increase. In 1835 there were two mills empty—they are now employed. A new one has also been built in Wheelock, and another on the "Moor," by which, when they are filled with machinery, the throwing trade of Sandbach will be increased one-fifth. Sandbach does not manufacture any of her silk, but sends the produce to Manchester. The trade is a thriving and growing one—all the mills (on which the town depends for support) having sprung up within the last ten or fifteen years.

The following is the last official return of hands employed in the throwing mills of this county:—

SUMMARY OF SILK MILLS IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, 1836.

Township.	Power.		Number of Mills.	under 12.		under 13.		under 14.		under 15.		15 & under 18.		above 18.		Total.	
	Steam.	Water.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Manchester	171	none.	9	97	194	84	151	72	149	58	120	69	276	142	444	521	1343
Salford	58	none.	3	65	156	32	78	22	70	12	46	20	108	236	136	395	594
Broughton	40	none.	1	20	132	25	40	21	90	7	41	3	62	17	76	93	441
Newton	32	none.	2	66	71	15	34	14	15	8	20	14	55	31	127	148	323
Harpurhey	3	none.	1		11		13		9		15		19		46		113
Heaton Norris*	24	none.	1														
Parish of Eccles.																	
Barton	42	none.	3	68	150	28	42	65	62	17	36	15	104	93	97	286	493
Parish of Lancaster.																	
Caton	10	14	2			3	4	7	5	4		6	7	82	30	102	46
Parish of Cockerham.																	
Ellel	20	16	2					6	6	4	4	19	9	60	62	89	81
Parish of Melling.																	
Wray		Not known.	1	1	2		1		2	3	4	6	3	22	12	32	24
Parish of Ashton-under-Lyne.																	
Ashton*	6	none.	1														
Parish of Leigh.																	
Pennington*		Not known.	2														

* In Heaton Norris there were in 1835, 104 hands employed in silk, (and one mill empty); there were 250 hands in Ashton; 75 in Leigh.

The following tables of the silk and cotton hands employed at Macclesfield, Congleton, Sandbach, and Leek, though not quite complete, were obligingly furnished by Mr. Trimmer before the official document, in preparation for Government, had been perfected:—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SILK AND COTTON MILLS IN THE PARISH OF PRESTBURY.

1836. April 14th.	under 12.		under 13.		under 14.		under 15.	15 & under 18.		Total.		above 18.		Total number of males and females employed in Silk & Cotton Mills in Prestbury Parish.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total number of males employed in Silk Mills.	Male.	Female.	
Silk.....	836	910	339	426	284	200	235	332	431	717	6923	852	1371	9663
Cotton..	51	38	54	77	198	112	196	91	169	195	2740	758	871	
												2967	3956	
												1135	1384	

The return of Silk Mills is not quite complete, but the three from which there is yet no return are very small ones. With one or two exceptions the Silk Mills are all in the town of Macclesfield. The Cotton Mills are in Macclesfield, Bollington and Rainow, with the exception of two small ones.—In 1834 the Overseers of the Poor of Macclesfield gave in a list of seventeen Silk Mills unoccupied—there are not now more than three or four small dilapidated buildings in Macclesfield unoccupied—and one new Silk Mill is in course of erection.

A RETURN OF THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SILK MILLS IN THE PARISHES OF ASTBURY AND SANDBACH: *May*, 1836.

	under 12.		under 13.		under 14.		under 15.	15 & under 18.		above 18.		Total.		Total number employed.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
ASTBURY	210	307	97	131	115	176	99	119	167	296	594	655	1276	2960
SANDBACH	48	50	26	36	17	23	19	25	31	56	82	139	223	554
LEEK	49	107	14	29	17	29	10	31	26	70	105	149	221	636
												415	636	

In Congleton no returns have yet been received from mills which employed, in 1834, males, 351; females, 405. There were also in the beginning of the present year seven mills unmanned, but some of them have been since let. One mill in Sandbach, which in 1834 employed 90 males and 49 females, has not yet made a return, and two were unoccupied in 1834. The return of the Silk Mills in Leek is complete, with the exception of one, which was empty when the last return was furnished.

With a view to preserve the document complete in its official shape, the number of power looms employed in silk has been given in the chapter on the cotton trade.

The following is a table, furnished to the Silk Committee in 1832, by Mr. Doxat, of the amounts of wages and duties paid at successive periods. The average labour of manufacture is in silk goods equal to about 80, and in mixed 150, per cent.:—

	Amount of Duties.	Of Wages, &c.	Rate of Wages, &c. per lb. of Italian Standard.	Rate of Wages, &c. per lb. of all descriptions.	Per centages in respect to Amount of Wages.
	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	
1815-16-17..	465,000	1,608,000	29 8	21 8	
1818-19-20..	599,000	2,120,000	29 9	22 0	32 per cent. over 1815-17
1821-22-23.. Medium.	729,000	2,785,000	30 2	22 7	74 per cent. over 1815-17
1821-23 } .. 1824-25 }	500,000	3,388,000	29 5	22 4	108 per cent. over 1815-17
1824-25.....	272,000	3,991,000	28 8	22 1	142 per cent. over 1815-17
1826.....	82,000	1,859,000	20 2	14 11	53 per cent. under 1824-5
1827.....	128,000	3,519,000	21 3	16 0	12 per cent. under =
1828.....	111,000	2,811,000	19 4	13 11	30 per cent. under =
1829.....	45,000	1,787,000	17 1	11 9	55 per cent. under =
1830.....	90,000	3,092,000	18 3	13 3	23 per cent. under =
1826-30.....	91,000	2,614,000	19 2	13 6	34 per cent. under 1824-25
	(5 years)	*			* (5 years)
1831.....	95,000	2,493,000	16 3	11 8	40 per cent. under ditto
1826-31.....	92,000	2,593,000	18 8	13 2	35 per cent. under 1824-5
	(6 years)	**			** (6 years)

The author of the foregoing tables also drew out another, in which is exhibited the comparative progress of the two great manufactures—silk and cotton. Accustomed to regard with amazement the gigantic expansion of the latter, the Reader will be disposed to consider the growth of the former as still more wonderful. It appears that taking the average of three years, 1815-16-17, and the three succeeding years of 1818-19-20, the increase in the cotton trade is 22 per cent. and in the silk 31½ per cent.; the increase of 1821-22-23 over the same period was, in cotton 48 and in

silk 70 per cent.; and in the years 1824-5, the cotton trade increased 83—the silk 156 per cent. The tables have however since been turned, as the statement itself shews:—

ABSTRACT COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE RELATIVE PROGRESSES OF THE SILK AND COTTON TRADES DURING FIFTEEN YEARS, 1816-20, 1821-23, 1824-25, AND 1826-30:—

SILK.

Quantities (of Italian Standard). AVERAGES PER ANNUM. lbs.	Amount of Duties, Wages, &c. AVERAGES PER ANNUM. £
1816-20.... 1,289,000	1816-20 2,461,000
Medium of 1821-23 .. 1824-25 .. 2,315,000=79½ ℔ ct. incr.	Medium of 1821-23 .. 1824-25 .. 3,888,000=58 ℔ cnt. incr.
1826-30.... 2,710,000=17 ℔ ct. incr.	1826-30 ....2,705,000=30 ℔ cnt. decr.
Decrease in progress of quantities..... 62½ ℔ ct.	Decrease, Silk in —— [inversion. Duties, Wages, &c... 88 ℔ cnt. decr.

COTTON.

lbs.	£
1816-20 107,000,000	1816-20 24,637,000
Medium of 1821-23 .. 1824-26 .. 155,000,000=45 ℔ ct. incr.	Medium of 1821-23 .. 1824-26 .. 28,483,000=15½ ℔ ct. incr.
1826-30 ....212,000,000=36¼ ℔ ct. incr.	1826-30 ....29,849,000= 5 ℔ ct. incr.
Decrease in progress of quantities..... 8¼ ℔ ct.	Decrease in progress —— of duties, wages, &c... 10½ ℔ cent.

CHAPTER V.

Before the invention of the fly-shuttle in 1738 by John Kay, of Bury, and of the drop-box in 1760 by his son, the English weaver possessed no superiority over—perhaps in skill he was scarcely equal to, the industrious weaver of India, who erected his temporary machine beneath the rich foliage of his native plains, with the open fields for his chamber and the sky as its roof. It has been seen that at an advanced period of the last century, yarn was an exceedingly rare commodity—that it was chiefly produced in the intervals of agricultural pursuits—that the weaver wasted days in traversing the country to procure the necessary material, and that the supply from abroad—chiefly from Ireland and Germany, (which was linen and not cotton yarn) was not so abundant as to cover the deficiency of our own production. At this, as at a more recent period, the weaver was a man "well to do in the world;" he worked moderate hours, earned good wages, and by consequence partook the fat of the land. There are those still living who remember this as the most favored class of operatives. Owing, however, to one or more combined causes, as to which the world differs, an afflicting change has come over that still numerous body.

It is at present almost impossible to state, with accuracy, the earnings of hand-loom weavers. So much depends upon the quality of work upon which they are employed—the kind of material they have to work up—the locality in which they reside—the season of the year—the character of the employer, (it being the constant aim of a few petti-

fogging manufacturers to screw a farthing out of the weaver, whilst the honourable master pursues the very opposite course)—that correct results can scarcely be arrived at. Even the evidence before Parliamentary Committees, which ought to be worthy of entire reliance, is subject to this objection, that whilst one witness seeks to depict the condition of the weaver as worse than it is, another falls into the opposite error, and between the two extremes truth is lost.

It has been estimated that there are from three to four thousand hand-loom weavers in Manchester. Taking this (which will probably be found the extreme) number as correct, it forms a very small proportion of the cotton and silk weavers in the employment of Manchester houses. The latter class reside for the most part in the out-districts, —at Gorton, Newton Heath, Harpurhey, Middleton, Stand, Radcliffe, Pendlebury, Worsley, Eccles, &c. &c., and at more remote distances, such as West Leigh. The manufacture of cotton by the hand has latterly been very much circumscribed. Nearly the whole of our calicoes, coarse jacconets, twilled cloths, and fustians, are now woven by power; and pollicats, romals, ginghams, fine jacconets, cambrics and muslins, with their variations, are all that remain of our domestic cotton manufacture. The three last descriptions are chiefly produced at Bolton and Stockport. At Ashton and the neighbourhood considerable quantities of excellent ginghams are still woven by hand, though steam-power has made an immense stride in the production of every cotton fabric to which it has been hitherto applied. At Oldham, Royton, and Crompton, fustian, which was the first staple manufacture of cotton, is now, with few exceptions, woven by power: loom-shops have been deserted, looms sold or broken-up, and whole families have gone to the mills for employ. Some dozen or two, perhaps, of families still remain, ragged, starved

and gaunt, at the fustian-loom; whilst numbers have changed to stripes, tickings, and a reed of coarse silk, shot with worsted. At and in the neighbourhood of Rochdale the flannel manufacture competes with the cotton; a score or two reeds of silk were a few years since introduced, but they have disappeared, and have been succeeded by a manufacture of coarse cotton shawls for printing. Bury presents greater variety of employment with greater activity; the mills, the foundries, the bleach and dye works employ nearly the whole of the labouring population, and the hand-loom cotton weaver is now only found in some of the neighbouring townships, in one of which (Walmersley) a superior gingham is manufactured by the jacquard. At Radcliffe, Pilkington, Unsworth, Pilsworth, Prestwich, and the Heatons, handkerchiefs, checks, and ginghams prevail, woven by hand: some excellent goods of each description are made, the colours fast, and the weavers experienced in their business. At Blackley, coarse cottons are found; at Moston, silks; at Newton, Failsworth and Hollinwood, silks and a few cottons; at Alkrington and Tonge, silks and some cottons, chiefly table cloths; and at Middleton, scarcely anything except silk is manufactured. The earnings of weavers vary exceedingly. The weaver of Marseilles toilet covers, a Manchester manufacture, will earn from 7s. 6d. to 10s. a-week nett, and the weavers of fancy waistcoatings, &c. (at Huddersfield) can earn 15s. weekly, whilst the weavers at Bolton—from seven to eight thousand in number—are said to average only 4s. 1½d. weekly, for $\frac{6}{4}$ 60 cambrics, which constitute a staple article in that town. Wages fell there twenty-one and a half per cent. between 1827 and 1834; the general rate and average decline are given in the following table presented to a recent Parliamentary Committee:—

AVERAGE WAGES AT

		s.	d.	
Bolton.....		4	1½	net.
Manchester	5 0 to 7	6		do.
Stockport		9	0	gross; a smaller net average.

		s.	d.	
From 1794 to 1804	Weaver earned	26	8	weekly.
1804 to 1811	.....	20	0	
1811 to 1818	....	14	7	
1818 to 1825	..... .	8	9	
1825 to 1832	.....	6	4	
1832 to 1834	. .....	5	6	

AVERAGE QUANTITY OF FOOD OBTAINABLE IN EACH OF THESE SEASONS:

Relative proportion of flour, oatmeal, potatos and butchers' meat.

281 lbs.	131 lbs.	83 lbs.
238 lbs.	108 lbs.	83 lbs.

Since 1815 wages have fallen sixty per cent., whilst the necessaries of life have fallen only 30 per cent.

The weekly expenses of a weaver earning so little as 4s. 1½d. are thus calculated:—

	s.	d.	
For lodging	0	9	per week.
— Washing and cooking	0	3	
— Porridge.....	0	9	
— Potatos	0	6	
— ¼ lb. sugar	0	3	
— ¼ lb. butter.....	0	4½	
— 1 lb. bread per day	0	10½	
— Tea or coffee.....	0	2	
— Milk.....	0	4	
— Butchers' meat, 1½d. per day	0	9	
— Looming his warp, &c.....	0	3	
— Candles to work by.....	0	3	
— Tobacco	0	2½	
	5	5½	or 1s. 4d. more than he earns.

Fortunately, in the class thus gradually falling in the scale of social comfort, there is a rapid transition to other employments. In Stockport, for example, there were, in 1818, 5020 hand-loom weavers—there are now only 300 or 400. Fustians alone, which formerly employed 6000 to 8000 hands at least, do not employ above 200 in the county. Within ten years hand-loom weaving has been reduced one-third, and the general scarcity of labour throughout the Country is a sufficient evidence that the weavers have all been absorbed in other branches of

industry. It is calculated that there are not in England above 200,000 workers by hand-loom, of whom 30,000 are receiving an extremely low rate of wages, whilst the main body are in a considerably better condition. They work, perhaps, fourteen hours of the day, (including meal-times) and very many of them seem to prefer their independent mode of life, with this remuneration, to the confinement of a factory, which may afford better wages.

Silk weaving, which was introduced in the town and the wide circumjacent district of Manchester fifteen or twenty years ago, came providentially to break the fall of the hand-loom weaver. The starving producers of cotton goods abandoned that impoverished and glutted market for labour, and had recourse to silk weaving, which varies chiefly in requiring greater skill and care in the workman. One great improvement in the machinery of silk has been effected, the history of which, as told by Dr. Bowring, is most remarkable. "I was extremely desirous (says he) having seen the beauty of the machine and the simplicity of its operation, of some conversation with its inventor, and, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, I went to visit Jacquard, and was very much gratified on hearing from him a history of its invention, which is now generally recognized as one of extreme importance and value. He told me he was originally a straw-hat manufacturer; his attention had never been turned to mechanical topics till the peace of Amiens opened the communication of France with England. At that time an extract from an English newspaper fell into his hands, in which it was stated that a society here offered a premium to any man who should weave a net by machinery. He told me that his thoughts were thus turned upon this subject, which, by the way, if there had been any interruption to intercourse, would never have taken place: he did produce a net, which he threw aside for some time, and afterwards gave it to a friend as a

thing of mere indifference. The net, by some means or other, got into the hands of the authorities, and was sent to Paris. When some time had passed, and Jacquard had completely forgotten his production, he was sent for by the Prefect, who said, 'you have directed your attention to the making of nets by machinery?' He did not immediately recollect it, but the net was produced to him, and that called it to his mind. The Prefect said, 'I require you to make the machine which led to this result.' He asked three weeks for its completion, and brought it to the Prefect and desired him to strike it with his foot, by which a knot was added to the net. It was sent to Paris, and an order came for his arrest. It was in Bonaparte's time, when things were done in a very rash and arbitrary way. He found himself under the keeping of a gend'arme, and was not allowed even to go home to provide himself with the necessaries of his journey. He was required, at Paris, in the Conservatory of Arts, to produce the machine in the presence of inspectors, which he did. He was introduced to Bonaparte and to Carnot, who said to him, with a menace of incredulity, 'Are you the man who pretends to do that which God Almighty cannot do—to tie a knot in a stretched string?' He produced the machine, and showed its operation. This was Jacquard's first mechanical experiment. He was afterwards called in to examine a loom on which twenty or thirty thousand francs had been expended for the production of articles for the use of Bonaparte. He offered to do that by a simple machine which they were attempting to do by a very complicated one, and, improving on a model of Vaucanson, he produced the mechanism which bears his name. He returned to his native town, a pension of 1,000 crowns having been granted to him, but so violent was the opposition made to the introduction of his machine, that he had, three times, the greatest difficulty in escaping with his life. The

Conseil des Prudhommes, who are the conservators *ex officio* of the Lyonnese trade, broke up his machine in the public place, and the iron, to use his own expression, was sold for iron, and the wood for wood, and he, its inventor, delivered over to universal ignominy. It was only when the French were beginning to feel the effect of foreign competition that they were forced to employ this machine, which led to such great improvement in their manufacture; and, as every body knows, it is now extensively employed through the whole of the manufacturing districts in France."

These machines are now generally used both for mixed and neat silk goods, and by means of them the workman may earn, in the best summer seasons, as much as 14s. or 15s. in the week. Winter, however, makes a considerable difference with him, candle-light being unfavourable for silk weaving. The wages of weavers of plain goods fall short of those in figured and, fancy work, in which the Jacquard is employed. Within comparatively a very few years, earnings have undergone a serious reduction, the price for "plain twenty-hundred three-single Gros de Naples" being as follows:—

In 1823	9d.
1828	6d.
1832	4½d.

An active workman, with twelve or fourteen hours' labour, may, it is said, weave six or seven yards daily, making his earnings 12s. or 14s. in the week; but from this amount must be deducted 1s. 6d. for "winding," and at least the loss of half a day in going to the warehouse for his work and returning it when completed. At Macclesfield, judging from the following table, the weavers are in a much worse condition:—

AVERAGE WAGES FOR THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES MADE AT MACCLESFIELD (CHIEFLY VARIOUS KINDS OF HANDKERCHIEFS, SINGLE-SARSNETS, AND GROS DE NAPLES):

1821....	16s. 6d.	1827..	7s. 4d.
1822	16s. 0d.	1828.....	7s. 4d.
1823	16s. 0d.	1829.....	7s. 0d.
1824.....	15s. 6d.	1830.....	6s. 6d.
1825.....	16s. 7d.	1831.....	6s. 0d.
1826.....	7s. 9d.		

The power loom has been introduced with partial success in silk-weaving. In the coarser fabrics, such as handkerchiefs, galloons, and other "narrow goods," it has been found to answer tolerably well, and a short time ago an extensive manufacturer of Manchester was making an experiment in weaving sarsnet with power. According to the Parliamentary Return published in February last, it appears that the power-looms in Manchester and Salford employed in silk are—by Messrs. Royle and Crompton, 40; Smith and Thorp, 60; Mr. William Harter, 184; Messrs. B. Williams and Co., 22. Total, 306. There are also 60 employed by Messrs. J. and J. Clegg in the adjoining parish of Eccles. In other parts of the Country they are used to a considerable extent. In the district of which Mr. Sandars has the supervision, as one of the Inspectors under the Factory Act, there are 676. In that of Mr. Howell there are 139, and he intimates that "twenty-two power-looms are about to be used in Warwickshire, in the manufacture of galloons, doubles and black sarsnet ribbons." In Cheshire alone there are 414; in Staffordshire, 119. The total number of power-looms now used in weaving silk throughout the United Kingdom is, according to the return, 1716. The advantage of these looms in silk is, however, by no means so great as in cotton. In the former, so much more constant and close attention to the course of the weaving is required, that one weaver can only superintend two looms, whilst the cotton weaver manages three or four. The power-loom silk weaver earns exceedingly good wages—from 12s. to 23s. weekly.

Having closed this sketch of the manufactures of Manchester, there are still a few general facts connected with the subject which possess considerable interest. Among the witnesses examined before the Hand-loom Weavers' Committee which sat in 1834 and 1835, were Mr. Marshall and Mr. Martin, gentlemen of considerable note as statisticians.

Mr. Martin estimates the annual taxes on a labourer, in his food, clothing, &c. at £11 7s. 7d., and calculating his income (for 300 days, at 1s. 6d. per day) to be £22 10s., he considers that 100 per cent. of his wages go to the Government. The Excise he calculates to be paid thus:—

2,000,000	Rich	pay	£2,000,000
8,000,000	Middle class	—	7,000,000
14,000,000	Working class	—	8,000,000

Of the Customs, the first class pay £4,000,000, the second £6,150,000, and the third £7,500,000. In a table, purporting to demonstrate the causes of the variance of wages, it is stated that there are—In

	Square Miles.		Population.	Revenue.	Debt.
England	8,856		24,591,396	50,000,000	800,000,000
France	161,376		32,500,000	39,020,000	194,400,000
Russia	6,000,000	upwards of	60 milions	17,420,000	35,550,000
Austria	194,448		32,838,900	13,940,000	78,100,000
Prussia	80,000,000		12,000,000	8,000,000	
E. India Co. Territory	514,190		98,000,000	18,500,000	47,699,004

Mr. Marshall states that there are now fewer persons subsisting on manufacturing labour in Great Britain than forty years ago, although the cotton manufacture alone has increased, since 1792, from *thirty* to *three hundred millions* of pounds, and although our exports of mechanical production amount annually to about thirty millions. Our domestic manufactures, he adds, formerly employed about a million families, here and there perhaps eight or ten looms at the utmost being congregated in one building. This primitive state of things has been entirely superseded within forty years. Hampshire,

Sussex, Essex, Norfolk and the West of England were the chief seats of manufacture, and the farm-house was the scene of alternate farming and manufacturing labour. There were then 100,000 farm-houses, each of which had at least three female domestics, who filled up their intervals of leisure at the spinning-wheel. To the withdrawal of this labour, and its concentration in the so-called manufacturing districts, Mr. Marshall attributes the great depression of agricultural wages, and the super-abundance of hands in those counties, from which 550,000 have migrated northward within the present century.*

The plan of migration has been tried upon a new system within the last eighteen months. Several manufacturers who felt a deficiency of labour, which the population of our own districts was unable to supply, obtained a number of agricultural labourers from the south, whose improved condition the Poor Law Commissioners thus referred to in one of their reports:—"The results of this experimental measure are stated in detail in the letters of Henry Ashworth, Esq., R. H. Greg, Esq., (our first correspondents) in a letter from R. Beard, Esq., and also in a Report from Dr. Kay, our Assistant Commissioner, to which we would direct your Lordships' special attention for the information it contains relative to the Lancashire cotton district. These results are, in substance, that nearly the whole of the individuals who have migrated are now in constant employment in Lancashire, and earning, collectively as families, three times the amount of wages which they had at any time earned in the districts which they had quitted. They have been provided with superior cottages, which they have been able to furnish by means of advances of money from their employers, to be repaid by instalments from their wages. They have abundant supplies of fuel,

* Mr. Marshall adds, what few persons will be disposed to believe, that since 1815 England has lost from 150 to 200 millions in her foreign trade.

at such low rates as to be enabled to enjoy the luxury of a fire to an extent unknown to the labourers of the southern counties. The head of the first family who migrated declared that not all the horses in Buckinghamshire should draw himself and family back to his parish. Similar expressions of satisfaction at the change were made by others of the heads of families to Dr. Kay. The employers of the work-people have expressed themselves well satisfied with the conduct of these southern families, and have declared their intention of seeking families from the same districts in the event of their requiring additional hands. On the other hand, the migrants have been cordially received by the established manufacturing operatives. This circumstance is accounted for partly by their mutual preference for their own countrymen, and partly from the fact that the adult operatives participate in the advantages of a supply of young working hands, as the increase is requisite for the advancement of their own more skilled labour. It has been reported to us, that so sensible have been the adult operatives of those districts of the necessity of an increased supply of hands, that although they have sometimes been guilty of acts of riot to prevent the introduction of new machinery, scarcely any instances are on record where they have taken steps to resist with violence the influx of new hands. The effect of the migration upon the parishes has been a proportionate reduction of the rates. It has been reported to us that in the parish of Bledlow, where the experiment was first tried, the rates were reduced one-half, mainly in consequence of the migration." These bright prospects dazzled the agriculturists, who, in the last autumn, unfortunately so far over-stepped the bounds of prudence as to send hither, on their own responsibility and without due precaution, a number of farming labourers and children, who found themselves without resource, among strangers. Fortunately they were properly

cared for by the parish officers, but it is to be hoped that no such unauthorized experiments will again be tried. Last year a gentleman was sent down to Manchester by the Poor Law Commissioners, for the express purpose of superintending and keeping within due bounds the location of new labour, and the public have the promise of the Commissioners themselves that "to whatever extent it may be found expedient to promote further migration," they will "in no case promote a removal of any labourer to the manufacturing districts, where there is not a clear and specific demand for the labourers to be removed; and in all cases they will deem the gradual absorption, family by family, preferable to the removal of considerable numbers."

APPENDIX TO PART II.

BANKRUPTCIES IN THE COTTON TRADE.

It is curious to observe the mishaps which have occurred in the cotton trade since its foundation. Looking to the Gazettes, the first bankrupt described as a "cotton-spinner" appears in the year 1786. The subsequent numbers in each year shew that, great as is the capital embarked and immense the number of factories, the business is not always a flourishing one. An indefatigable friend of the Author has compiled for him the following paper:—

Year.	No. of Commissioners.	No. of Individuals.	Year.	No. of Commissions.	No. of Individuals.	Year.	No. of Commissions.	No. of Individuals.
1786	1	2	1804	18	24	1822	3	3
1787	0	0	1805	24	33	1823	1	1
1788	2	2	1806	26	31	1824	18	18
1789	0	0	1807	19	24	1825	10	13
1790	1	1	1808	10	16	1826	33	48
1791	2	4	1809	8	8	1827	11	15
1792	1	1	1810	13	20	1828	10	12
1793	9	13	1811	9	14	1829	7	8
1794	5	9	1812	15	17	1830	7	9
1795	3	3	1813	3	3	1831	19	22
1796	7	11	1814	8	8	1832	13	14
1797	6	9	1815	12	18	1833	11	13
1798	3	5	1816	16	18	1834	15	21
1799	6	7	1817	8	10	1835	2	2
1800	7	9	1818	8	19			
1801	5	5	1819	17	28		469	615
1802	6	7	1820	6	6			
1803	12	14	1821	13	17			

This, of course, is not inclusive of the private compromises effected with creditors, of which the number is great. Another item of loss of capital in the cotton trade—and it is an important one—arises from the destruction by fire. Within the memory of the gentleman who furnished the above table, not less than forty factories in Manchester and the district have been burnt down.

CONTINENTAL FAIRS.

In the days of its infancy, the cotton trade of Manchester was greatly dependent on the Chester and Wrexham fairs, which are now only known as boyish holidays. The continental fairs have assumed the importance which formerly attached to those in England, and it is therefore material to know the dates of their occurrence. They are here subjoined:—

January	1.—Leipzic	continues 14 days.
February	4.—Brunswick	,, 3 weeks.
,,	28.—Frankfort on the Oder	,, 3 weeks.
March	14.—Cassel	,, 14 days.
,,	28.—Naumberg	,, 14 days.
April	5.—Frankfort on the Main	,, 3 weeks.
,,	24.—Leipzic	,, 14 days.
July	17.—Frankfort on the Oder	,, 14 days.
August	11.—Brunswick	,, 3 weeks.
,,	22.—Cassel	,, 14 days.
September	5.—Naumberg	,, 3 weeks.
"	11.—Frankfort on the Main	,, 3 weeks.
October	2.—Leipzic	,, 14 days.
November	13.—Frankfort on the Oder	,, 3 weeks.
December	1.—Naumberg	,, 3 weeks.

In May and June there are no fairs, and by consequence the Manchester, Rochdale, Leeds, Bradford and other principal markets are flat and dull during the whole of May and a part of June. Great anxiety used to be felt as to the goodness or badness of the Chester and Wrexham fair markets; and the same anxiety, heightened of course in proportion to the increased extent of the trade, now attaches to the German fairs.

N.B. Goods intended for one of the above fairs ought to be forwarded from Manchester at least four weeks prior to the fair.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

The following particulars of the population of Manchester and its environs, are derived from the returns published by order of Government, from tables drawn out by Mr. Rickman, and from other authentic sources.

TABLE SHEWING THE RAPID INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF THIS PARISH SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, AND THE ANNUAL VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY IN IN EACH TOWNSHIP, AS ASSESSED FOR THE PROPERTY TAX IN 1815:—

	Population.				Aggregate Population in 1831.	Annual Value of Real Property, as assessed April, 1815.
	1801	1811	1821	1831		
Ardwick Chapelry	1762	2763	3545	5524		£11241
Beswick Township	6	14	35	248		.....
Blackley Chapelry	2361	2389	2911	3020		5455
Bradford Township	94	106	95	166		584
Broughton Township	866	825	880	1589		5082
Burnage Township	383	454	513	507		1752
Cheetham Chapelry	752	1170	2027	4025		8651
Choriton-with-Hardy Chapelry.	518	619	624	666		2945
Chorlton Row Township	675	2581	8209	20569		19830
Crumpsall Township	452	628	910	1878		2910
Denton Chapelry	....	1594	2012	2792		3195
Didsbury Chapelry	619	738	933	1067		3803
Droylsden Township	1552	2201	2855	2996		4955
Failsworth Township	2622	2875	3358	3667		4644
Gorton Chapelry	1127	1183	1604	2623		4558
Harpurhey Township	118	172	297	463	270961	640
Heaton Norris Chapelry	3768	5232	6958	11238		12155
Houghton Township	1139	1526	2084	2914		2449
Hulme Township	1677	3081	4234	9624		9422
Levenshulme Township	628	674	768	1086		2345
Manchester Township	70409	79459	108016	142026		308634
Moss Side Township	150	156	172	208		1505
Moston Township	618	614	593	615		3429
Newton Chapelry	1295	1784	2577	4377		5866
Openshaw Township	339	459	497	838		1771
Reddish Township	456	532	574	860		2555
Rushulme Township	726	796	913	1078		3608
Salford Township	13611	19114	25772	40786		49048
Stretford Chapelry	1477	1720	2173	2463		7076
Withington Township	743	911	892	1048		5008

POPULATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS CONSTITUTING THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER IN 1831, THEIR OCCUPATIONS, THE NUMBER OF INHABITED AND UNINHABITED HOUSES, &c.:—

Manchester Parish.	English Statute Acres.	Inhabited.	Families.	Building.	Uninhabited	Families chiefly employed in agriculture.	Ditto chiefly in trade, manufacture, & handicraft.	All other Families.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Labourers employed in agriculture.	In manufacture and machine-making.	In retail trade or handicraft, as masters or workmen.*	Capitalists, bankers, professional or other educated men.	Labourers in labour not agricultural*
Manchester	1480	22445	30334	53	968	30	23067	7287	67845	74181	142026	64	11807	14261	2005	6024
Salford	1220	7206	8504	27	271	45	7742	717	19475	21311	40786	77	3635	3670	816	1605
Ardwick	470	1033	1168	17	32	41	560	567	2561	2963	5524	41	242	435	219	282
Beswick	60	39	45	....	....	1	36	8	134	114	248	1	36	8	1	17
Blackley	1840	492	574	....	17	62	416	96	1596	1422	3020	36	535	140	7	3
Bradford	260	27	27	....	....	4	12	11	94	72	166	4	....	12	....	21
Broughton	960	263	269	9	24	42	85	142	714	875	1589	65	50	45	135	10
Burnage	610	91	101	....	5	39	55	7	257	250	507	48	43	11	7	....
Cheetham	1110	727	751	15	41	32	406	313	1820	2205	4025	32	125	286	313	104
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	1400	123	130	....	3	87	21	22	339	329	668	75	....	....	5	10
Chorlton Row	700	3972	4735	50	55	7	3607	1121	9304	11265	20569	41	1898	789	1080	845
Crumpsall	660	347	362	2	4	25	246	91	883	995	1878	41	77	153	39	85
Denton	1630	460	509	1	25	43	403	63	1417	1375	2792	53	385	93	3	69
Didsbury	1560	181	187	....	3	81	83	23	533	534	1067	66	51	53	7	11
Droylsden	1400	491	547	4	29	51	414	82	1476	1520	2996	39	351	106	26	95
Failsworth	1060	628	777	2	14	36	713	28	1779	1888	3667	28	618	157	3	11
Gorton	1350	417	496	3	9	35	404	57	1294	1329	2623	74	354	75	40	19
Harpurhey	270	75	79	....	3	10	43	26	226	237	463	12	28	10	2	36
Heaton Norris	2180	2127	2220	11	59	141	1713	366	5356	5882	11238	166	1139	519	74	539
Houghton	1130	472	482	....	6	32	330	120	1455	1459	2914	20	340	54	38	139
Hulme	440	1843	2062	22	37	35	1641	386	4563	5059	9624	54	537	707	285	561
Levenshulme	1050	195	203	3	7	35	156	12	526	560	1086	55	51	78	1	10
Moss-Side	330	32	34	....	2	8	19	7	83	125	208	10	8	5	9	8
Moston	1240	108	121	....	3	36	82	3	299	316	615	29	74	17	....	....
Newton	1280	736	840	17	40	131	342	367	2112	2265	4377	99	967	223	45	224
Openshaw	610	155	169	....	5	10	143	16	433	405	838	14	82	87	....	27
Reddish	1460	145	151	....	13	26	113	22	457	403	860	37	109	41	4	20
Rushulme	1040	179	200	3	12	20	148	32	499	579	1078	31	75	59	13	20
Stretford	3040	483	494	....	14	147	207	140	1243	1215	2463	153	....	102	21	145
Withington	2420	162	180	....	3	85	76	19	548	500	1048	110	40	42	12	7
Total in Manchester Parish	34278	45643	56761	239	1644	1377	48291	12131	128528	141633	270868	1575	22987	22327	5231	10947

* A "large portion" of these are indirectly employed in commerce and trade: "in the hundreds of Salford and West Derby, in Manchester and Liverpool," not less than 400,000 out of 600,000."

The returns state that the township of Manchester contains about 12,000 men engaged in the cotton and silk manufactures; Salford, 3,500, including many makers of machinery; Pendleton, 850; Choriton-upon-Medlock, 1,900; Heaton Norris, 1,100; and other townships of the parish about 4,000 collectively; Oldham, 4,000, and Crompton in that parish, 4,200; Great and Little Bolton, 6,100; Bury, 1,600; Tottington, 1,500; Spotland and Castleton, (Rochdale parish) 2,000; Middleton township, 1,100 collectively. In addition to these there are 18,000 persons employed in the numerous manufacturing townships of the populous Hundred of Salford. The manufacture of woollens is said to be "comparatively unimportant;" the number of men employed in worsted mills, and as fullers, makers of baize, blankets and flannels being about 2,700, chiefly at Newchurch, in Whalley parish, in Rochdale, and at Bury. In Chorlton-upon-Medlock there are 1,900 workers in iron and brass (in foundries and so forth); there are 550 men employed as hatters in several of the adjoining townships—300 at Oldham.

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOURTEEN DISTRICTS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER: *May 28th.*, 1821.

Names of Occupiers, and Places of Residence.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families Occupied.	Houses now Building.	Other Houses Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, & Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
No. 1 District	3385	4414	25	161	5	4307	102	10186	11002	21188
No. 2 ,, ...	2343	3234	31	65	8	3197	29	7704	7775	15479
No. 3 ,, ...	1741	2242	13	71	..	2198	44	4970	5430	10400
No. 4 ,, ...	2054	2952	24	83	8	2917	27	6342	7067	13409
No. 5 ,, ...	965	1709	8	5	..	1691	18	3667	4006	7673
No. 6 ,, ...	293	350	..	13	..	329	21	790	957	1747
No. 7 ,, ...	1348	1770	4	42	1	1713	56	3939	4356	8295
No. 8 ,, ...	406	470	..	22	..	423	47	1282	1463	2745
No. 9 ,, ...	599	696	..	14	..	600	96	1556	2028	3584
No. 10 ,, ...	129	134	..	18	..	128	6	397	458	855
No. 11 ,, ...	1479	2185	5	29	..	2139	46	4733	5372	10105
No. 12 ,, ...	366	472	..	16	..	441	31	1085	1167	2252
No. 13 ,, ...	854	1191	4	33	..	1076	115	2564	2833	5397
No. 14 ,, ...	691	1050	2	32	..	1002	48	2305	2582	4887
Total of Manchester.	16653	22869	116	604	22	22161	686	51520	56496	108016

RECAPITULATION OF THE FOURTEEN DISTRICTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER: 1831.

POPULATION RETURNS FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER IN THE YEAR 1831.										NUMBER OF MALES ABOVE TWENTY YEARS OF AGE IN EACH CLASS.											
Names of Occupiers and Places of Residence.	Inhabited Houses.	By how many Families occupied.	Houses now Building.	Other Houses Uninhabited.	Occupations.			Persons including children of whatever age.			Total number of Males twenty years old and upwards.	Males empld. in Agriculture			Males employed in Manufactures, or in Manufacturing Machinery.	Males employed in Retail Trade, or in Handicraft as Masters or Workmen.	Wholesale Merchants, Capitalists, Bankers, Professional Persons, Clerks, and other educated men.	Labourers employed by the three preceding classes, and in other Labour and Agriculture.	All other Males 20 years old (except servants), including retired Tradesmen, Superannuated Labourers, and Males Diseased or Disordered in body or mind.	Household Servants, including Waiters and Attendants at Inns		
					Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, and Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.		Occupiers of Land employing Labourers.	Occupiers of land not employing Labourers.	Labourers employed in Agriculture.						Males above 20.	Males under 20.	Females.
Dist. 1..	5,063	6,633	5	249	4	5,849	780	15,011	16,562	31,573	7,493	..	..	11	4,081	2,113	150	963	163	13	4	114
2..	3,926	5,400	7	141	9	4,550	831	12,773	12,808	25,581	6,709	..	1	23	3,244	2,303	90	872	171	5	4	128
3..	1,823	2,620	4	137	3	1,698	919	5,544	5,887	11,431	2,955	..	..	9	550	1,519	112	525	230	10	2	209
4..	2,617	3,407	16	96	1	2,539	867	7,357	8,206	15,563	3,751	..	1	4	1,189	1,468	174	773	124	18	18	192
5..	1,026	1,618	3	56	..	1,120	498	3,462	3,813	7,275	1,934	..	..	1	338	1,020	143	340	77	15	1	261
6..	220	239	..	12	1	151	87	565	709	1,274	310	..	..	..	15	229	7	40	7	12	..	169
7..	1,617	2,288	6	50	5	1,453	830	4,537	5,247	9,784	2,466	..	..	5	703	1,100	232	306	90	36	8	228
8..	420	470	1	14	..	295	175	1,269	1,475	2,744	791	..	..	..	51	291	183	83	150	33	8	314
9..	546	615	..	41	..	353	262	1,523	1,795	3,318	896	..	..	..	28	439	159	212	29	29	11	405
10..	613	741	3	21	1	570	170	1,823	2,063	3,886	877	..	..	1	207	296	130	214	19	10	9	129
11..	2,059	3,007	3	44	4	2,011	992	6,465	7,170	13,635	3,365	1	1	5	778	1,639	228	629	73	11	8	224
12..	328	375	..	32	1	293	81	866	993	1,859	494	..	..	1	56	323	38	49	15	12	3	162
13..	1,195	1,545	6	42	..	1,119	426	3,445	3,824	7,269	1,919	..	..	..	250	857	165	556	60	31	33	224
14..	986	1,426	5	33	1	1,056	369	3,205	3,629	6,834	1,695	..	..	3	307	711	191	430	47	6	1	219
Total...	22,445	30,384	53	968	30	23,067	7,287	67,845	74,161	142,026	35,655	1	3	63	11,797	14,308	2,002	5,991	1,255	235	110	2,978

The following tables present an amusing and not altogether valueless contrast to these numerical results:—

ENUMERATION OF THE HOUSES AND INHABITANTS IN THE TOWN AND PARISH OF MANCHESTER, IN 1773 AND 1774, TAKEN FROM AN ACTUAL SURVEY, AND DEPOSITED BY DR. JOHN WHITAKER, APRIL 27, 1778, IN THE COLLEGE LIBRARY:—

	Houses.	Families	Males.	Females	Married.	Wives.	Widows.
Manchester ..	3402	5317	10548	11933	7724	432	1064
Salford	866	1099	2248	2517	1775	89	149

Manchester.... 7782 under 15. 3252 above 50. 44 Empty Houses.
Salford..... . 1793 „ „ 640 „ „ 26 „ „

Persons to a house, more than 6½; Individuals to a family, 4¼.

Parish of Manchester.	Houses.	Families.	Males.	Females.	Empty
Ardwick	47	53	115	127	2
Broughton	99	104	285	278	1
Bradford	13	17	44	55	1
Beswick	2	2	6	4	
Burnage	54	55	147	150	2
Blackley	240	270	692	782	2
Choriton Row	46	49	105	123	2
Cleddin..... ..	10	11	21	24	
Cheetham	93	107	287	293	
Crumpsall	57	63	160	181	1
Choriton	71	75	176	202	3
Droylsden	107	111	376	323	
Didsbury	84	86	260	239	
Denton.....	111	116	318	279	
Fallowfield	15	15	26	34	
Failsworth	223	242	689	664	1
Longsight	241	241	296	294	23
Gorton.....	141	144	403	369	6
Hulme	30	30	87	75	
Heaton Norris	130	141	375	394	4
Harpurhey	13	16	41	39	
Haughton	116	118	332	283	2
Kirkmansholme.....	10	10	29	25	
Levenshulme.....	55	56	152	128	1
Moss Side	10	10	31	22	
Moston.....	76	82	287	276	4
Newton	85	92	281	276	3
Openshaw	36	38	118	103	
Rusholme	63	66	177	174	1
Reddish	54	57	160	142	
Stretford	209	215	535	569	5
Withington.....	71	73	227	211	
Total.....	2371	2525	6942	6844	41

Population of the principal manufacturing towns of England and Scotland at the same period, (taking the suburbs as arranged by the Reform Bill) shewing their relative increase per cent:—

	1801	Increase per cent.	1811	Increase per cent.	1821	Increase per cent.	1831	1831 Males.	1831 Females
Manchester, Salford and Suburbs	94876	22	115874	40	161635	47	237832	112873	124959
Glasgow (city) and suburbs	77385	30	100749	46	147043	38	202426	93734	108702
Birmingham and Suburbs	73670	16	85753	24	106721	33	142251	69415	72836
Norwich (city)	36832	1	37256	35	50288	22	61116	27671	33355
Paisley, with the Abbey Parish ...	31179	18	36722	28	47003	22	57466	26522	30944
Nottingham (town)...	28861	19	34253	18	40415	25	50680	23616	27064

In Liverpool, including Toxteth Park, the increase per cent. in the first period was 26; in the second, 31; in the third, 44. Extraordinary as is the increase in some of these towns, the growth of the fashionable watering places has been still more magical. Brighton, in 1801, had a population of only 7,339; in 1831 it was 40,308. Cheltenham, in 1801, had 3,076; in 1831, 23,045.

SALFORD HUNDRED CONTAINS 429,602 INHABITANTS, VIZ.:—

Ashton Parish.....	33,597	Middleton Parish.....	14,379
Bolton	630,34	Oldham.....	67,579
Bury	47,829	Radcliffe	89,04
Dean	22,944	Rochdale.....	74,427
Eccles	28,083	Wigan	44,486
Flixton	2,099		
Manchester..	276,963	Total.....	429,602

According to an actual survey made by Mr. W. Johnson, the parish of Manchester contains 34,507 statute acres, viz.:—

Ardwick.....	496	Heaton Norris	2126
Beswick.....	95	Houghton.....	868
Blackley	1811	Hulme.....	483
Bradford.....	162	Levenshulme.....	602
Broughton.....	1338	Manchester.....	1577
Burnage.....	677	Moss Side.....	415
Cheetham.....	898	Moston	1243
Chorlton Row.....	632	Newton with Kirkmanshulme.....	1498
Chorlton-with-Hardy....	1249	Openshaw.....	553
Crumpsall.....	708	Reddish	1573
Denton.	1703	Rusholme	960
Didsbury.....	1516	Salford	1350
Droylsden.....	1593	Stretford.....	3021
Failsworth.....	1118	Withington.....	2489
Gorton.....	1488		
Harpurhey.....	165		

FULL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY ("MESSUAGES, LANDS, TENEMENTS AND HEREDITAMENTS") IN EACH TOWNSHIP OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER, IN THE DIVISIONS OF MANCHESTER, MIDDLETON AND BOLTON, AND THE WHOLE HUNDRED OF SALFORD, ACCORDING TO THE ASSESSMENTS FOR THE COUNTY RATE MADE IN 1815 AND 1829.

MANCHESTER DIVISION.

Parish of Manchester.	Yearly Value, according to the Rate of 1815.	1829.
	£	£
Ardwick	11,097	13,004
Blakeley	5,436	6,838
Bradford	585	1,480
Broughton	5,044	14,528
Burnage	1,753	1,971
Cheetham	8,524	24,090
Choriton-with-Hardy	2,941	4,314
Choriton Row	19,484	66,645
Crumpsall	2,940	4,933
Denton	3,196	6,393
Didsbury	3,933	6,318
Droylsden	4,896	6,811
Failsworth	4,641	5,450
Gorton	4,588	6,109
Harpurhey	725	1,148
Heaton Norris	12,006	33,584
Haughton	2,447	5,604
Hulme	9,359	19,678
Levenshulme	2,340	3,316
Manchester	303,733	371,749
Moss Side	1,505	1,552
Moston	3,430	2,960
Newton	5,900	9,325
Openshaw	1,754	3,189
Reddish	2,544	5,650
Rusholme	3,307	5,748
Salford	47,910	100,068
Stretford	7,060	12,367
Withington	5,006	6,378
Total of Manchester Parish	488,053	751,200
Total of Manchester Division	573,815	893,993
Ditto of Middleton Division	175,909	340,854
Ditto of Bolton Division	169,673	320,467
Total of Salford Hundred	918,397	1,554,314

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY AND ITS INCREASE:—

1801.....672731 ..... 23 per cent increase.
1811.....828309 ..... 27 „ „ „
1821..... 1052859 ..... 27 „ „ „
1831..... 1336854 .....

The area of the county contains 1766 square statute miles, and consequently 1,130,240 acres; whilst the

proportions ascribed to the several parishes make a total of only 1,117,260. This disagreement occurs in the returns for many counties.—Lancashire is very thinly peopled in some of its more remote districts: thus the chapelry of Bleasdale in the parish of Lancaster has 8490 statute acres, with only 236 inhabitants.* The most densely populated hundreds in the county, after that of Salford, are the following:—

	Statute Acres.	Persons.	Employed in Trade, &c.
Amoundernes Hundred, with	145,110 has only	69,987 of which are	8,191
Blackburn	175,590	166,057	23,469
West Derby	228,600	170,062	16,280

It is, unfortunately, quite impossible to obtain a correct table of mortality for the town of Manchester. The frequency of baptisms and burials at the numerous Dissenting chapels in the town, from which no complete register can be procured, renders this impracticable, and it has therefore been deemed most advisable, in the first place to give the following calculated rates of mortality from the population returns, and to append a calculation (founded upon the register furnished to Chester) of the rate of increase in the population as shewn by the most correct *data* to which access can be obtained:—

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER:

1801	672,731	1821	1,052,859
1811	828,309	1831	1,336,854

The annual proportion of baptisms, burials and marriages to the population of Lancashire, calculated upon an average of the totals in five years preceding the enumerations of 1801, 1811, 1821 and 1831, was, in—

1796–1800.			1806–1810.			1816–1820.			1826–30.		
Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bap.	Bur.	Mar.	Bar.	Bur.	Mar.
34	47	114	31	51	115	37	55	116	38	57	117

* Cheshire, containing 1,052 square statute miles and 673,280 acres, had a population in 1831 of 334,391; 34,997 being employed in trade and 16,397 in agriculture: the hundred of Macclesfield, containing 148,030 statute acres, has a population of 123,349; whilst the hundred of Bucklow, with 107,710 statute acres, contains only 42,942 souls.

SALFORD HUNDRED:

	Population.	One Baptism in	One Burial in	One Marriage in
1800	177,682	28	40	130
1810	254,126	26	44	134
1820	323,592	38	51	140
1830	429,602	39	52	150

MANCHESTER TOWN:

	Population.	One Baptism in	One Burial in	One Marriage in
1800	84,020	31	41	65
1810	98,573	30	69	71
1820	133,788	41	71	67
1830	182,812	37	33	64

By reference to the copies of registers required to be returned periodically to Chester, it would appear that during the last ten years, namely, from 1825 to 1835, inclusive, there have been in Manchester, of

Marriages	31,827
Baptisms	95,481
Burials	64,449

Taking the marriages as the only infallible standard (the register of baptisms and births being always incomplete) and estimating the average according to the London bills of mortality, which alone are correct, it would appear that the proportion of baptisms and burials in Manchester, from 1825 to 1835, was as 4½ to 3; and that excluding still-born infants and unregistered baptisms (of which the private baptisms form a most essential ingredient, none of them being registered) there were three children born to each marriage. The increase of population in the last ten years would therefore be 31,032. By reference to preceding tables, however, it will be seen that between 1821 and 1831 there was only in the township of Manchester an increase of 34,000 souls; and it is therefore probable that between 1825 and 1835 there has been an increase of at least ten thousand beyond the amount indicated by the register. Deducting, then, the increase as shewn by the register from the actual increase, the difference must con-

sist of settlers from various quarters of England, from Ireland and Scotland. This fact is both important and interesting.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION.

	1801.	Increase per cent.	1811.	Increase per cent.	1821.	Increase per cent.	1831.
England....	8,331,434	14¾	9,551,888	17⅞	11,261,437	16	13,089,338
Gt. Britain..	10,942,646	15½	12,609,864	14	14,391,631	15	16,537,398
Females....	5,493,354	14-15	6,269,650	15-71	7,354,613	15-45	8,375,780

The increase of population, according to the ordinary calculation, for the whole country, is 1¼ per cent. per annum. In this and other manufacturing districts, however, the growth must be infinitely more rapid. Part of the population of Lancashire was not comprized in the returns of 1821, the militia force being out on training.

THE ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY IN 1815 WAS ESTIMATED,

For England	£49,744,623
Wales	2,153,801
Scotland	6,652,655
Total....	58,551,078

CHAPTER II.

Few topics of local history possess so much interest as those relating to internal improvements, their nature, extent, cost, and the fluctuations in the value of property which they induce. Such details have indeed an actual marketable importance, superadded to their amusing curiosity. The speculator may be assisted by them in pointing his enterprizes to a successful issue, whilst to those who love to revert to the days that are past these memorials of bricks and mortar, flagged paths and paving-stones, old court-ways and new squares, may furnish as much amusement at least as can be gathered from the study of exploded costumes or antique architecture. Surely, too, the *magnates* of the present day must be solicitous to know in what quarter of this growing metropolis their fashionable ancestors had their domiciles—where the *penates* of provincial aristocracy were planted, and how, when driven by the encroachments of trade from one favored locality, they reared the standard of gentility in another.

Not to range too far into the maizes of the past it may be stated, that the erection of the modern Collegiate Church, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, gave birth to the district of Fennel-street, the upper end of Long Millgate, Toad Lane, and Hyde's Cross. In "Aston's Guide" it is mentioned that within the memory of persons then living (1814) Hanging Ditch was literally designated, the water flowing copiously down the centre of the narrow cartway, and a raised causeway, guarded by a battlement, being

necessary to prevent foot-passengers from falling into the current. For many years this was the centre of the town, but the erection of St. Ann's Church, about 1709-10, opened new regions: a Square was formed from existing corn fields, and about 1735 the garden ground of the inhabitants was encroached upon by buildings, which now form the lower end of King-street, not then communicating directly with Deansgate, but terminating at Police-street. St. Ann's Square also was similarly cut off from the present Market Place, to which the only avenue for passengers was a dark entry, and for carriages a gateway, adorned by a cobler's stall; a narrow flight of steps led to the fashionable coffee-room of the town, which overhung it. The passage for pedestrians was appropriately designated as the Dark Entry. About 1776-7, Exchange-street was formed; Cateaton-street, St. Mary's Gate, Old Millgate, then mere lanes, sufficient only for one carriage to pass, were widened to an extent marvellous for those days, but very insufficient for present necessities. These alterations, sanctioned by Act of Parliament, were effected by public subscription. In 1792, the centre of the town was further improved by the demolition of the old Exchange, which stood on the land, opposite the Commercial Room, now dignified by the appellation of Pennyless Hill, from the circumstance of the unemployed labourers congregating there daily in readiness for hire. This structure, on the exterior of which in former days had figured the heads of rebels, whilst its interior was devoted to the administration of justice and to other objects, had of late (says Mr. Aston) seldom been used for the purpose its name seems to designate, but was a harbour for vagrants and dirt. This writer adds, that the whole of the town, north-east of Scotland Bridge, Long Millgate and Shudehill, east of Market-street Lane, Church-street and Turner-street, and west of Deansgate, from Star Inn Yard, has been built since the year 1770,

and Salford has experienced a similar increase within that period.

Subsequently to the improvements under the Act of 1791, no material alteration was effected for many years. Early in the present century, Mosley-street and Lever's Row were the "west end" of Manchester. The more wealthy had already begun to reside on the outskirts, which "propensity contributed much to the increase of Manchester, for situations which twenty years ago were chosen for their rurality, are now enveloped in the surrounding bustle of the town." Thirty years before this time, the neighbourhood of St. Ann's and St James's Square, or King-street, were the best situated for warehouses. Peel-street was almost an outskirt of the town, and nearly the whole site was rented for £14 a-year. Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel, by erecting a warehouse, in what was a "retired situation," first drew business to that quarter. At the same period, Cromford Court, Hodson's Square, &c., were covered by mean cottages or pig-sties; Pool Fold, before it became a market in 1781, was filled with gardens, barns and cottages—the latter, of which the Three Tuns public-house was a part, formed a small group, known by the name of Hyde Park. At the date of these remarks (1804) Grosvenor Square was being laid out and one house had been erected. Ardwick Green "which thirty years ago was a distant village" had become a conspicuous part of the town: and the Salford Crescent, then rising into existence, inspired the pen of a cotemporary writer with glowing eulogies of its circumjacent beauties:—"the fertile valley" enriched by the "meandering Irwell, and studded with rural cots," formed a landscape (says Mr. Aston) "which never fails to create an admiration that will reiterate as often as the eye looks over the fascinating picture."

These changes were no doubt wonderful in those days, but how insignificant are they when placed in comparison

with the alterations which the last five and twenty years have witnessed. For every one of the elegant squares or spacious streets upon which this author dwelt with so much rapture, we may now exhibit vast suburbs, each of which might take rank as a town.

The great increase in the population of Manchester rendered it necessary to effect more extensive changes in the principal thoroughfares than could possibly be achieved by private voluntary subscriptions, and accordingly, in the year 1821 an Act of Parliament was obtained, which authorized the widening of Market-street Lane, King-street, Nicholas Croft, Toad Lane and Pool Lane. These improvements were not effected without a great outlay of money, but the expense has been amply compensated by the increased accommodation the inhabitants have derived from being enabled to pass with ease and safety along avenues (streets they could hardly be called) which were not unfrequently the scenes of serious disaster. Market-street was previously a mere "lane;" along which two carriages could scarcely move in line: the houses were of antique structure, for the most part in a dilapidated state, and the flag-way was in many places hardly a yard wide. The taking down, widening and rebuilding, occupied many years: it was completed in 1834. Toad Lane was one of the filthiest suburbs of the town, so confined that the winds of Heaven could scarcely penetrate it. King-street was of its present width, but bounded at the bottom by a carrier's warehouse, which was removed to make the existing junction with Deansgate. Ten or fifteen years ago the footway of this street and other principal thoroughfares was paved like the carriage way, from which it was distinguishable only by a slight elevation. Toll Lane was a narrow avenue, through which a cart could hardly pass, connecting Police-street with Deansgate: a fine wide thoroughfare, in continuation of St. Ann's-street, has been

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MARKET-STREET COMMISSIONERS TO THE END OF 1834.

	L.	S.	D.
From Surveyors of the Highways of Manchester.	107,000	0	0
,, Mortgages	110,000	0	0
,, Banker's interest	2,505	8	0
,, Rents of property and cellars	1,212	4	5
,, Old materials	3 689	9	5
,, Property sold	8,518	12	2
	£232,925	14	0

	L.	S.	D.
To Paid for land and buildings	133,000	0	0
,, Compensation to tenants	33,491	7	5
,, Cost of Juries and law expenses	9,931	12	6
,, Advertising and printing	675	19	4
,, Valuing and surveying	3,108	2	11
,, Rents	1,047	14	4
,, Clerks' salary	1,775	0	0
,, Office expenses	399	7	2
,, Labourers	327	12	3
,, Bank commission	120	12	7
,, Interest	229	4	0
,, Do. on mortgage debt	48,175	12	9
,, Stamps of mortgages	495	13	9
,, Sundries	147	15	0
	£232,925	14	0

Under the Act the following streets have been widened or made:—

Market-street,
Ducie-place,
End of Pall Mall,
New Brown-street,
Bottom of King-street,
Hunter's-lane,
Nichol's-croft,
St. Ann's-street,
Todd-street, formerly Toad-lane,
End of Brown-street.

substituted for it. All these alterations are now completed; their cost is stated below in a succinct form:—

Incorrect statements having gone forth in regard to the planning of these improvements, it is merely an act o justice to state that their most zealous promoter was Mr Fleming, who for many years filled the office of Treasure to the Commissioners of Police. He was for upwards o twenty years one of the Surveyors of Highways of Manchester, on his retirement from which office a handsome piec of plate was presented to him at a dinner very numerously attended at the York Hotel. Through his enterprize, and only by taking considerable responsibility upon himself, the Market-street Bill was originated, and in carrying it through and superintending the working of it up to the present time, he has undoubtedly had the principal share. In Baines's history of Lancashire it is stated that the merit of concocting the Gas Bill and the improvements effected under it is due to Mr. George William Wood. This is not the case; the merit of the origination is decidedly due to Mr. Fleming, who, for several years previous to the Gas Bill being applied for, perseveringly endeavoured to compass its being taken up by the town, and in consequence drew much odium on himself from the low radical party. To Mr. George William Wood, as one of the deputation in London for superintending the progress of the Bill, and subsequently, after the Act passed, as one of the most active Commissioners under it, credit is due, but in both these points Mr. Fleming is deserving of equal notice, while the entire merit of the origination, as before stated, is exclusively his own. Mr. Fleming was one of the individuals, not more than three or four in number, who originated the Natural History Society and Botanic Garden. Mr. Fleming has now for several years gratuitously given his exertions as a trustee on nearly all the turnpike roads out of Manchester, on none of which has he had any personal interest from possessing adjoining property, &c.

Subsequently to the passing of the Act which authorised

these changes, more permanent means of carrying forward the improvements which are essential to the comfort of a crowded and increasing population have been devised. The profits of the gas works are now applicable (in a way more particularly detailed elsewhere) to these purposes, and under the administration of an Improvement Committee the revenue has been applied to many useful objects, some of the more important of which may be briefly stated. It will of course be understood that these improvements have been confined to the *township* of Manchester only, as distinguished from the town. Salford has its Improvement Committee also, but as yet they have had no funds to carry out the purposes of their appointment; whilst the suburban districts of Hulme, Chorlton-upon-Medlock and Ardwick have neither Committee nor money, nor have they benefitted by the Manchester fund, except in so far as the improvements in the trunk cannot fail in some degree to benefit the branches.

The Manchester Improvement Committee was first formed in the year 1828-9, since which time a great number of alterations, more or less extensive, have been effected through its mediation. The first step of any magnitude was the removal in 1830 of a toll-gate, on Ducie Bridge, which was accomplished by a compromise at an expense of £800. This was a great accommodation to the inhabitants, and affords a good precedent for a similar arrangement in regard to the Blackfriars Bridge. In 1831 the widening of Cross-street, intended eventually to be continued to Market-street, was commenced, and Cateaton-street was improved by pulling down and re-building an old-fashioned edifice occupied as a tin-shop by Mrs. Ford. In 1832 parts of Long Millgate were widened, but that old thoroughfare is still very inadequate to the wants of the community: extensive changes are, however, in contemplation there. £1401 16s. 8d. were also spent in widening

Todd-street or Toad Lane. In 1833 the improvement on Hunt's Bank commenced: it has been pursued ever since, and is now in progress. The expense of carrying forward a spacious road so far as the Exchange will be very great, but the advantage will be fully proportioned to the outlay. In this year the purchase of property for the great improvement now progressing in London Road was commenced. In 1834 opportunity was taken to purchase land opposite the Town Hall in King-street, for the purpose of carrying back the line of buildings to range with the wider part of the street, and the widening of Store-street was completed, so far as the requisite purchases were concerned. In 1835 and until the expiration of the Act in April, 1836, these improvements were pursued, and many others of minor extent in Liverpool Road, Spring Gardens, Friday-street, Great Ancoats-street, Fountain-street, Little Peter-street, Parker-street, Albion-street, (where a toll-bridge existed,) Miller-street, Police-street, &c. &c., have been effected, if consisting only, as in many cases, of the removal of projecting buildings or the rounding of corners; whilst those of greater extent have of course merely been initiated. The expense of each of these alterations cannot be separately ascertained from any accessible document. Hereafter it may be a matter of curiosity to know the relative value of property in the various quarters of the town, which is ascertainable from the records of purchases made by the Improvement Committee. In Store-street 95½ yards of land sold in 1831 for £63 14s.; land in Liverpool Road sold (at twenty years' purchase) for a shilling, and in Brazennose-street for eight-pence per yard. In Cross-street a plot of 31½ yards sold for £187 6s. 8d.; and in Little Peter-street 471 yards were purchased at sixpence. In 1832 60½ yards of land in Long Millgate sold for £120 13s. 4d.: in Nicholas-street land was bought at 2s. 6d. per yard. £295 were paid for 45½ yards of land to im-

prove the avenue between the New Market and Market-street. In 1833, 222 yards of land in Parsonage were purchased for £444; 55½ yards in Lower Mosley-street were bought for £82 10s.; 7⅛ yards in Great Ancoats-street for £10, and another plot of 45¼ yards for £45 10s.; 174 yards in Little Peter-street sold for £59 8s.; in Pool Fold 9⅛ yards were purchased for £50; 7 yards in Fountain-street for £30; and 21 square feet in Spring Gardens were obtained for £100. In 1834, 71 yards of enclosed areas in King-street were bought for £354 19s. 10d.; 33 yards in Albion-street for £16 10s.; 49 yards in Liverpool Road for £73 10s.; and 450 yards in Store-street for £318 15s. In 1835, 208 yards of land in Long Millgate were purchased for £521; another plot of 50⅝ yards at the corner of Todd-street for £280; 250 yards in Smithy Door were purchased for £2000; land in Hanging Ditch was obtained at £5, in Parker-street at £9, and in Deansgate at £4 per yard. The last purchase under the authority of the Act was made early in the year 1836 from Messrs. Mallalieu and Lees, who received for a plot lying between Cateaton-street and the river £4 7s. 7d. per yard. Many other purchases have of course been effected, but as generally the price of the land includes also compensation for buildings or other considerations, no sure criterion is afforded of the fluctuations in property.

It is difficult to ascertain, with exactness, the pecuniary extent to which modern improvements have been carried in the town, but the following table details minutely the operations of the Improvement Committee during the three most active years of their existence, as well as their obligations at the commencement of the year 1836:—

TABLE OF THE EXPENDITURE OF THE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, IN THE YEARS 1833, 1834 AND 1835, SHEWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE TOWN.

District.	1833.	1834.	1835.
No. 1			
= 2			
= 3	£5750 0 0	£2685 5 8	£11647 5 1
= 4	68 9 2	742 19 7	71 5 0
= 5			
= 6			600 0 0
= 7	12955 0 0	1610 5 6	5469 13 7
= 8	18 0 0	230 0 0	
= 9	309 8 0	1499 8 8	2000 0 0
= 10	82 10 0		
= 11		274 14 6	229 0 0
= 12		466 0 0	
= 13			
= 14		73 10 0	40 0 0
	£19183 7 2	£7582 3 5	£20057 3 8

Works and Property Contracted for, but not Paid for:—

District No. 3.	District No. 6.	District No. 7.	District No. 8.	District No. 9.	District No. 11.	District No. 12.
£300	£2000	£2860	£234	£2100	£1200	£1550
	2550	1265				
1275						
2366						
781						
£4722	£4550	£4125	£234	£2100	£1200	£1550

The Act under which the Committee were authorized to effect improvements having expired, a renewal of its powers was sought in the Session of Parliament 1836, and granted for three years, after a strong opposition. The new law embraces some additional important provisions, which will obviate the necessity for future outlay of money in improvements, by compelling parties to erect new buildings, and to lay out new ground, according to rules specified by the Commissioners. The "schedule" contains a summary of improvements in the following localities:—

Hanging Ditch from Fennel-street to the intended site of the Corn Exchange; also from the Corn Exchange to Church Gates. The property from the end of Cannon-street to Old Millgate. The two corners in the street leading from St. Mary's-street to Back South Parade. The corner between Deansgate and St. Mary's Gate, on the southerly side of the latter street. Sundry properties in Long Millgate between Mr. Heath's property and Rawson's new line, and from Messrs. Clogg and Norris's mill to the Boroughreeve's Charity land, and from thence to the gateway of the Grammar School mill; also from College Gates to the New Grammar School. Mr. Cowburn's premises in Todd-street. Mayes-street to Shudehill. The south-east side of Cross-street, from and including the pre-

mises lately occupied by Mrs. Pickup, packer, to Princess-street. Charlotte-street from Fountain-street to Back Mosley-street. The projecting houses on the northerly side of Ashton-street from Chadwick Court to London Road.—— *The above Properties were included in the Schedules of former Acts.*——Such properties as may be necessary to complete the opening from the northerly end of Messrs. Mallalieu and Lees's premises, Collegiate Church Yard, through Smithy Door, to the Market Place, opposite the Exchange. St. Mary's and Parsonage, from Water-street to Blackfriars. From Deansgate to Water-street, through the Star Inn Yard. The properties projecting on the south-easterly side of Long Millgate, from Miller-street to Todd-street. The projecting part of Mr. Collin's warehouse in Todd-street, and the Lamb public-house, Todd-street. Edward-street on both sides to Timber-street, and Cross-street from the court leading from Cross-street to Back Balloon-street, to Hanover-street. The widening of Garden-street, near Shudehill, and an extension of that street at the northerly end, across Back Balloon-street and Back Hanover-street to the end of Dantzic-street. Fennel-street. From the end of Bridge-street to Cross-street. Extension of Brown-street from its junction with Chancery Lane to Booth-street. The property on the south-easterly side of King-street from Essex-street to Pall Mall. The portion of Mr. Holford's house at the corner of Brown-street, which projects into King-street. The house occupied by Mrs. Steemson, King-street, and the warehouse occupied by Mr. Crossley and others, York-street. Parker-street, so far as may be necessary to make the street lineable with the Pine-street corner of Messrs. Potter's new warehouse. Sugar Lane and Duke-street to Cannon-street, and Broom-street to Shudehill. Greenwood-street to Duke-street. The corner of Roger-street at Red-bank. The corner of the late Duke of Bridgewater's warehouse, Knott Mill. David-street, Mr. Bellhouse's land, and Canal Bridge, and the areas in front of the houses in Brook-street, at the corner of Hunt-street. Mr. Blair's land, in Travis-street. South-side of Peter-street from the new Chapel to Deansgate, and south-side of Quay-street from Deansgate to Longworth-street. The opening of Poole-street to South-street. Mr. Laing's stables, Poole-street. That part of Jackson's Row, called the Mount. The properties required to make a suitable street from Long Millgate to Old Millgate, commencing at the foot of Todd-street, and terminating at the property purchased by the Commissioners, now occupied by Mr. Candelet. The property on the northerly side of Miller-street from Beswick's Row to Blackley-street. The Red Lion public-house at the junction of the south-easterly corner of Travis-street with London Road. So much of the land and buildings in Whittle's Croft as will be required to make that street the same width as Ducie-street, and of the land adjoining the street leading from Whittle's Croft to the end of Mather-street, as will make that street the same width as Mather-street. The property on the north side of Bridge-street from New Bailey-street to Water-street. The property in Booth-street from Tib Lane to Cooper-street. The property in the Apple Market from Dr. Smith's house to and including the old Burial Ground at Hunt's Bank. The property belonging to Dr. Gilham and Mrs. Clegg and others, in Cannon-street, which will be required to make a straight line from the corner of Smith, Hill and Co.'s warehouse, to the corner of Mr. Hankinson's warehouse.

It will, of course, be long ere the extended changes contemplated in this schedule can be, if within the memory of living men they are ever, completed. The utmost facility should however be afforded to all efforts, public or private, of which the object is to ameliorate the internal economy and police of a town rising so rapidly that the increase of each year is overshadowed by that of the next.

The growth of property in the two boroughs of Manchester and Salford has never been shewn in any authorized

form. The following tables, which have been prepared with great labour, give an exact view of the progressive increase for a series of years:—

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Year.	MANCHESTER.*			CHORLTON ROW.		CHEETHAM.			ARDWICK.			HULME.		
	Total Assessment.	Full Annual Value.	Proportion of Rental.	Total Assessment.	Full Annual Value.	Total Assessment.	Proportion of Rental.	Full Annual Value.	Total Assessment.	Proportion of Rental.	Full Annual Value.	Total Assessment.	Proportion of Rental.	Full Annual Value.
	£ s.	£ s. d.		£ s.	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s.		£ s.	£ s.		£ s.
1816	304489 10	405986 0 0	¾											
1817	304932 5	406576 6 8												
1818	297617 10	= 396823 6 8												
1819	300506 10	400795 6 8										15359 0	¾	23039 10
1820	307510 5	410013 13 4										15688 0	=	23532 0
1821	313147 10	417530 0 0										16459 0	=	24688 10
1822	296085 5	394780 6 8							13159 0	¾	19738 10	16459 0	=	24688 10
1823	305200 15	406934 6 8							13776 0	=	20664 0	17890 0	=	26835 0
1824	317063 0	422750 13 4							14235 0	=	21352 10	18088 0	=	27132 0
1825	334737 10	446316 13 4							14983 0	=	22474 10	18104 0	=	27156 0
1826	346176 5	= 461568 6 8	¼	42422 10	84844	25470 0	0	25470 0	15447 10	=	23171 5	18551 0	=	27826 10
1827	353757 5	= 471716 6 8		43320 0	86640	26109 0	0	26109 0	16221 0	=	24331 10	19761 0	=	29641 10
1828	357861 0	= 476801 6 8		43292 10	= 86585	26342 13	4	26342 13	16221 0	=	24331 10	19761 0	=	29641 10
1829	340388 0	= 461717 6 8		45823 10	= 91647	Rack.			15637 0	¼	31314 0	20589 10	=	30884 5
1830	No Rate.	.....		46616 10	= 93233	25470 0	0	25470 0	14235 0	=	21352 10	18088 0	=	27132 0
1831	360121 0	= 480161 6 8		47593 10	= 95187	26109 0	0	26109 0	14983 0	=	22474 10	18104 0	=	27156 0
1832	362839 0	= 483785 6 8		50590 0	= 101180	19757	¾	26342 13	15447 10	=	23171 5	18551 0	=	27826 10
1833	367295 0	= 489633 6 8		55248 10	= 110497	20190	=	26920 0	16221 0	=	24331 10	19761 0	=	29641 10
1834	409191 0	= 545588 6 8		57045 10	= 114091	20538	=	27384 0	15637 0	¼	31314 0	20589 10	=	30884 5
1835	429814 0	= 573085 6 8		58844 0	= 117688	21406	=	28541 6	8 16559 0	¼	33118 0	20926 0	=	37693 0

* The mode of assessment varies somewhat in each township, but the principle adopted in Manchester is that pursued, with modifications, in the out-districts. In assessing factories, the rule is to take their measurement, and thence deducing their annual value at the rate of 7½ per cent., (which is considered high—factory owners alleging that they can now have them built at six per cent.) the assessment is laid on 5/4: the same ratio prevails with the steam-engines, which are valued at £25 the horse-power. A new assessment is made every year, in which are included all new buildings finished up to June. A difference is made in assessing property at and under £10 and property above that amount: the former is assessed at one-half the actual value (that is, provided the landlord undertakes to pay the rate); the latter at three-fourths. In 1833 there were 14408 charges of quarterly property at £10 and under, on which the assessment was to the amount of £73697. Under £10, there were of tenants paying weekly 9886, assessed £41,786. The law provides that for weekly tenants the rates shall be chargeable to the landlord for all property between £6 and £10; but if below £6, not; so that the latter, though in fact occupied by weekly tenants, is entered on the town's books as quarterly. There are upwards of 9000 assessments under £6. The property charged to landlords is rated at one-half. In 1834 there was collected of the rates on buildings above £6, [illegible]

BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

Year.	SALFORD.				PENDLETON.				BROUGHTON.				PENDLEBURY.			
	Total Assessment.				Total Assessment.				Total Assessment.				Total Assessment.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
1809	17303	10	0	Proportion of Rental.				Proportion of Rental.				Proportion of Rental.				
1810	17180	10	0													
1811	34058	15	0													
1812	33967	17	6													
1813	32575	15	0													
1814	33147	5	0													
1815	44996	6	0													
1816	44944	10	0													
1817	45625	10	0													
1818	44689	16	5													
1819	49678	2	4													
1820	59748	15	0													
1821	47611	10	0													
1822	47121	10	0													
1823	51868	0	0													
1824	55774	10	0													
1825	61347	5	0													
1826	67439	15	0													
1827	67907	5	0													
1828	71349	0	0													
1829	73542	0	0													
1830	78485	0	0													
1831	80766	0	0													
1832	82706	5	0													
1833	85793	0	0													
1834	86495	10	0													
1835	93902	10	0													
1809				58191 16 8	28906	1	10	31861	9	1	Land ⅓. Buildings 1-6th.	12147	12	10	3238	4	2
1810				57592 18 10	24443	2	6	32590	16	8		12075	12	0	3793	9	10
1811				63394 4 5	24518	9	2	32691	5	6		14105	1	0	3916	9	2
1812				68168 16 8	25286	19	7	33715	19	5		16476	12	8	4185	14	1½
1813				74979 19 -5	25828	7	8	34437	16	10		16602	17	4			
1814				82486 7 2	28906	1	10	31861	9	1		16787	9	4			
1815				82998 3 0	24443	2	6	32590	16	8		17338	18	8			
1816				87204 6 8	24518	9	2	32691	5	6		18294	18	8	3979	8	4
1817				89885 0 0	25286	19	7	33715	19	5		19067	12	6	3967	12	6
1818				95926 2 2	25828	7	8	34437	16	10		21303	0	0	3654	17	6
1819				98714 0 0	27307	1	8	36409	8	10							
1820				101195 8 4	29024	5	5	37365	13	10							
1821				104783 11 0	28995	1	0	38660	1	4							
1822				109101 3 4	30439	10	7	40586	0	9							
1823				114769 14 4	32855	14	7	43817	12	9							

Fractions rejected.

* Rack Rent.

The returns for the three townships of Newton, Bradford and Beswick, and Harpurhey, have not been received—the first because a portion of the town's books have been lost; the second owing to an oversight; and the third, in consequence of a disinclination on the part of one individual to afford the desired information—a disinclination for which it is impossible to account, except upon the supposition that the assessment of property in Harpurhey is so low and made upon such bases as, if known, would cause an interference by the county assessors. In 1829 the county assessment for Newton amounted to £9325—that for Bradford and Beswick to £1480, and that for Harpurhey to £1148. All these districts are growing in population; in Bradford especially, which till of late was a bleak and desert region, new edifices are rapidly springing up.—In other respects the tables are neither so complete nor so minutely correct as could be wished, although much time and labour have been expended in collating them. The various, irregular modes of assessing property—the unsatisfactory management of accounts in some of the smaller townships—the unwillingness to furnish information where the assessments are very low or unequal—the impossibility of arriving at correct *data* as to the rule of assessing different kinds of property—these and other impediments have occurred, and in one or two instances have been found insurmountable. In Salford, for example, the fluctuating bases of assessment during five-and-twenty years are now inexplicable. In Chorlton-upon-Medlock, no absolute standard of assessment can be specified. . . .

The tables exhibit an extraordinary increase in the two towns of Manchester and Salford. In the former, there has been an augmentation in ten years of the annual value of property from £334,737 in 1825, to £573,085 in 1835; in the latter, the annual value was in 1825 £74,979; it is now £114,769. It further appears that in Manchester

the assessments were in 1816 £405,986, and that they were last year £573,085, giving an increase, in twenty years, of nearly one hundred and seventy thousand pounds.* In Ardwick, property has been nearly doubled in the short period of eight years. In Hulme the increase in ten years has been from £23,038 10s. to £37,893. But the township in which the growth has been most extraordinary is that of Chorlton-upon-Medlock: here a town has actually been created within a few years by the erection of factories. The following figures illustrate the point very strikingly:—

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.

Population in 1801.....	675	Assessments in 1815.....	£19,484
„ 1811..	2581	„ 1829.....	66,645
„ 1821	8219		
„ 1831.....	20569		

In Pendleton, Broughton and Pendlebury, though those townships do not contain many manufactories, there has been a very material increase. In 1835 the total annual value for the borough of Salford was £185,543.

As regards the township of Manchester, the annexed statement shews the districts in which the increase of property is chiefly to be found:—

AMOUNT OF ASSESSMENTS IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF MANCHESTER IN THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS:—

District.	1822.	1823.	1824.	1825.
No. 1	£43987 5 0	£44787 0 0	£49969 5 0	£53463 5 0
= 2	22364 15 0	23500 5 0	25998 10 0	27344 0 0
= 3	20690 15 0	20636 10 0	20522 15 0	22784 10 0
= 4	28725 15 0	28138 10 0	32157 10 0	35534 0 0
= 5	30927 0 0	32255 15 0	30533 15 0	30513 10 0
= 6	41946 5 0	42745 0 0	45481 0 0	46105 15 0
= 7	17003 0 0	16629 0 0	19991 0 0	19680 15 0
= 8	19674 5 0	20045 10 0	24436 0 0	29368 5 0
= 9	47758 0 0	48669 5 0	55417 5 0	58597 5 0
= 10	14366 15 0	14837 10 0	17632 15 0	17112 10 0
= 11	24512 15 0	24664 5 0	26544 10 0	27583 10 0
= 12	11903 10 0	11664 15 0	11829 10 0	12682 5 0
= 13	15357 0 0	15467 5 0	16450 15 0	16338 5 0
= 14	24038 0 0	23616 0 0	23836 10 0	23735 5 0
Total	364095 0 0	367675 10 0	409191 0 0	429814 0 0

* It is stated in the recently published Directory of Manchester that since the last survey, four years ago, seven hundred new streets have been formed in the town, which, calculating each street to contain ten houses, and each house six inmates, gives an addition of seven thousand houses and forty-two thousand inhabitants.

In the reign of William and Mary, the taxable property in Manchester was rated at £4375, and the first assessment for the land tax at 4s. in the pound produced £875. How great is the contrast now, as shewn in the payments from this town for assesed taxes:—

Year.	Amount of Assessed Taxes charged.
1828	£25,420 0 0
1829	283,87 0 0
1830	277,67 0 0
1831	296,68 0 0
1832	300,92 0 0
1833	201,24 0 0
1834	108,29 0 0

In 1794* the poor's rate, at five shillings in the pound, produced only £9270 14s. In 1834 the poor's rate assessment, on a rate of half-a-crown, realized £44,896. In the first-named year (1794) the post-horse duties for this district were let for only £7640; at a recent letting they produced £20,720. In 1790, it was mentioned as an extraordinary fact that Manchester paid in postages £11,000, being a larger amount than any other provincial town. In 1834 this sum was nearly trebled, as appears from the following comparative table:—

POSTAGES COLLECTED IN THE YEARS—

	1832.	1833.	1834.
Manchester	£53,510 8 4	£56,287 16 11	£60,021 12 6
London	632,696 17 8	642,871 0 7	660,411 11 4
Birmingham	28,685 1 11	28,812 4 0	29,358 1 7
Bristol	33,884 14 10	33,242 13 8	33,210 17 8
Hull	14,607 14 4	14,853 19 9	14,859 15 1
Leeds	20,316 10 11	21,331 18 0	20,670 6 5
Liverpool	70,011 17 7	74,080 11 1	77,333 1 4
Edinburgh	42,759 17 0½	41,864 16 0	41,680 16 9½
Glasgow	36,053 12 11	36,481 0 3	36,483 3 5
Dublin	80,611 19 10	69,096 9 8	70,344 1 1

But the importance, in more points than one, of the town of Manchester—the great aids which its extended population and commerce are the means of throwing yearly into the national Exchequer—the various branches of industry in which its teeming thousands are engaged—the rapid

* At this time the Churchwardens never thought of keeping the town's cash apart: it was deposited in their own money boxes with their own private monies!

advance of its trade and manufactures in extent and prosperity—are perhaps most strikingly shewn in the following returns, which have been obtained from the Excise Office in Manchester, and which convey an amount of statistical information not often comprized in the same limits. The return of duties paid in bricks during the last ten years is almost startling, and the columns headed paper, glass, printed goods and licenses, present results not less gratifying. In those articles the proceeds of which shew a decrease, it will of course be borne in mind that there have been various alterations and reductions of duty:—

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF BEER AND SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN THE TOWN OF MANCHESTER, AND ALSO THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID ON THE UNDER-MENTIONED ARTICLES IN MANCHESTER COLLECTION, IN EACH OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Years.	NUMBER OF LICENCES ISSUED. Beer Licenses to		Spirit Licenses to		Amount of Licenses.	AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID ON													TOTAL EXCISE IN	
	Publicans.	Beer Shops.	Retailers.	Wholesale Dealers.		Soap.	Paper.	Bricks.	Glass.	Auctions.	Beer.	Candles.	Cyder.	Hides.	Printed Goods.	British Spirits.	Starch.	Vinegar.	Manchester.	Total Manchester District.
					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1825..	662	Commenced	658	45	17,625	3,819	25,217	15,543	....	4,249	134,201	17,186	93	4,564	559,609	....	2,589	172	238,532	805,271
1826..	776		770	41	18,118	4,839	20,754	12,468	....	4,214	110,736	15,589	51	4,484	385,601	....	2,258	82	176,281	579,197
1827..	783		782	42	17,648	4,873	23,385	9,580	1,271	5,351	113,542	17,288	114	4,122	524,018	....	3,962	97	179,590	723,980
1828..	649		649	44	18,228	358	24,121	14,232	3,067	4,428	120,966	17,750	57	4,281	540,365	....	4,050	84	197,607	749,184
1829.	661		656	47	20,522	358	29,264	18,293	3,125	4,970	112,531	16,585	13	4,346	565,979	...	2,482	48	190,924	775,392
1830 .	637	404	629	47	22,995	....	37,987	12,777	4,424	4,674	75,539	17,227	59	1,451	747,446	....	2,928	61	231,585	923,802
1831..	579	683	573	43	24,308	658	40,964	19,112	5,331	4,831	....	14,661	..	....	104,527	....	2,504	80	82,794	212,997
1832..	696	831	669	46	25,597	1,024	53,481	19,091	8,224	4,654	....	....	..	....	....	30,032	3,461	106	29,115	139,883
1833..	880	1,201	760	50	26,178	2,524	57,291	22,893	14,265	5,322	....	....	..	....	....	36,239	4,707	65	39,574	156,199
1834..	892	1,526	885	53	32,295	....	55,475	32,612	17,417	5,374	....	....	..	....	....	53,576	3,821	117	45,081	183,270
1835..	1,285*	2,488	1,287*	54	35,326	....	61,221	45,770	16,660	5,362	....	....	..	....	....	16,272	....	109	44,480	164,050

Note.—The duty on soap reduced to one-half the former rates from 31st. May, 1833. In 1833 the only manufacturer who carried on business in Manchester Collection ceased working, and the whole of the soap which is consumed in the town must consequently be supplied from other parts of the country.—With respect to the duties on spirits for consumption in Manchester, it is necessary to observe that the supply is derived from other places, chiefly it is presumed from the metropolis, and the duties are paid thereon at the place where the same is distilled or imported, as the case may be.—The decrease or total cessation of payments under some heads is of course accounted for by the reduction or abolition of the respective duties.

Excise Office, 13th. January, 1836.

* The apparent undue increase in these items I can only explain by the supposition that the return for 1835 includes the licenses issued for the whole Manchester Excise district, which takes in Bolton, Middleton, Oldham and Ashton, whilst for former years the return is limited to the towns of Manchester and Salford.—Ed.

This table affords no very clear *data* for estimating the increased consumption of exciseable articles in Manchester, many taxes having in the course of ten years been either wholly repealed or greatly modified: it is nevertheless a very important document, and one which has never before met the public eye. The next paper is of equal novelty and far more curious:—

RETURN OF THE AMOUNT OF DUTIES PAID IN MANCHESTER AND FORTY-FOUR ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS, CONSTITUTING THE WHOLE PARISHES OF MANCHESTER AND ECCLES, AND A PART OF THE PARISH OF MIDDLETON, IN EACH SUCCESSIVE YEAR SINCE 1820; WITH THE NUMBER OF PAYMENTS UNDER EACH HEAD SINCE THE YEAR 1831.

	Houses and Windows.		Inhabited Houses.		Male Servants.		Carriages.		Horses for Riding.		Other Horses and Mules.		Dogs.		Horse Dealers' Duty.		Hair Powder.		Armorial Bearings.		Game Duties.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1820	28481	12 9	17319	4 5	5960	15 0	4043	7 0	8536	8 0	2250	10 0	994	16 100	0	143	8	0 227	8			
1821	29749	5 14	17455	17 44	6379	11 0	4140	13 0	8800	19 0	2343	3 0	1078	16 180	8	130	8	0 243	0			
1822	25796	0 0	18616	9 64	7366	9 0	4075	11 0	9473	15 0	1854	0 0	1316	8 100	0	144	10	0 269	16			
1823	13854	6 7½	19161	1 9	5726	5 0	3669	11 0	9053	11 0	695	10 0	1545	18 135	0	131	12	0 269	16			
1824	14333	13 8½	20944	8 64	6154	13 0	3211	19 0	9293	19 0	977	0 0	1731	6 125	14	125	14	0 313	4			
1825	13905	2 3	20640	9 24	6185	18 0	3541	0 0	9490	17 0	966	17 0	1793	10 169	10	113	19	0 314	8			
1826	13091	3 6	20508	8 92	4355	7 0	3901	0 0	9720	11 0	906	5 0	1669	16 169	10	112	16	0 306	0			
1827	13439	7 0	20483	5 24	4598	14 0	4076	0 0	9586	0 0	873	11 0	1684	14 137	10	91	13	0 276	16			
1828	14139	13 4½	24052	8 44	4567	11 0	4300	0 0	9689	18 0	862	11 0	1794	10 150	0	76	7	0 269	0			
1829	14406	14 8½	28558	0 8	5125	13 0	4931	10 0	9846	4 0	906	14 0	1853	10 200	0	65	16	0 273	4			
1830	14283	13 4½	27866	16 3	5466	8 0	5381	0 0	9510	16 0	877	19 0	1779	16 187	10	55	4	0 267	0			
1831	14783	4 10½	29074	15 64	5842	16 0	5697	0 0	9906	1 0	938	3 0	1803	10 180	0	47	2	0 409	4			
1832	14983	14 6	31038	6 6	6230	6 0	5409	0 0	9112	4 0	1031	12 0	1874	2 197	10	41	2	0 435	8			
1833	15113	7 32	24333	9 2	1998	5 0	6740	5 0	2719	18 0	1158	3 0	1753	4 175	0	36	8	0 390	12			
1834	15751	17 7½	.....		2239	8 0	6407	15 0	3065	10 0	1111	19 0	1819	12 187	10	34	1	0 494	16	748	15	
1835	16316	2 14	.....		2538	8 0	5956	15 0	3399	18 0	1164	19 0	1894	8 150	0	28	4	0 476	8	796	11	

The former table gave the amount in money of the various taxes; the next furnishes the number of charges under each head :—

Duties.	Number of Charges 1831.	Number of Charges 1832.	Number of Charges 1833.	Number of Charges 1834.	Number of Charges 1835.
Windows	5270	5370	5376	5663	5963
Inhabited House Duty	8465	10021	9926	..	..
Servants, C. No. 1	1024	1055	1106	1283	1331
Under Gamekeepers	6	6	6	5	5
Stewards, Bailiffs, &c	88	99	..	..	..
Travellers	99	108	..	..	..
Clerks	1523	1686	..	..	..
Shopmen	1670	1763	..	..	..
Waiters	93	95	105	131	142
Occasional Servants	18	14	24	20	20
Coachmen and Guards	126	130	82	79	187
Four-wheeled Carriages	219	232	219	239	293
Ditto, by One Horse	87	106	129	179	203
Ditto, to Hire	2	2	1	1	6
Post Chaises	123	123	129	149	171
Two-wheeled Carriages	785	841	646	716	715
Ditto, by Two Horses	3	3	5	1	..
Riding Horses	1486	1575	1387	1511	1599
Ponies	149	135	106	120	132
Horses by Butchers	8	9	11	6	8
Ditto, to Hire	4	5	25	35	10
Race Horses	5	8	8	10	13
Other Horses	1784	1941	2167	2109	2200
Mules	27	20	19	9	11
Greyhounds	91	82	96	96	106
Other Dogs, 14s.	723	737	694	716	757
Ditto Ditto, 8s.	3066	3162	2876	3056	2966
Horse Dealers	12	11	14	5	12
Hair Powder	40	35	31	29	24
Armorial 2s. 8d.	150	156	145	163	181
Ditto 1s. 4d.	36	36	34	27	30
Ditto 12d.	2	5	3	2	6
Game Certificates D.	178	166	149	190	204
Gamekeepers E.	7	8	5	10	5
Game Dealers	17	16	17	19	15

CHAPTER III.

Lancashire claims special praise as having set the example to the country in the great modern arts of internal communication by land and water. With the exception of some petty cuttings to promote a purely local object or to obviate some trifling defect in river communication, no attempt was ever made to improve upon the resources of nature by means of internal canals, until the splendid genius of Brindley was called into life by the late Duke of Bridgewater. The Irwell and Mersey Navigation had undergone, so early as 1720, various improvements under the direction of the Proprietors, and it is said that even a century previously the project of similarly improving one of our classic English rivers, the Avon, had been brought to maturity in the mind of an individual named Sandys; but the design was lost in the tumult of civil war, so that the Company trading from the Old Quay were probably the first to effect any extensive amendment, even in river communication.* Every body is now familiar with the achievements of Brindley, which, originating in a design to bring the coal of the Duke of Bridgewater from Worsley to Manchester at a cheaper rate, have been the means of rendering England inferior only to Holland in her inland resources. The aquaduct at Barton was in the day of its achievement one of the wonders of the world; the design was regarded as the day-dream of a madman. Equally

* The Mersey, the Weaver and the Douglas are the only navigable rivers in this county.

wonderful in that day were the embankments which carried the canal through the neighbouring plains of Cheshire, upon an elevation greatly above the natural level. Brindley was a natural genius; it is understood that, unable to work out results upon paper, he formed and completed his plans mentally, whilst lying in bed, where he frequently remained during continuous days and nights. He was laughed at, opposed, ridiculed; and it is an evidence of mental greatness scarcely inferior to his own, that the Duke of Bridgewater never appears to have withdrawn his confidence from him, even when his plans (as for the construction of the Barton aquaduct) appeared the least feasible. On the contrary, he held with him so enthusiastically as to limit his own personal expenditure to £400 per annum, in order that every available penny of his resources might go to the accomplishment of the great and novel work.

Upon the completion of the whole undertaking, Manchester possessed the convenience of water communication with Warrington, Runcorn and Liverpool, by means of the river and the new canal. The least of the advantages arising from the latter was that it reduced freightage by one-half. Plans of new canals, rapidly concocted, were as quickly achieved, and Lancashire now possesses almost direct means of intercourse with every part of the country. Issuing immediately from Manchester, there is a canal to Bury and Bolton, (projected 1791) another to Ashton and Oldham, (Act obtained 1792) another to Rochdale (authorised by Parliament, 1794). These canals branch to various counties. The Grand Trunk Canal, twenty-six miles long, (designed by Brindley) intersects Cheshire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and falls into the river Trent in Leicestershire, which, besides being itself navigable, has communication by canals and partial railroads with Warkwickshire, Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, the river Wash, and the port of Boston. The Bolton and

Bury canal, by the Haslingden extension, communicates with the Leeds and Liverpool, which carries the advantages of inland traffic to Blackburn, Burnley, Colne, Ormskirk, &c., and thence by a branch to Wigan. This latter town also communicates with the Lancaster canal, which runs by West Broughton, through Chorley, Preston, Garstang, Lancaster to Kendal, (a distance of seventy-five miles and a half) in its progress to which place several minor branches connect it with the interior districts. The Ashton and Oldham Canal (the latter town being reached by a branch from Fairfield) runs eleven miles, and at Ashton a branch has been formed, through Stalybridge and Saddleworth, to Huddersfield, nineteen miles and three-quarters. The Rochdale canal branches from the Duke of Bridgewater's through the coal districts lying between this town and Rochdale; thence it proceeds to Todmorden, Hebden Bridge and Sowerby Bridge, thirty-nine and a half miles, where it falls into the Calder navigation. Thus Liverpool, the great out-port of Lancashire, has direct communication with Hull and Goole, in Yorkshire, whilst almost all the towns in the two counties are linked with their neighbours and with each other. By By the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, uniting the Grand Trunk and the river Severn, easy intercourse is held with Bristol; the great towns of Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Oxford and Coventry have been brought into similar communication; and London has been added to the great chain by means of the Grand Junction Canal. The Chester and Shrewsbury canal affords also an avenue to the rich counties of Salop, Gloucester, &c., and gives another opening to Bristol. In short it may be said, that there is not a town in Lancashire which does not possess the advantage of almost direct intercourse by water with the principal mercantile depôts and outports, and that though every county in England

may not be as fortunately circumstanced as our own, scarcely a town of any magnitude is wholly unpossessed of facilities similar to those enjoyed by Lancashire. If any be, the evil is likely to be remedied by that new species of inland commerce which railways are now rapidly supplying. An immense amount of capital has has been embarked in canals: the number of shares in these speculations in 1833 was from 25,000 to 30,000, the nominal value of which varied from £1820, (the Loughborough) £705, (the Erewash) £610, (the Stafford and Worcester) £750 (the Mersey and Irwell); down to £5 5s., (the Basingstoke) £1, (the Croyden) and £5 10s., (the Wilts and Berks.) In general the original shares were £50, £100, or £150, and in numberless cases the "average cost per share" greatly exceeded the original subscription, so that taking the value of all these shares at the low rate of £100 each, and taking into consideration several Scotch and Irish works not enumerated here, the money embarked in all the canals of the empire cannot fall short of thirty to forty millions.—It may here be mentioned that England is unsurpassed by any other country in the extent and excellence of her turnpike-roads, which like her canals and railroads have been in a degree the effect and the cause of her commercial greatness. In 1829, when a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to investigate the subject, it appeared that the paved streets and highroads in England and Wales were 19,798 miles in length, whilst the cross-roads and highways were to the extent of 95,000 miles: of these, the income was in 1829 £1,455,291, which fell short of the annual expenditure by £44,277, exclusive of the outlay on public roads by parish labour, which is calculated to amount to £100,000 per annum. The turnpike trusts are burdened with upwards of £7,000,000 of debts. In Lancashire there were at the time of this inquiry fifty-one trusts, representing an extent of 631 miles of road;

the annual income from the tolls and composition labour was £74,724, the expenditure £72,574.

In the years 1822 and 1825, two projects were broached for adding to the commercial facilities afforded by canals and turnpike-roads. The first of these was a proposed railway, of which the feasibility seems not to have been generally apparent until two or three years later, when, as will be seen, the plan assumed a tangible shape. The latter was the proposal to cut a ship canal from the mouth of the Dee to Manchester, thus at once obviating the necessity for canals or narrow rivers to convey our manufactures to Liverpool, by bringing our own ships and those of the foreigner at once to the centre of this town. The expense of so novel an undertaking was estimated at one million, and the required capital was to be raised in ten thousand shares of £100 each. The scheme was so far approved, that in 1825 application was made to Parliament for an Act to sanction it, and a Bill was brought in, but the necessary forms not having been observed, its promoters were defeated at the threshold of their undertaking. The plan has not, even in these adventurous days, been renewed, either because it was found impracticable in itself, or that the rival scheme of a railway superseded the desire and the necessity for this artificial inland ocean.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, that this town and Liverpool should have anticipated every other part of the kingdom in substituting railroads for the accustomed modes of intercourse. Though in the north some such speculations had already been undertaken, they were comparatively of limited extent, and might have continued very long uncopied in the southern districts, had not the enterprising people of our sister town presented such a model for imitation as the Liverpool and Manchester Railway supplied. The scheme for the formation of this railroad was ushered into the world by a declaration

from one hundred and fifty merchants of Liverpool, that they had "for a long time past experienced great difficulty in obtaining vessels to convey goods from this place (Liverpool) to Manchester, and that the delay is highly prejudicial to the trading and manufacturing interests at large;" that they considered the present establishments for the transport of goods, (namely, the Mersey and Irwell navigation, and the Duke's canal) "quite inadequate;" and lastly, "that a new line of conveyance had become absolutely necessary to conduct the increasing trade of the country with speed, certainty and economy." On the 29th. October, 1824, a prospectus for the formation of a "double railway" between Liverpool and Manchester appeared, and on the 28th. February, 1825, the shareholders petitioned Parliament for leave to bring in a Bill: their petition was granted, and the Bill was introduced with the certainty of opposition from the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, the Bridgewater Canal and the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Proprietors, as well as from the Earls of Derby and Sefton, the principal land-owners on the proposed route, the road being intended to pass within a mile and a half of Croxteth Hall, and two miles of Knowsley Hall. In a second survey the Company carried their line to a much greater distance from these mansions, with a view to mitigate the hostility of their noble owners. The opposition of the Canal and River Proprietors arose of course naturally from an expectation that the railway would become a dangerous, if not a ruinous rival to them, whilst the noble and other land-owners of Lancashire looked upon such a road passing through their property as a nuisance of the most intolerable character. They conceived, too, that all sorts of vagabonds would be brought by it into contiguity with their estates, and that the beauty of their drawing-rooms would be defaced by so unseemly an object as a steam-engine. For the time this accumulated hostility was suc-

cessful, and after a contest of some thirty-seven days in Committee, the promoters of the Bill, having carried the preamble by a majority of thirty-seven to thirty-six only, were defeated in some of its succeeding stages, and it was thereupon abandoned for the Session. In February, 1826, the Bill was reintroduced — a majority of forty-seven sanctioned it in the Commons, and it passed the Upper House without any material impediment, only one division having been had upon it. The original estimate of the cost of the railroad, calculated after a survey of the country by Mr. G. Stephenson, was £400,000, and the shares were fixed at £100. On the failure of the first Parliamentary effort, the Committee ordered a new survey of country by Messrs. Rennie, who adopted a line south of that originally proposed: it was found necessary to increase the capital of the Company, and with a view to diminish the opposition they had encountered in Parliament, the Committee entered into a successful negociation with the Marquis of Stafford, as the person principally interested in the Duke's Canal. The Marquis having taken a thousand shares in the project was allowed to nominate three Directors, and he thenceforward ranked as one of the warm supporters of the plan. By the removal of these obstacles, and by a favourable change perhaps in the opinions of Peers and Commoners as to the effect of railways upon the great commercial interests of the Country, upon landed property generally, and upon those estates particularly which lie contiguous to or are intersected by railroads, the Committee and Shareholders were enabled to achieve the object of their second application to Parliament. Of the first Committee formed to promote the railway, H. H. Birley, Joseph Birley, Peter Ewart, William Garnett, John Kennedy, John Ryle, Thomas Sharp, Esqrs., of this town, were members. The required capital was then fixed at £400,000. Upon the second Committee were H. H. and

Joseph Birley, B. Booth, P. Ewart, R. H. Greg, John Kennedy, Aaron Lees, John Ryle, and T. Sharp, Esqrs. The capital was increased to £510,000. In their efforts to conciliate public favor, the Committees issued one prospectus on the 29th. October, 1824, and another on the 26th. December, 1827. In these documents it is stated that the average length of passage for goods by canal or river between Liverpool and Manchester was thirty-six hours—it is now, by river, from six to ten hours, and by canal somewhat more; that the average freightage for fourteen years had been about fifteen shillings—it is now from six-and-eightpence to ten shillings, per ton, by the canal or river, and by the railway about twenty-five per cent. higher; that the shares in the Old Quay Navigation, (costing originally about £70) had been sold as high as £1250 each!—they are now about £570. Both documents dwelt especially upon the advantages which must certainly result to Ireland from these improved means of intercourse with the inland districts of England. Here the sanguine expectations of the Committee have almost fallen short of the reality. By the Dublin and Kingston railway and the channel steam packets, the resident of the capital city of Ireland may be transported within a space of about thirteen hours to Liverpool, the commercial capital of England, and thence within two hours to this, the great mercantile depôt of the world. It is notorious also, that the agricultural produce of Ireland—even the fresh butter and eggs and perishable vegetables, are conveyed within a few hours to supply the daily markets of Liverpool; whilst the live stock—the sheep and pigs—are transported by the railway, to the weekly cattle market held in this town.

The Act was obtained in the early part of May, 1826. On the 29th. of the same month, a meeting of the shareholders was convoked in Liverpool for the election of twelve

Directors. On the next day the newly-elected body held their first meeting: in June operations were commenced at Chat Moss, and in September on the Liverpool tunnel. In December a meeting of shareholders was held to sanction an application to Parliament to authorize the advance by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners of £100,000, as a temporary accommodation: the approval of the general body was obtained—a Bill was introduced and passed in the spring of 1827—the loan was paid in June, and a large increase was made to the labourers employed on the works, the money expended at the end of the year being £212,855 19s. 8d. These surely are instances of diligence and resolution rarely equalled.

Of the works commenced thus early after the passing of the Act, Mr. G. Stephenson had the superintendence as principal Engineer of the Company, and those parts of the line which presented the greatest difficulties in the formation were first undertaken. Such for example was the draining of Chat Moss, commenced as has been stated in June, 1826, and the formation of the tunnel for goods, from the Crown-street station in Liverpool to the Docks, a distance of 1970 yards. The latter works employed labourers from September 1826 to June 1828: the most formidable natural obstacles had to be surmounted, and it is stated that at times the workmen could with difficulty be induced to pursue their perilous employment. Probably the most astounding achievement was the completion of a solid and enduring line of road over Chat Moss,—a *bog* covering about twelve miles. This labour, commenced in June 1826, was completed before the termination of the following year. The Moss was of the softest and worst description, impassable in many parts, and in forming the embankment at the eastern boundary (twenty feet high) an immense mass of earth was thrown in and wholly disappeared before anything like a palpable foundation for

the road could be obtained. Another tract of waste land called Parr's Moss had also to be passed, but the labour here was comparatively light. Near it is the stupendous Sankey Viaduct, which carries the railway over a valley of considerable extent and over the canal. It is supported by nine arches of brick and stone, each of fifty feet diameter, and from fifty to seventy feet high. An embankment of a similar kind is formed over the valley at Newton, a narrow river and the Warrington turnpike road passing under its arches. These embankments have a fearful aspect to the stranger who travels for the first time on the railroad, and perhaps many are unable to divest themselves of the idea that the carriages may diverge from the line of propriety, and try the descent. The future possibility of such occurrences has been prevented by the erection of a strong stone wall along the Newton embankment, and that at Sankey is also protected, a train of carriages having some time ago narrowly escaped the fatal consequences of such a change of route on the Glazebrook embankment. In consequence of an accident which occurred, the speed of carriages passing over the embankments has been lessened, and much skill and ingenuity have been applied, hitherto ineffectually, to the discovery of "brakes" more sure and effectual in their operation than those previously in use. The entrance to Manchester is by a fine bridge over the navigable river Irwell—the very stream which before the existence of the railroad afforded the chief means of conveyance between Liverpool and Manchester. Another striking portion of the work is the cutting through Olive Mount near Liverpool, a mass of solid rock upwards of two miles in length, which has been removed to the depth, in some parts, of seventy feet; and the Kenyon excavation, from which 800,000 cubic yards of earth have been carried. Thus, summing up this brief catalogue of the principal features of the line—two tunnels were formed at Liverpool; sixty-three

bridges were erected; 277,000 cubic yards of earth were brought together to form the Chat Moss embankment—the cuttings were to the extent of 928,000,000 of cubic yards; two vast tracts of moss land were crossed; and apart from the advantages thereby conferred on society through the medium of the railroad, these plains were opened to successful cultivation, Chat Moss being now covered with farm-houses, and its wide area presenting at the accustomed season rich and luxuriant crops. The outlay upon the line amounts (according to a report published in the year 1831) to £992,054 3 6. Since that period, however, the Directors have been unceasingly employed in completing various subordinate parts of the work, and some time ago they undertook the construction of a tunnel for the conveyance of passengers to the Haymarket, in Liverpool, at an estimated cost of £120,000. The entire outlay on the railroad therefore, will considerably exceed a million of money.*

The principal items of expenditure are the following:—Bridge account, £99,065 11s. 9d.; Fencing, £10,202 16s. 5d.; Chat Moss account, £27,719 11s. 10d.; (a smaller average amount than for the other works;) Cutting and Embankments, £199,763 8s. 0d.; Carrying Department, (including the building of Warehouses, Offices, &c., and the requisite purchase of land, and £19,000 for engines, coaches, &c.) £56,219 11s. 4d.; Formation of the Road, £20,568 15s. 5d.; Rail account, (the iron being something less than £12 10s. per ton,) £69,912 0s. 2d.; Land account, £95,305 8. 8d.; Parliamentary and Law

* The Company have had repeated occasion to apply to Parliament. In the early part of 1828, they obtained an Act to authorize some deviations from their original line, with a view to its improvement, and at a later period of the same year another Act was passed, authorising the Company to terminate their line in Water-street, Manchester, instead of near the New Bailey, as they had first intended, as well as empowering them to raise a further sum of £127,500, in £25 shares, of which £100 shareholder was to have the first refusal of one. All these shares, save fifteen, were readily accepted by the practice. The Company have since applied for and obtained an Act to authorise the construction of the Haymarket tunnel.

Expenditure, £28,465 6s. 11d.; Stone blocks and sleepers, (eighteen miles being originally laid with stone, and thirteen with wooden sleepers,) for part of which, it is understood, stone has since been substituted, £20,520 14s. 5d.; Surveying account, £19,829 8s. 7d.; Tunnel account, £34,791 4s. 9d.; Tunnel Compensation account, £9,997 5s. 7d.; Waggons used in the progress of the work, £22,185 5s. 7s.; making, with the minor items, a total outlay up to 31st. of May, 1830, of £739,185 5s.

The entire distance from the commencement of the line in Water-street, to its termination in Crown-street, Liverpool, is thirty-one miles; the distance from Crown-street to the centre of Liverpool is a mile; and the tunnel, of which mention has been made, is formed with a view to obviate the present inconvenience of a long walk or a painful ride in a broken-down omnibus, by carrying passengers at once into the town of Liverpool, and landing them at a station in the Haymarket. From Manchester the road passes by Cross Lane, Pendleton, Eccles, (where is a rather heavy excavation) and Patricroft: it then crosses the Bridgewater Canal by a two-arched bridge, and, at a distance of ten miles from Manchester, reaches Chat Moss, which is the first object particularly to attract attention. In forming the embankments on the moss 677,000 cubic yards of bog-earth were dug up; and the water being ejected, so as to render it solid and fit for the purpose, its quantity was reduced to about 277,000 yards. The line then passes over the Broseley embankment and the great Kenyon cutting to the Newton Viaduct, thence to the Sankey Viaduct, elevated sixty feet above the natural level, thence across Parr's Moss, a length of three-quarters of a mile, the embankment for which took 144,000 cubic feet of clay and stone from the Sutton incline, the next point of attraction from the circumstance that a second engine is generally added to the trains of carriages when

passing "up the hill," the rate of travelling with the one ordinary engine being very greatly diminished in ascending, and considerably facilitated in descending the plane. Next to the Sutton incline is the Rainhill level of two miles, which was formed by the deposit of 220,000 cubic yards of soil: the railway is here crossed, over a stone bridge, by the turnpike road. Beyond this level is the Whiston incline of a mile and a half, and still nearer Liverpool the Roby embankment of nearly three miles in length, and in height from forty-five to fifty feet, the elevation having been formed by the transfer of 550,000 cubic yards, chiefly of rock, from the neighbouring elevation of Olive Mount, a cutting of two miles in solid rock. This is decidedly one of the most striking parts of the work. At the engine station in Liverpool the two tunnels open—the one, two hundred and ninety yards long, leading merely to the Company's offices (and to be superseded by the tunnel to the Haymarket)—the other, upwards of nineteen thousand yards long, for the conveyance only of goods to the docks. Both these subterraneous passages are lighted with gas, which suffices at least to make the darkness visible; the passengers' carriages are drawn by a rope worked either by machinery or a horse, and there are two stationary engines for drawing the goods waggons up the other tunnel. In reference to the various excavations and embankments, it is stated that the former somewhat exceeded the latter. "The excavations consist of about 722,000 cubic yards of rock and shale, and about 2,006,000 cubic yards of marl, earth and sand. This aggregate mass has been removed to various distances, from a few furlongs to between three and four miles, and no inconsiderable portion of it has been hoisted up by machinery from a depth of from thirty to forty feet, to be deposited on the surface above, either to remain in permanent spoil banks, or to be afterwards carried to the next embankment."

The railroad was completed in the Midsummer of 1830. During the previous year double sets of workmen were employed on all the heavy parts of the work with a view to its rapid completion, but the seasons offered a greater impediment than this added power could overcome. One line of rails was however carried along nearly the whole extent of road, and on the 15th. June, 1830, an excursion was made by the Directors preliminary to the grand opening in September. But prior to this period inquiries had been instituted, journies of inspection made to the Darlington and Newcastle railway, and experiments tried at home, to ascertain whether the moving power for the carriages was to be obtained by horses, or by stationary or by locomotive engines. Horses were soon abandoned, but as to the two other modes of conveyance there was a difference of opinion, Messrs. Walker and Rastrick, eminent engineers, advocating stationary engines, and Mr. Stephenson favoring the loco-motive. At length the inclination of the Directors for the latter was confirmed by experiments made at Rainhill, on the 6th. and 7th. October, 1829, with four rival engines, competitors for a premium of £500 for the best constructed engine. Messrs. Braithwaite and Ericson of London, Mr. Ackworth of Darlington, Mr. Robert Stephenson and Mr. Brandreth of Edinburgh, were the competitors, and Mr. Stephenson bore away the prize with "the Rocket." The engines were not to exceed six tons in weight; they were required to drag three times their own weight over a distance of seventy miles, at the rate of not less than ten miles an hour. The umpires were Mr. Rastrick and Mr. Wood, civil engineers, and Mr. J. Kennedy of this town, who from its origin had taken a warm interest in the success of the railway. The average speed of the Rocket was 12½ miles, its greatest 29, and its least 11½ in the hour. From this time loco-motive engines were resolved on by the Company. In their excursion of the 15th.

June, the Directors travelled over the line (with a burden of thirty-three tons) in two hours and twenty-five minutes; returning, with a load of only thirteen tons, in an hour and thirty-four minutes, the greatest speed attained being twenty-eight miles an hour.

On Wednesday the 15th. September, 1830, the railway was formally opened, and to an event which of itself was entitled to a prominent place in the annals of Great Britain, this added interest was imparted—that the day which saw the consummation of a project intended and calculated to advance the commercial interests of the empire, was destined to terminate the existence of a man, the ambition of whose life it had been (whether successfully or not, let others determine) to strengthen and promote those interests. Nor can the fact soon be forgotten, that of all the titled and distinguished characters who were brought together on the occasion, the hand of death should have selected from the varied throng one of the strongest supporters of this railway speculation.

It has been calculated that not less than five hundred thousand persons were congregated along the line from Manchester to Liverpool, to witness the gorgeous procession which was intended to seal the completion of the road. The cortége consisted of eight loco-motive engines with their attendant carriages—the Northumbrian, North Star, Rocket, Dart, Comet, Arrow and Meteor, the state-car attached to the first of these engines (which moved alone on the southern line of rails, whilst the remaining seven took the other) being devoted to the accommodation of the Directors and the chief visitors. Among these were the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister of England, Mr. Peel, the Home Secretary, Lord Levison Gower, then Secretary for Ireland, now, under another title, one of the representatives of South Lancashire, Prince Esterhazy, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earls of Wilton, Cassilis, Glen-

gall, Gower and Lauderdale, Viscount Melbourne, Combermere, Sandon, Belgrave, Grey, Ingestrie, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Lords Stanley, (now Earl of Derby) Skelmersdale, Wharncliffe, Fitzroy Somerset, Delamere, Colville, Dacre, Hill, Granville, Monson, the Right Honorables W. Huskisson, M. P., W. J. Calcraft, J. C. Arbuthnot, Sirs George Murray, J. Graham, Samuel Scott, J. Jeffrey, Wyatville, General Gascoyne, M. P., Admiral White, W. W. Whitmore, Esq. M. P., J. Wilson Patten, Esq. M. P., W. Holmes, Esq. M. P., &c. &c. Liverpool was the point of embarkation, whence the carriages, thirty-three in number, carrying, besides the individuals already named, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Wilton, Mrs. Huskisson, and a long list of ladies, started at eleven o'clock, amidst the greetings of a countless throng, the sound of joyous music, and the light throbbings o many exulting hearts. Thus the gorgeous pageant passed along, still cheered at every point by assembled crowds of spectators. The day had been most promising, the varied and stupendous works over which they passed afforded a constant theme of remark and admiration to the party, and so far as Park-side the engines travelled well. At this point, seventeen miles from Liverpool, the carriages stopped that fresh water might be administered to the engine-boilers, during the performance of which process many of the passengers, Mr. Huskisson among the number, left their seats and strolled along the line. The Duke of Wellington had returned to his place, and a recognition having passed between his Grace and his recent colleague in office, the latter was hastening to the carriage of the Noble Duke, when a cry was raised that the other train was approaching on the opposite rails. Many persons availed themselves of the warning and quickly moved off the line: Mr. Huskisson, however, appears to have lost

for a moment his presence of mind; the engine came upon him, threw him down, and the wheels, passing over his thigh, fractured it in a fearful manner. The Right Honorable Gentleman was raised from the ground by the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Holmes and other persons, exclaiming "Where is Mrs. Huskisson—I have met my death—may GOD forgive me." Upon a hasty conference it was determined to convey him to Manchester for surgical aid, but the residence of the Vicar of Eccles was afterwards fixed upon, and his wound being first bound up by Drs. Brandreth and Southey, of London, he was placed in the "musicians' car," to which the engine and tender from the Duke of Wellington's carriage were attached, and was carried under the care of the Earl of Wilton, Lord Colville and others, to Eccles, at the extraordinary rate of thirty-two and a half miles in the hour. This melancholy catastrophe damped the spirits of the party, and induced a suggestion that the further journey to Manchester should be dispensed with; but to this hint the Boroughreeve, Bulkeley Price, Esq. demurred, on the ground that the vast multitude assembled to greet the procession might, under the impulse of disappointment, commit some outrage, to which the disposition manifested in the course of the morning had an evident tendency. Party feeling was at the time rife in Manchester—many of the working classes were, or were supposed to be, in distress—political events, especially the recent "three days in France," and other circumstances, of which jealousy of the new-fangled project itself formed an ingredient, had heated the passions of a portion of the community, and altogether the rejoicings of the day were not unmixed with apprehensions of tumult. The carriages, therefore, proceeded on their way, that of the Duke of Wellington (on the separate line) being attached to the others by a chain, and so drawn along. The crowd of spectators from Eccles

to Manchester was immense; undaunted by a severe storm of rain and thunder which passed over the country, the herald, as might be supposed, of the fearful event which obscured the pleasures of the morning, they retained their station along the line of road until one o'clock, the hour appointed for the arrival of the carriages, when, instead of the brilliant exhibition for which they were looking, the Northumbrian engine, carrying only the Earl of Wilton and Mr. Stephenson, passed rapidly towards Manchester. Its errand was soon known from the hasty inquiry made for "surgeons;" Mr. Whatton, Mr. Ransome, Mr. Gartside and Mr. White, being on the ground, mounted the tender, and returned to Eccles to administer professional aid to Mr. Huskisson.

The general cavalcade did not arrive until nearly three o'clock; its visit was a sad one. The military were drawn out to receive the Great General, and a luncheon had been prepared with a view to some passing festivity; but these preparations were comparatively useless—after a short stay the train returned for Liverpool, where a dinner in honor of the occasion had been announced, but the chief guest, the Duke of Wellington, quitted the carriages before their arrival in that town, and passed the evening at the mansion of the Marquis of Salisbury.* The dinner was attended only by a few gentlemen, who separated after drinking to the better health of their unfortunate representative. On the following day the Duke of Wellington quitted the county, and could not be induced to partake any of the public rejoicings to which his presence had given rise, and of which he should have been the object.

Mr. Huskisson expired at nine o'clock on the evening of Wednesday. It had been considered by some—though not all—of the medical gentlemen, that he was not in such a state

* One of the trains did not reach Liverpool till ten o'clock p.m.

as to justify amputation of the fractured limb, nor could his strength be so far restored as to authorize that proceeding. To the moment of his death, though his sufferings were most acute, he retained his self-possession and applied himself to the few earthly matters which yet remained to be adjusted, adding a codicil to his will, which was drawn up by Mr. Parkes of Birmingham. In compliance with the urgent solicitations of the inhabitants of Liverpool, his body was interred on the Thursday of the following week in the cemetery of that town, and upon the monument erected over his remains is engraved a lasting tribute to his character. The scene of his calamity (Parkside) is also marked by a simple tablet of marble, bearing a suitable inscription.

The intercourse thus inauspiciously opened has been continued from the 15th. September, 1830, to this time, without any interruption. On the next day (Thursday) "a party of one hundred and forty started from Liverpool at a quarter before eight in the morning, and arrived in Manchester by half-past nine," and on the Friday "an engine and train of carriages were three times despatched to Liverpool, carrying two hundred and forty-one passengers, and about the like number arrived in this town," the trips being performed on the average in an hour and forty minutes. Within fourteen days of the opening, the passengers amounted to eight hundred a day, which number had increased, before the end of October, to twelve hundred per day, whilst all the coaches and mails previously on the turnpike-road were not calculated to accommdate above seven hundred daily. In their first report, dated March 1831, and which purports to give an account of their proceedings for three months and a half, the Directors state that upwards of one hundred and thirty thousand persons had been booked at the Company's Office, besides many thousand passengers who had been taken up at various

stopping places on the line. There had been, then, only two accidents to passengers. The following table exhibits the total numbers carried up to June, 1834:—

PASSENGERS.

		No.
	First three months	130,000
1831.	From 1st. Jan. to 30th. June	188,726
	—— 30th. June to 31st. December	256,321
1832.	From 1st. Jan. to 30th. June	174,122
	—— 30th. June to 31st. December	182,828
1833.	From 1st. Jan. to 30th. June	171,421
	—— 30th. June to 31st. December	215,071
1834.	From 1st. Jan. to 30th. June*	200,676

The Kenyon Junction railway was opened (the lines to Wigan, Warrington and Newton, being in course of formation) in the year 1831, thus furnishing communication with the extensive coal-fields in the neighbourhood, and affording access to Bolton, Chowbent, Tildesley, Leigh, &c. The St. Helens line was opened in January, 1832; the Wigan line in September of the same year, between which time and the 31st. December, 3052 passengers were conveyed; and in 1833 an Act of Parliament was obtained for consolidating the Preston and Wigan and the Wigan Branch Railways, under the title of the North Union Railway. From this line, when completed, as well as from the connexion of the Grand Junction Railway with theirs, the Company look forward to a large additional traffic. Early in 1831, the Company began to experience the difficulty and disadvantages attending the distance of the station at Liverpool from the centre of the town, and the Directors consequently proposed to construct the tunnel down to the Haymarket, of which mention has been made. Having obtained permission of the shareholders they applied to Parliament in the same year for powers, and authority was

* From this time the Company ceased giving, in their periodical reports, the number of passengers and other valuable details heretofore comprised in them, on the ground that the object for which it had been done was accomplished, and that they had a right to do as other Companies. It is much to be regretted that the public should be deprived of this and much other valuable information, which railway and water carriers might communicate. An immense body of the most useful statistical facts might be derived from these sources.

given them to raise the requisite amount, £120,000. They also proposed to extend the railway to the Lime-street Cattle Market. The Directors' first hope was that they could open the new tunnel in the summer of 1835, but the whole excavation was not completed, nor the laying of rails commenced, until near the close of 1834, and the opening is only now announced. With a view to make the buildings in the Haymarket accordant with the greatness of the town, the Corporation of Liverpool granted £2000, in 1835, towards the erection of a suitable station-house, and it is probable that hereafter the Haymarket will display finer specimens of architecture than any other part of Liverpool. In 1832 the Directors applied for and obtained the consent of the Corporation to carry a railway across Wapping to their yard by the King's Dock, and in their report for the next half-year (June 1833) they announced that the rails have in part been laid. They also proposed a branch line from Huyton to the Whiston collieries. Twelve months afterwards they spoke of applying to Parliament for powers to lay a railway to the Clarence Dock from Wapping, which the authorities of Liverpool had refused; and twelve months subsequently they announce that permission had been obtained to lay a line of rails from Wapping to their timber wharf, near the Brunswick Dock. These are all the branches, great and small, belonging to the railway.

The Company made their first experiment in the carriage of merchandize on the 4th. December, 1830. They prepared a cattle station at Broad Green shortly afterwards, and built carriages for the transit of live stock. Pigs had the honour of being first conveyed; sheep were carried in October 1831, at nine-pence a-head; (which price was afterwards reduced to sixpence;) early in 1832 they began to carry timber; and almost from the commencement of operations, coal had formed a staple of their traffic. The

reports do not state the numbers of live stock carried, but the pigs amount to from sixty to seventy thousand, and the sheep from forty to fifty thousand, per annum. Horned cattle are not much carried; the price of driving being less than that of conveyance. Of merchandize there were carried in the first month (December, 1830) 1432 tons; in January 3848; in February 4818; and in March (to the 25th.) 5104. The subsequent traffic was as follows:—

TONS OF MERCHANDIZE AND COALS CARRIED ALONG THE WHOLE LINE, OR PARTIAL LENGTHS.

1,432 Merchandize.	2,889 Coal.
42,683	2,889
63,151	8,396
14,720	29,456
86,842	39,440
964,57	41,375
98,247	40,134
104,356	46,039

It is not generally known that before they themselves entered upon this branch of business, the Directors had some negotiation with one of the water-carrying Companies, (that of the New Quay) with a view to assigning into their hands so extensive and important a traffic. So early as January, 1829, discussions were held upon the subject, and at the latter end of the year deputies were appointed by the two Companies to negociate terms on which to conduct the business. The conferences terminated in a proposal from the Railway that the carriage of merchandize on the line should be committed to the New Quay Company, they paying the following rates of tonnage, and the railway finding the moving power and waggons:—

	Present Rate paid by Public.	To be charged by Carrier on the Railway.	To be paid by the Carrier to Railway Company.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Cotton	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.	10s 6d.
Sugar	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Corn	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Coffee	12s. 6d.	10s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Dyewoods	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Down Goods	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Lead, Iron, Copper, &c..	10s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	5s. 6d.
Madder Roots	12s. 6d.	12s. 0d.	8s. 6d.
Wine and Spirits	16s. 8d.	16s. 0d.	10s. 6d.

Discounts were to be allowed for prompt monthly payments, viz.:—

If dues amount to £500 and under £1000 per month, discount of 5 per cent.
If ditto ditto £1000 and under £1500 ditto, discount of 10 do.
£1500 and upwards..... 12½ do.

The New Quay Company were to pay rent for a store, in the Company's yard in Liverpool, £150 or £200, and proportionate rent in Manchester: the New Quay Company, however, having warehouses would, it was said, only require a shed at (say) £50 or £100.

The New Quay Company refused compliance with these terms; they contended that the original proposal of the Railway Company was to lower their rate of charges according to the reductions made by the water carriers, so that the carriers on the railway should always be able to do business on the same terms as their competitors, having the advantage in speed over them; whereas one fixed immutable scale was laid down, by which the Railway Company would put into their pockets more than they allowed the New Quay Proprietors for the use of their capital, guarantee of debts, the expense of a large establishment, risk of damage, &c. &c.

Other communications followed, with such an appearance of an amicable result, that in June, 1831, a survey was actually made of the New Quay Company's premises, with a view to having a road carried, by a line of arches, from the railway across the intervening land to the warehouses. The expense was estimated at £2,500. The terms originally specified having been rejected, the Railway Directors next proposed that the New Quay Company should travel on the line, paying twopence per ton per mile on all merchandize, finding their own loco-motive power, waggons and porters, having their own warehouses at both ends, and doing the whole business of carriers. This rate of charges, however, which the New Quay Proprietors considered to be an average charge of 5s. 4d. per ton, was declined.

The Directors of the Railway referred to these negociations in one of their early reports to the shareholders,

stating that the New Quay Company claimed as their share of the charge to the public for goods nine shillings out of every fifteen shillings per ton, characterizing their demand as extravagant, and stating that the Directors had consequently seen the necessity of being themselves, "in the first instance at least," carriers as well as receivers of toll on the railway. A correspondence followed. The New Quay Company urged, that though the charge for cotton had been fifteen shillings per ton, the average of all goods was not above eleven shillings, and that the first offer of the New Quay Company to the Directors had been to transfer their established business to the railway, on receving an allowance, not of nine but of five shillings per ton on all goods, for which sum they would take upon themselves to collect, warehouse and deliver goods, paying warehouse rent, carterage, porterage, losses from bad debts, frauds, &c., and settling monthly with the Railway, though they themselves necessarily gave long credit. The Railway Company therefore would receive the difference between five shillings, (the allowance to the New Quay) and the charge to the public, whatever it might be. Their second offer they stated to have been to receive an allowance of six shillings per ton for the transit of goods, they taking all risks and charging the public according to existing rates; so that, calculating the expense of collecting and carting goods at the ascertained amount, (3s. 6d. per ton) they would have only the balance, to meet every other expense or loss. In a reply to this communication, the Railway Directors intimated that the New Quay Company would have been at liberty to convey cotton and other light goods by the river as heretofore, sending the heavier by railway.

In the result, though this Company is understood not to be the only one with which negociation has been held, no terms were come to, and the Railway Directors still trade as carriers of merchandize.

It appears nevertheless, from the following table of disbursements, profits and gross receipts, for the half-year ending 30th. June, 1834, that this is by no means the most profitable branch of the railway business, although the outlay exceeds that of any other department:—

	Per Passenger Booked.	Per ton of Merchandize, Liverpool and Manchester.	Per ton of Coal.	Per ton on Bolton Tonnage.	Coaching Department.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Disbursements..	2 10¼	6 11½	0 4¼	1 0	29681 14 2
Total Profits.....	2 2¼	2 5	0 10¾	0 4¾	23089 2 9
Gross Receipts.....	5 0½	9 4½	1 3¼	1 4¾	50770 16 11

	Merchandize Department	Coal Department	Bolton Tonnage.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Disbursements..	29518 17 4	888 15 6	1003 8 11	60092 15 11
Total Profits.....	10201 8 8	2037 0 5	364 4 6	34691 16 4
Gross Receipts.....	39720 6 0	2925 15 11	1367 13 5	94784 12 3

The Directors in one of their early reports stated that the first-fruit of their rivalry in this department had been to reduce the carriage of cotton from fifteen to ten shillings per ton, a highly gratifying result: now, however, the tables are turned, and the Directors, in a report of June 1835, spoke somewhat unfairly of a reduction made in freightage by the Old Quay Company to seven shillings and sixpence per ton, the Railway still charging ten shillings. In connexion with this fact it should be remembered, that the Old Quay are the *only* Water Navigation Company who can really be regarded as rivals to the Railway. The navigation of the river being theirs, they can impose upon others trading on their water such a rate of tonnage as may

please them, and thereby cut off competition, whilst the other line by the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal is so circuitous as to place carriers apparently (though not, it seems, practically) beyond the pale of rivalry with the Railway. The only remaining passage to Liverpool is by canal to Leigh, and thence by the Leeds and Liverpool line forward, making a distance of from sixty to seventy miles. Even the Mersey and Irwell Navigation is subject to this drawback—that its route is extremely circuitous to Runcorn, and thence vessels are subject to all the variations of the tide and the weather. Were it otherwise, the water navigation, if it did not compete in speed with the railway, might, for the ordinary calls for the transit of merchandize, be sufficiently swift. Even under the existing unfavourable circumstances, goods are now received overnight in Manchester, to be delivered early on the next morning at Liverpool.

At present, then, the Water Companies carry merchandize more cheaply than the Railway. It is true that one Company (the Grocers') has been driven from the field, but this may have been occasioned by the heavy charge for tonnage on the river, and the disadvantages arising from a circuitous passage, partly liable to the vicissitudes already named. The question has still to be decided in other parts of the country, whether railways must of necessity supersede canals in the conveyance of merchandize, and the immense capital embarked in the latter species of property be consequently lost.

At the date of their half-yearly report in June, 1835, the total capital raised by the Railway Company originally, and by subsequent loans, some of which have been created new shares, amounted to £1,219,860 3s. 6d., of which £1,171,386 18s. 3d. had been expended.

The annual income and disbursements of the Company to the close of the last year have been as follows:—

	GROSS RECEIPTS.				DISBURSEMENTS.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st. January to 30th. June, 1831.	Passengers	43,600	7	5			
	Merchandize	21,875	0	1	35,379	3	10
	Coal	218	6	2			
31st. December.—Passengers		58,229	5	0			
	Merchandize	31,085	18	4	49,025	18	5
	Coal	692	10	7			
30th. June, 1832.—Passengers		40,044	14	7			
	Merchandize	32,477	14	0	46,658	11	4
	Coal	2,184	7	6			
31st. Dec., 1832.—Passengers		43,120	6	11			
	Merchandize	34,977	12	7	48,278	8	10
	Coal	2,804	3	4			
30th. June, 1833.—Passengers		44,130	17	2			
	Merchandize	39,301	17	3	52,900	9	1
	Coal	2,638	15	9			
31st. December.—Passengers		54,685	6	11			
	Merchandize	39,957	16	8	56,350	1	9
	Coal	2,591	6	6			
30th. June, 1834.—Passengers		50,770	16	11			
	Merchandize	41,087	19	5	60,092	15	11
	Coal	2,925	15	11			
31st. December.—Passengers		60,292	7	4			
	Merchandize	41,197	18	6	64,552	15	7
	Coal	3,408	16	4			
30th. June, 1835.—Passengers		52,437	3	4			
	Merchandize	43,631	1	4	61,814	6	2
	Coal	3,406	11	4			
31st. December.—Passengers		67,897	19	2			
	Merchandize	46,375	15	8	71,995	13	4
	Coal	3,682	8	8			

From the profits the Directors have declared the following Dividends:—

28th. March, 1830, to the end of the year	£2	0	0
1st. January to 30th. June, 1831	4	10	0
1st. July = 31st. December.	4	10	0
1st. January = 30th. June, 1832	4	0	0
1st. July = 31st. December.	4	4	0
1st. January = 30th. June, 1833	4	4	0
1st. July = 31st. December.	4	10	0
1st. January = 30th. June, 1834	4	10	0
1st. July = 31st. December.	4	10	0*
1st. January = 30th. June, 1835	4	10	0
1st. July = 31st. December.	5	0	0

On the 30th. June, 1834, the Company employed sixty-four agents, clerks, and overlookers; and six hundred and thirty-six engine men, guards, labourers, &c., whose salaries and wages per week amounted to £ 799 15s. 11d.

The following are the items of expenditure as published in one of the annual reports:—

* The Directors retained 10 per cent. of the profits as a reserved fund, in accordance with a power granted by the Act.

EXPENSES FOR HALF YEAR ENDING 30TH. JUNE, 1835.

	£	s.	d.
Bad Debt Account	246	18	4
Coach Disbursement Account	8372	1	8
Carrying Disbursement Account	9257	10	8
Coal Disbursement Account	188	0	7
Cartage (Liverpool) Account	73	15	10
Cartage (Manchester) Account	3322	14	6
Charge for Direction	311	17	0
Compensation (Coaching) Account	35	3	4
Coach Office Establishment	693	9	6
Engineering Department	352	10	0
Interest Account	6878	1	6
Locomotive Power Account	16462	0	0
Law Disbursement Account	250	0	0
Maintenance of Way Account	6116	15	10
Office Establishment	901	10	6
Police Account	1155	7	11
Petty Disbursement Account	55	5	0
Rent	254	5	3
Repairs to Walls and Fences	699	8	10
Stationary Engine Disbursement Account	488	10	10
Tunnel Disbursement Account	684	3	2
Tax and Rate Account	2157	9	4
Waggon Disbursement Account	2857	6	7
	£61814	6	2

The Company complain heavily in all their reports of the excessive amount of their expenditure, with a view to relieve which they had recourse, in 1832, to the plan of remunerating their enginemen by the ton weight conveyed, thus enabling themselves to lessen the number of men employed: they at the same time doubled the weight of merchandize by each train, without, as they considered, increasing the wear and tear very materially. In their report of December, 1832, they state that the charge for locomotive power is still heavier than was expected;* in June, 1833, they again intimate that it is still "very heavy," though the expense had been diminished by the substitution of brass for copper tubes; and in December they revert to the subject, announcing that, among other charges, that for coke amounted to nearly £6000 a-year—that the Directors had lately tried gas-coke, the cost of which per ton was less by one half than for Worsley coke, but that more was consumed, and it caused a greater con-

* In this report it is stated that some of the engines have travelled from twenty to thirty thousand miles!

sumption of fire-bars. In June, 1835, the Directors intimate that the locomotive department is in a more efficient state, and that, consequently, they had lately obtained six new engines, thereby diminishing the current charge for repairs; and in their report for December of that year they announce that the cost of locomotive power, which has been for some time the heaviest and most formidable item in the expenditure of the Company, appears to be undergoing a gradual diminution. For the last half-year it amounted (including the cost of three new engines) to £15,681 17s. 9d., being about £800 less than during the preceding half-year. This, they remark, is a very satisfactory reduction, when it is recollected that there has been a large increase of business, the receipts of the last half-year having exceeded those of the half-year preceding by upwards of £18,000.* In the maintenance of way there is an increase of about £1500; and it does not appear probable that any considerable reduction will be made in this branch of expenditure until the line generally shall have been laid with heavier rails, towards effecting which object the proprietors at this meeting appropriated £6000. Another item of expenditure complained of in 1833 was the charge for the maintenance of the road: since that time new and stronger rails (parallel rails of 60lbs. to the yard) have been laid, at an expense of several thousand pounds.

Several railroads, to connect Manchester with districts more or less remote, are now either in actual progress or in agitation: of the former class are the Manchester, Bolton and Bury, which is to be linked with the Liverpool and Manchester by a branch about a mile from this town; and the Preston and Wigan, connected with Manchester by

* Among the returns given in several half-yearly reports of the Directors are items to this effect;—June, 1833: "The profit on Sunday travelling, for six months, amounts to 3s. 6d. per £100 share."—June, 1835: "The net profit on Sunday travelling amounts to 4s. per £100 share."—An effort has been made to abolish Sunday travelling on the line.

the Wigan and Liverpool lines, and to be connected with Lancaster by a recently projected line from Preston, whence also another line has been projected to the port of the Wyre. Of the latter class are the Manchester and Leeds, for which an Act of Parliament has just been obtained; the Manchester and Cheshire Junction, of which the object is to shorten the route to Birmingham and London by the Grand Junction Railway; the South Union (a rival line to the former) passing by Stockport, Macclesfield and Leek to Burton-upon-Trent, and thence by other lines to Birmingham and London; the Manchester and Sheffield.—The expense of the existing lines connected with the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad was—

The Bolton and Leigh.....	£73,200....	660 shares of £110*	
.. Warrington and Newton ..	51,800....	518	100†
.. Kenyon and Leigh	25,000....	250	100
.. Wigan.....	75,000....	750	100
.. St. Helens	120,000....	1200	100

* With some "quarter shares."

† This road has been purchased by the Grand Junction Company, for £60,000, to form a part of their line.

PART IV.

CHAPTER I.

The Municipal Government of the township of Manchester is committed to the Boroughreeve and two Constables, who are elected at the Court-leet of the Lord of the Manor, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., M. P., by a Jury of the most influential inhabitants, summoned by the Deputy Steward of the Manor. The Boroughreeve exercises the powers, without enjoying any of the external distinctions, usually pertaining to a Mayor. He is the representative of his townsmen in all their public transactions. The Constables take special cognizance of the Police of the town, directing and generally superintending those operations the active routine of which is intrusted to a Deputy nominated by them and paid by the town. Mr. Thomas, formerly of London, has held this important and responsible post for years, at a salary of £400 per annum. The day police, under his direction, consists only of thirty men, a force by which, though inadequate to the extent of the duties to be performed, the property of the inhabitants has hitherto been efficiently protected. The Police-office is in the Town-Hall, where a lock-up is also provided. There are other lock-ups, in Swan-street, (Shudehill,) Kirby-street, (New Islington,) Deansgate, and London Road, and one is in course of construction, at an expense of £1,260, in Oldham Road.

The nightly watch is in the hands of the Police Commissioners, of whose powers and authority mention is hereafter made. It consists of about one hundred and twenty-five men, under the general superintendence of Mr. Thomas Davis, whose salary is £100 a-year, with an assistant superintendent, at wages of 18s. a week, and nine inspectors at 24s. per week. The average wages of the watchmen are 17s. per week. There are also a body of "supernumerary" watchmen, whose services are required at certain seasons of the year or may be called for by some temporary exigency. The wages of the entire body of men, according to the estimates for 1835-6, are £6,483 8s. The total outlay in the watch department of the town's service is, according to the same authority, £7,164 8s. including the rents of lock-ups, the salary (at 30s. per week,) of an Inspector of hackney coaches; and deduting £100 for penalties recovered from offenders. The fire-engine department is under the direction of a highly experienced Superintendent, Mr. William Rose, whose salary is £200 per annum. His force consists of forty-one men; their wages amount to £223 per annum, and the total cost of this most important branch of the Police, after deducting £190 subscriptions from fire-offices, is £433. There are besides, under the control of the Police Commissioners, five Inspectors of Nuisances, at wages of 24s. a-week. Twenty-eight men are employed, at aggregate wages of £1372, to light the lamps of the town; and lastly, about eighty men, under the control of two Inspectors, are engaged in the "scavenging," at a total cost of £1,266. These various departments comprize the police of the town, all of which (save those first enumerated as under the management of the Constables) come within the control of the Police Commissioners. Their head officer is Mr. Thomas Wroe, who, as Comptroller of Police, receives £250 per annum. He is also Clerk to the Boroughreeve and

Constables, in which capacity he receives £50 per annum from the leypayers; and he is allowed from the Gas Directors £250.

The Police Commissioners, two hundred and forty in number, are a representative body, elected under a high qualification, and do not consist, as in other townships, of all persons occupying tenements of a certain annual value. This used formerly to be the case, but the body of Commissioners was so numerous, and their meetings were by consequence so *un*deliberative and uproarious, that the principle of representation was introduced. Prior to the change of system, at a meeting in February, 1828, debate and party-spirit ran so high, that the Boroughreeve, C. Cross, Esq., who presided, was assaulted and forcibly ejected; the parties offending thus grossly being subsequently bound over to take their trial for a misdemeanour. The Commissioners are elected in districts, in the manner elsewhere defined. They hold a general meeting in every sixth week, "for the despatch of business," but the real business of the Police is transacted in and by the Committees, of which there are five, "the Lamp, Scavenging, Fire Engine and Nuisance," the "Watch and Hackney Coach," the "Finance and General Purposes," the "Paving and Soughing," and the "Accounts." The first and second of these Committees meet weekly, the third upon summons from the Chairman, the fourth fortnightly, and the fifth weekly. They have all very extensive powers. The total estimated expense of each section of Police for the year ending 24th. June, 1836, was—

Lamp, &c.,	Committee	.....	£10,243
Watch	,,	,, ...	7,164
Finance	,,	,, ...	1,966
Paving	,,	,, ...	3,625
Accounts	,,	,, ...	475
		Total.....	£23,473 of which £3,703

was of an "extraordinary" kind.

The following tables furnish useful information respecting various departments of the service:—

ASSESSMENTS TO THE POLICE-RATE FOR THE THREE YEARS ENDING JUNE, 1835.

District	1832–3			1833–4			1834–5		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
No. 1....	34,036	5	0	34,159	10	0	38,668	5	0
2....	14,681	0	0	14,651	7	0	16,410	15	0
3....	17,076	10	0	16,707	0	0	17,001	0	0
4....	24,055	10	0	23,393	10	0	27,212	5	0
5....	29,899	10	0	31,707	0	0	39,017	0	0
6....	41,864	16	0	42,594	0	0	45,425	5	0
7....	13,944	10	0	13,630	5	0	17,031	10	0
8....	19,305	0	0	19,846	15	0	24,080	0	0
9....	47,035	0	0	48,181	5	0	54,061	10	0
10....	13,067	10	0	13,669	10	0	15,813	5	0
11....	21,249	10	0	20,781	10	0	22,759	5	0
12....	11,525	5	0	11,316	5	0	11,503	10	0
13....	13,711	5	0	13,653	10	0	14,665	0	0
14....	21,125	0	0	19,456	5	0	22,342	5	0
Total.....	322,576	11	0	323,747	12	0	365,990	15	0

TABLE SHEWING THE AMOUNT PER CENT. COLLECTED FROM DECEMBER 16, 1834, TO JUNE 24, 1835, OF THE POLICE RATE ON PROPERTY ASSESSED AT £10 AND UNDER, AND ABOVE £10.

Year.	Assessment at £10 and under.				Assessments above £10.				Total.			
	Gross Amount of Rate.			Amount of Rate Collected.	Gross Amount of Rate.			Amount of Rate Collected.	Gross Amount of Rate.			Amount of Rate Collected.
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1824–5	4915	7	0	819 18 9	16667	9	6	14328 7 0	21582	16	6	15148 5 9
1825–6	5276	12	11	682 10 9	17743	3	7	14408 6 9	23019	16	6	15090 17 6
1826–7	5409	18	9	735 19 10	18129	2	3	14364 17 0	23539	1	0	15100 16 10
1827–8	4669	14	3	1626 4 0	17978	18	9	14620 4 5	22648	13	0	16246 8 5
1828–9	4938	6	0	1819 19 2	17532	18	0	16037 12 10	22471	4	0	17857 12 0
1829–30	5791	4	3	2449 15 7	18311	19	9	16234 1 4	23093	4	0	18683 16 11
1830–31	4964	12	10	3160 9 4	18356	16	3	16582 14 7	23321	9	1	19743 3 11
1831–32	5235	10	10	3485 9 1	18850	4	0	16956 14 8	24085	14	10	20442 3 8
1832–33	5552	10	11	3798 10 11	18636	15	11	16833 3 4	24189	6	10	20631 14 3
1833–34	5616	13	6	4092 3 1	18795	7	4	17269 19 5	24412	0	10	21362 2 6
1834–35	5140	19	4	3609 2 2	19497	19	0	17931 8 2	24638	18	4	21540 10 4

TABLE OF CASES INQUIRED INTO BY THE INSPECTOR, AND DECIDED UPON BY THE SUB-COMMITTEES, BETWEEN THE 13TH. OF OCTOBER, 1829, AND THE 13TH. OF OCTOBER, 1835.

	Number ordered to pay.	Number ordered to pay a Proportion.	Number excused through Poverty, Removals, or being Empty, &c.	Total Number of Cases Inspected.
1830	2135	912	3192	6239
1831	1243	529	4473	6245
1832	1424	459	5458	7341
1833	1613	840	5177	7630
1834	1516	1324	4532	7372
1835	1655	1449	4646	7750

NUMBER OF PRISONERS GIVEN IN CHARGE TO, OR APPREHENDED BY THE WATCHMEN, COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS, HELD TO BAIL, FINED OR IMPRISONED, AND DISCHARGED, DURING THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 17TH., 1835.

Given in charge to Watchmen.	Apprehended by Watchmen.	Committed to the Sessions.	Held to Bail.	Fined or Imprisoned.	Discharged.	Total.
456	2,080	170	262	685	1,418	2,535

Since the passing of the Police Act of 1830, there have been sewered and paved under its provisions, and those of the Act of 1832, fifty-two streets, being altogether four miles 1,424 yards long, and having a surface of 78,437 square yards. The main sewers extend four miles 1,539 yards, and the aggregate length of the cross sewers and eyes constructed in the same streets amounts to two miles two hundred and eighty-three yards, making a total length of sewering complete of seven miles sixty-two yards.

The following is an abstract of the "Churchwardens' list," prepared for the regulation of the elections in 1835-6:—

THE CHURCHWARDENS' LIST OF VOTERS AND PERSONS ELIGIBLE TO SERVE AS COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE FOR MANCHESTER, 1835-6:—

District.	No. of Voters.	No. of Persons eligible as Commissioners.	Highest Assessment in the District.	No. of Commissioners elected by each Distr.	Owners of Property eligible as Commissioners.
No. 1	183	96	£2216	15	The names of only two owners are published for the whole town.
= 2	112	55	750	9	
= 3	194	115	528	15	
= 4	259	161	1576	15	
= 5	598	452	660	27	
= 6	749	660	450	36	
= 7	145	81	783	12	
= 8	307	235	600	15	
= 9	857	729	600*	36	
= 10	153	113	1067	9	
= 11	204	115	630	15	
= 12	163	112	426	12	
= 13	169	93	1000§	12	
= 14	149	89	2400‡	12	
Total..	4242	3106		240	

NAMES AND BOUNDARIES OF THE FOURTEEN DISTRICTS:†—

No. 1.—New Cross District.—Bounded by Great Ancoats-street, Oldham Road, and such parts of the townships of Newton, Bradford, Beswick and Ardwick, as form the boundary of Manchester, and the River Medlock.

No. 2.—St. Michael's District.—Bounded by Oldham Road, Swan-street, Miller-street, part of Long Millgate, to Scotland Bridge, the river Irk, and such parts of the townships of Harpurhey and Newton as form the boundary of Manchester.

No. 3.—Collegiate Church District.—Bounded by Scotland Bridge and part of Long Millgate, to and through Miller-street, by Shudehill, Hanging Ditch, Cateaton-street, down to Salford Bridge, the river Irwell, and such part of the township of Cheetham as forms the boundary of Manchester.

* The Exchange News Room: of the ordinary edifices the highest assessment is £310. This district, though the most wealthy, scarcely contains one large manufactory, but is chiefly filled with shops, offices and warehouses.

§ Old Quay Company. ‡ Trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater.

† Some time ago it was in the contemplation of Government to erect Manchester into a corporate town. Commissioners were sent down (Nov. 1833) to make the requisite arrangements, and they marked out the following as wards for the election of the Aldermen and Council:—

Ward.		Population.
1	No. 1, Police District, to include township of Newton	35,850
2	No. 2, Police District, to include Harpurhey	26,044
3	No. 3, " " Cheetham	15,456
4	No. 4, Police District, to include Ardwick, Beswick and Bradford	21,501
5	No. 5, Police District	7,275
6	No. 6, " "	1,274
7	No. 7 and 8 "	12,528
8	No. 9, " "	3,318
9	No. 10 and 11 "	17,521
10	No. 12 and 13 "	9,128
11	No. 14, Police Dirtrict, to include Hulme	14,648
12	Chorlton-upon-Medlock	20,569

No. 4.—ST. CLEMENT'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by Great Ancoats-street, Lever-street, Piccadilly and the river Medlock.

No. 5.—ST. PAUL'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by Lever-street, Great Ancoats-street, Swan-street, Shudehill, Nicholas Croft, High-street, Market-street and Piccadilly.

No. 6.—EXCHANGE DISTRICT.—Bounded by Market-street, St. Mary's Gate, Deansgate, Cateaton-street, Hanging Ditch, Withy Grove, Shudehill, Nicholas Croft and High-street.

No. 7.—MINSHULL-STREET DISTRICT.—Bounded by London Road, Piccadilly, Portland-street, David-street, Brook-street and the river Medlock.

No. 8.—St. JAMES'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by Market-street, Piccadilly, Portland-street, Bond-street, Cooper-street and Fountain-street.

No. 9.—ST. ANN'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by St. Mary's Gate, Market-street, Fountain-street, Cooper-street, Princess-street, Pool-street, Brazennose-street and Deansgate.

No. 10.—OXFORD-STREET DISTRICT.—Bounded by Bond-street, David-street, Brook-street, Mosley-street, Lower Mosley-street and the river Medlock.

No. 11.—ST. PETER'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by Mosley-street, Lower Mosley-street, Albion-street, the river Medlock, Deansgate, Brazennose-street, Princess-street and Bond-street.

No. 12.—ST. MARY'S DISTRICT.—Bounded by Old Bridge-street, Deansgate, Bridge-street and the river Irwell.

No. 13.—OLD QUAY DISTRICT.—Bounded by Bridge-street, Deansgate, Quay-street and the river Irwell.

No. 14.—Bounded by Quay-street, Deansgate, the Canal, the river Medlock, and the river Irwell.

The town is lighted by gas, supplied from works which are the property of the inhabitants. They are managed by a Board of Directors, the mode of whose election and the extent of whose powers are defined in the abstract of the Police Acts hereafter to be given. It may, therefore, suffice to state, that the monies borrowed to establish the works have been as follows:—

MORTGAGE DEBT TO JUNE, 1835.

Under the Act of 1824.....	£35,000	
Amount redeemed from sinking fund.... ...	17,100	
		17,900
Under the Act of 1830.....	24,900	
Amount redeemed from sinking fund..	2,350	
		22,550
Under the Act of 1831.....		39,550
Total....		£80,000

AMOUNT OF GAS RENTS PAID IN EACH DISTRICT, FROM JUNE TO DECEMBER, 1835.

District.		L.	S.	D.
No. 1		2316	5	3
	Newton	16	18	5
= 2		1081	14	9
	Harpurhey	36	12	3
= 3		1127	16	4
	Cheetham	266	19	3
= 4		1760	10	8
	Ardwick	622	13	0
= 5		1865	4	9
= 6		1682	4	3
= 7		1210	14	1
= 8		847	3	2
= 9		2340	7	11
= 10		667	1	1
= 11		801	12	11
	Hulme	360	11	9
= 12		619	12	11
= 13		648	9	10
= 14		598	14	10
	Total amount for half year ..	18,871	6	6

The profits of the works are paid over to the Improvement Committee, to be by them expended on behalf of the town. The following are the amounts thus appropriated and the total proceeds of the works:—

PAYMENTS FROM THE GAS PROFITS TO THE IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

			Street lamps.			Gas rents received.		
To June,	1831	£6908 15 2	£5015	15	6	£20,430	8	1
„	1832		3347	2	4	25,147	7	11
„	1833	6438 3 0	5481	5	5 (for 2 yrs)	28,180	19	3
„	1834	10,505 13 10	3064	5	4	32,293	9	9
„	1835	10,133 0 0	3725	13	7	34,819	1	0

A summary of the powers and authorities of the Police Commissioners, the Gas Directors, and the Improvement Committee, has been carefully prepared from the various Acts of Parliament obtained for their regulation:—

Under the principal Act for the internal government of Manchester (32 Geo. 3, cap. 69) the Commissioners consisted of the Boroughreeve and Constables for the time being, the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church, and the owners and occupiers of any building of £30 a-year value, under whose control the conjoint towns of Manchester and Salford were placed. A subsequent Act, however, (9 Geo. 4, cap. 117) recites that "whereas the said towns of Manchester and Salford are respectively very large and populous, and form two townships separate and distinct from each other in all matters of local arrangement; and soon after the passing of the first recited Act (32 Geo. 3) the Commissioners thereby appointed divided and formed two distinct bodies, and from that time have so continued to act and put the said first recited Act in force for each town separately and respectively, and the rates authorized by the said first recited Act to be assessed and raised have been and now are raised by

separate and distinct assessments within each of the said towns, and applied exclusively to the uses of the town within which they were and are assessed and raised; and whereas the said towns of Manchester and Salford, and more particularly the former, having greatly increased since the passing of the said first recited Act, and being still increasing in trade, population, and extent of buildings, cannot be conveniently regulated by one body of Commissioners acting separately as aforesaid." The police of the towns was therefore divided, and persons qualified as prescribed by the 32d. Geo. III. were constituted Commissioners for executing that Act in Salford alone, by the name of "the Commissioners for better cleansing, lighting, watching and regulating the town of Salford." At the same time the constitution of the Manchester body was re-modelled.

COMMISSIONERS AND ELECTORS.

The Boroughreeve and Constables of Manchester, and two hundred and forty other persons, thenceforth to be the Commissioners for Manchester —Persons above 21, occupiers of entire tenements rated at not less than £16, or being publicans at £32, are constituted voters, provided their poor-rates and rates under the Police Act be paid up to 24th. June—Persons above 21, and rated at £28, or being publicans at £56, or persons owning in their own right or that of their wife, or receiving rents of premises of £150 yearly value, provided the rates as aforesaid are in each case paid, to be eligible to serve as Police Commissioners—In cases of partnership, so many to have votes as the amount of assessment will extend to—In case of under-assessment, parties may claim to have it raised by the Churchwardens, or they refusing, two Magistrates may, on proof on oath, raise it; but the increased assessment not to give a vote or qualify as a Commissioner till the expiration of six months—Churchwardens to make out annually a list of persons eligible to vote and to serve, giving the description, residence, and amount of assessment (for occupiers), and the name of the tenant (in cases of owners); public notice to be given requiring the names of owners; the list to be printed and distributed to voters applying for it.—The fourteen police districts constituted districts for the election of Commissioners in the following proportions:—

Commissioners.	District.	Commissioners.	District.
15.....for.....No.	1	15.....for.....No.	8
9.....	2	36.....	9
15.....	3	9.....	10
15.....	4	15.....	11
27.....	5	12.....	12
36..... .	6	12.....	13
12.....	7	12.....	14

Commissioners to be elected (six weeks after the passing of the Act) at the Town Hall, between nine and eleven a. m.—for Districts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on Monday; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11, on Wednesday; Nos. 9, 12, 13 and 14, on Thursday; seven days' notice by advertisement having been given; not less than nine voters being present for each district election; the Boroughreeve and Constables, or Churchwardens and Sidesmen, in their order of priority, taking the chair,—they being absent, Chairman to be chosen from persons eligible as Commissioners; half an hour to be allowed for receiving votes (the doors to be closed), each person voting by writing the parties' names and handing to Chairman, who shall compare the lists, and if they do not exceed the number of Commissioners for the district, they shall be declared elected; if otherwise, each name shall be put separately to the meeting, and a show of hands, or, if necessary, a division taken; a person assessed in more districts than one to the necessary value being entitled to vote in the election for each; the Chairman only to have a casting vote; the list of elected Commissioners to be left with Comptroller within two days afterwards, and advertised within a fortnight after the completion of all the elections—If elections not made on appointed day, Comptroller to Commissioners may appoint other meetings within ten days—Parties elected for two districts to be held elected for the first in order,

and other meetings held to supply the vacancies—In fourteenth year after passing of the Act, and every subsequent fourteenth year, the amount of police rates paid in each district, and the number of assessments, to be ascertained, and from thence a computation made of the average number of Commissioners for each district accordingly, at a meeting held for the purpose, after twenty-one days' notice—Eighty Commissioners to go out yearly, those having died, or being disqualified, or refused to act, or so many outgoing Gas Directors as are Commissioners, and such of the ten Improvement Committee as are not of the retiring Gas Directors, to be computed among the eighty; and on the fourth Friday in October, or within seven days preceding, eighty new Commissioners to be elected and remain in office three years; outgoing Commissioners to be eligible for re-election—Churchwardens to prepare a list of voters annually, at expense of Commissioners—Commissioners, on election, to take an oath of office—Corporate seal to be vested in them—Manchester to pay over Magistrate's salary for herself and Salford (the latter contributing one-eighth).

MEETINGS.

Nine Commissioners are required to be present at all meetings; the Treasurer is to take the chair, and in his absence or refusal the election to be by show of hands; all votes are to be taken by show of hands or by division, the Chairman having a casting vote—Previous notice must be given of all meetings—Commissioners are empowered to make bye-laws, which must be signed by their Clerk and published in the newspapers fourteen days before they can take effect—May appoint either permanent or temporary Committees, none of which shall exist above a year, liable to dismissal previous to the expiration of their term of appointment, on ten days' notice, specifying the grounds, and on approval of two general meetings; ten days' notice to be given of the appointment of any permanent Committee.

COMMITTEES.

On appointment, the Commissioners to prescribe bye-laws and declare how many shall be competent to act. At first meeting Committees to appoint Chairman and Deputy, and report the same to the Commissioners, and in case of death to fill up vacant offices—At all meetings, proceedings to be entered in a book to be open to the inspection of Commissioners, and yearly Committees to report the whole of their proceedings, not later than ten days after the expiration of their term of appointment.

RATES.

Commissioners empowered to lay rates not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the pound per annum.—Premises under £4 10s. annual value, or distant more than one hundred yards from a public lamp, all arable, meadow or pasture land, lands and premises used in husbandry, all places exclusively of public worship, almshouses, the workhouse, buildings used for the purposes of public charity or for the encouragement of art, science, or education, and all property of the Commissioners, exempt from rates—Grammar School and Water-works also exempt—Rate-books may be inspected or copied on payment of 1s., and copies furnished on payment after the rate of sixpence for every hundred words, under a penalty not exceeding £5—Tenants or landlords sub-letting premises liable to the whole rate—Outgoing and incoming occupiers liable to an amount of rate proportionate to the time of occupancy—In case of poverty, Commissioners may excuse payment of rates, wholly or in part, for not more than one year at once, or may compound with owners of houses assessed under £10; the composition not to be less than one-half, and to be paid in advance, the tenants being otherwise liable—Rates recoverable by distress fourteen days after personal or written demand, or by action if the sum amount to £5—In case of actual or suspected removal without payment of rates, after demand, distress may issue—Magistrates' rate similarly recoverable—Appeals against rates (or orders or bye-laws) to be made within four months; fourteen clear days' written notice to be given, and recognizances to be entered into of £50

each—Justices may award damages to the appellant; their decision to be final —Quarter Sessions may amend rates or assessments.

NIGHT AND DAY POLICE.

Commissioners may provide and maintain public offices, lock-ups, guard-rooms for military, a convenient residence for the deputy constable, and all other lands and premises necessary for the various purposes of the Act—May adopt districts for watchmen—Either alone or in conjunction with other adjoining places may appoint mounted or foot patrols for night or day service in Manchester or the neighbourhood, and supply horses, arms, and other appointments—Watchmen, patrol, superintendents, and substitutes to be sworn as constables before a county Magistrate, invested with the same powers, and subject to the like penalties—Neglect or misconduct in duty punishable with a fine not exceeding twenty shillings; and parties to be likewise deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, subject to indictment at the Assize or Quarter Sessions, at the expense of the Commissioners, and a Magistrate, upon complaint, may commit them for not exceeding three months, or may dismiss the complaint to the intent that the parties may be indicted—Parties obstructing or assaulting officers liable to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds, or upon an information preferred at the instance of the Commissioners, to imprisonment for not longer than three months—Publicans, victuallers or other housekeepers, harbouring, entertaining, or suffering watchmen to remain in their houses in time of duty, liable to a fine not exceeding twenty shillings for the first, and five pounds for the second offence—Watchman, street-keeper, or other servant taking reward, fineable £5 — Churchwardens, Constables and other officers parading the town on Sunday may apprehend all disorderly persons found loitering in groups in the streets to the annoyance and obstruction of passengers, persons playing at pitch and toss, or any other game in any public place, persons dog fighting, or by any means disturbing the good order and public peace of the town, whom the Magistrates may fine not exceeding 10s., or imprison for not exceeding six days.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Firemen present at any fire may, by order of Commissioners, break up pavement; Commissioners may order fire-plugs to be placed in water-pipes for the better obtaining water to work fire-engines; such pavement so taken up, and such pipes broken, to be repaired by Commissioners out of rates—In cases of fire, any number of assistants to the firemen may be employed; owners or occupiers of the premises where such fires happen, as well as of adjoining premises, being liable to pay not exceeding £15 towards the expense of any one fire, Magistrates having power to settle the amount in case of dispute, and to enforce recovery—Persons damaging, destroying or removing fire-engines or other like property of the Commissioners may be forthwith apprehended, and fined not more than £5 in addition to the amount of damage inflicted, and in default of payment committed to hard labour for not more than three months.

COMMISSIONERS' SERVANTS.

Commissioners may provide for, reward or compensate any servant injured or disabled in execution of duty—No officer or servant to keep a public-house —Law Clerk or other officer taking unauthorized fees subject to penalty of £50—Parties holding office under the Act not to gain a settlement thereby.

COACHES AND CARTS.

Commissioners may license carriages, porters' carts, &c., make bye-laws for regulation "in what manner the owners, drivers and carriers thereof and the said parties respectively shall conduct and behave themselves;" appointing stands, punishing misconduct, &c.; fixing prices to be paid for plying within six miles for coaches, two miles for sedan chairs, and three miles for porters;

penalties not to exceed 40s. for the first or £5 for subsequent offences—Driver of any carriage riding on the shaft, or otherwise than on the front, or riding without good and sufficient reins, or placing his carriage athwart or across the street for a longer time than ten minutes, to forfeit 20s., the owner being also liable for the penalty—Vehicles with two or more horses each to have a driver; one-horse vehicles chained together to have one driver to every two carriages, the chain not to exceed four feet in length, under a penalty of 20s.; the owner being also liable—Commissioners may erect and maintain weighing machines in the town, fix fees and make general regulations—Drivers must, if required by the buyer or seller of their lading, take carts to be weighed without additional charge, unless the distance to and from exceed half-a-mile, in which case twopence additional for every horse may be charged, as well as the like amount for every additional half-mile—Drivers neglecting or refusing to assist liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s.—Frauds in weighing or neglect by any of the parties punishable with a fine not exceeding £5 nor less than 10s.

PAVING, SOUGHING, CLEANSING, LIGHTING, &c.

Commissioners at their meetings may order all present and future streets, ways, lanes, passages, courts, squares and places in the town not repairable at the expense of the inhabitants, which may be unpaved, out of repair, incomplete, or in anywise obstructed, and which shall have messuages or dwelling-houses, or other buildings or tenements, or be enclosed either in a continuous line or to the extent of one-half of their whole length, including the width of cross streets, to be freed from obstruction, and to be levelled, paved, repaired, and otherwise completed with such footways, gutters, sinks, drains, sewers and water courses as they shall deem necessary—If exceeding eighty yards, any portion of which shall be built on or enclosed to the extent of one-half its length, Commissioners may order that portion to be completed as aforesaid, and in case less than eighty yards shall remain and be afterwards built on or enclosed to the extent aforesaid, Commissioners may then order it to be completed—Previous written notice to be given to every owner or occupier in or adjoining the street, or notice to be fixed on premises, the owner of which cannot be found, requiring him to complete so much of the street as may be before, behind, or at the corner, end or side of his property; and in case the parties neglect or refuse for six months, Commissioners may cause the work to be done at the expense of the parties; the notice so given being available against all future occupiers and owners of the premises—Expenses of work executed by order of Commissioners to be paid by owners or occupiers in proportion to the extent of their premises; parties refusing to pay after fourteen days' notice being liable to distress, provided no more of such expense be levied from any occupier, not being an owner, in any one year, than the fair annual value of the tenement—Commissioners may forbear to compel payment during three years, provided the parties pay 4 per cent. interest and give security for payment of principal and interest—Occupiers paying expenses may deduct them from the rental, the excess of payment above rental to be refunded by the landlord; and in case of his neglect for seven days, distress warrant may issue; premises held upon leases for lives perpetually renewable, or for ninety-nine years or upwards (twenty years being unexpired) to be considered as the property of the party holding, and not the party entitled in reversion—Commissioners being owners or occupiers in streets proposed to be completed, or within 100 yards of them, or being entitled to chief or other rents from the land or buildings, not to vote at meetings on such questions, but may act on Committee—Streets completed and paid for to be thenceforth deemed public highways, repairable at the expense of the town—Sewers, drains, water-courses, public wells and pumps may be made, altered or repaired, and gutters formed, by the Commissioners, who may use private ones, or carry them through inclosed lands not being yards or avenues to dwelling-houses, previous notice being given to occupiers, who may have compensation, subject to appeal as aforesaid—Private buildings not to be encroached on without consent of occupier—Private soughs not to be made, altered or opened, nor soughs communicating with public sewers to be repaired in public ways, without three days' notice to the Commissioners; soughs to be formed according to the Commissioners' rules, and to be main-

tained at the expense of the parties—Streets, ways, lanes, courts or squares not to be less than eight yards wide, in addition to all areas, steps, windows and other projections—Trustees of turnpike roads not to collect tolls or to expend money in paving, repairing or improving streets within the limits of the Act—Commissioners may place bars across streets under repair, parties interfering with them being fineable forty shillings—May erect posts or fences to secure footways from encroachment or to prevent accident—Pavements not to be taken up, or the streets interfered with, without written consent of the Commissioners, subject to a penalty of forty shillings (the privileges of public companies being reserved)—Commissioners may contract for cleansing and lighting streets, for not longer than seven years.

GAS* DIRECTION.

First Friday in November Commissioners to elect from the eighty in-coming Commissioners ten to supply the place of such ten of the thirty Gas Directors as shall have been longest in office; out-going to be re-eligible, but two new ones to be always elected—Gas property to be vested in Commissioners—Any person becoming disqualified as a Commissioner shall be so as a Director, as well as persons selling gas or holding office under the Act, or dealing in articles used in gas manufacture, or being personally interested in any case; neglect of these provisos punishable with a penalty of £50, recoverable by any person suing, proof of qualification lying with defendant, all whose previous acts as Commissioner shall be valid—No Commissioner who is a shareholder in any gas company in Manchester to vote in election of Director, under penalty of £50, recoverable in like manner as above; but no mortgagee of the works disqualified, nor any Director disqualified as a Magistrate—In case of death, refusal or disqualification, remaining Directors may act, unless reduced below twenty, when the vacancies must be supplied at a special meeting of Commissioners; the new Directors to serve the period for which their predecessors were liable—Directors so elected to meet in Town Hall on first Tuesday afterwards, and, subsequently, at least once a fortnight; five to form a *quorum*—Special meeting convenable by any five on requisition to Clerk setting forth its object, three days' notice being given in two papers; and no other business to be transacted—Directors to make bye-laws (to be printed and posted in their office) and impose penalties not exceeding £5 for one offence; subject to appeal—Chairman to be chosen by Directors, and to have casting vote; minutes of all proceedings to be kept and signed by Chairman; names of all Directors present to be entered and open to inspection of all Directors—Directors to engage or dismiss all their servants, and to fix salaries—Offices of Treasurer and Clerk not to be united, under a penalty of £100—Directors to sue and be sued in name of Clerk or Treasurer, or of one or more of themselves—Books of account to be kept by Clerks, and open to inspection of Commissioners, Directors, and creditors on the rates, and they or any person rated may take copies, under penalty not exceeding £5 for refusal; officers to account whenever required—Management and control of works vested in Directors—Directors may re-sell lands when not wanted, the money to go to Gas Fund—May erect retorts, gasometers, and all necessary works, fix pipes in streets, break up streets, lay mains, &c. in public streets or on private property without consent of occupier, provided they do not communicate with Shooter's Brook, rivers Tib or Medlock, or Bridgewater Canal—Owners or occupiers desiring removal of pipes laid with their consent, after seven days' notice may themselves remove them—Directors to remove pipes, &c. when tenant quits, if required by succeeding occupier or owner, and in default may be removed at cost of Directors, or the goods sold—Directors not to make drains where they may interfere with any public or private drain, sewer or well, nor to break up the street without consent of Commissioners, Trustees, or persons having control—Directors having occasion to lay apparatus across bridge or under footpath,

* Gas was introduced to this locality by Messrs. Lee and Philips, who applied it to the lighting of their factory in Salford in the year 1805. It was publicly exhibited for the first time in England by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, of Birmingham, in 1802, upon the national rejoicings for the peace.

must place it within brick soughs covered with flags—Workmen employed in repairing apparatus to make all good again, carry away rubbish, and repair damage, fencing open places, and setting up lights to prevent accidents in streets, subject to direction of Highway Surveyors, or to satisfaction of private owners; negligence or carelessness in these respects repairable at expense of Directors, with added penalty, not exceeding £5, if not paid within ten days—Directors may contract with Highway Surveyors, for not more than three years, for laying pipes or trenches—Surveyors empowered to raise, sink or alter pipes, with consent of Justices, at cost of Directors—Directors to repair damage thus done to pipes, &c. at expense of Surveyors; Magistrates to adjust expense, if disputed—Directors to supply public lamps and Commissioners' offices with gas for such hours as Commissioners may direct, Commissioners paying such price as agreed upon with Directors; agreement not to exceed three years, and to be distinct charge on Commissioners' funds; parties damaging or extinguishing lamps fineable £5, or to be imprisoned two months—Pipes to be laid against private property only with consent of owner and occupier—Supply of gas may also be cut off persons in arrear—Gas consumers not paying ten days after demand, may be distrained upon under a Magistrate's warrant—Persons supplied with gas supplying others, liable to a penalty of £5, and officers may inspect premises between nine a.m. and ten p.m.; any increase of number or dimension of jets, or injury to the meter, punishable with a penalty not exceeding £5—Persons attaching pipes or burners to Directors' pipes without consent, or using more or larger burners, or for a longer time than contracted for, so as to waste or increase consumption of gas, punishable with a penalty of £5 a-day—Persons injuring or destroying Directors', or Commissioners', or other persons' gas property, or extinguishing or wasting gas, to pay not more than £5 and three times the damage done; or if by accident, not making reparation, Justices to award recompence, to be levied by distress if not paid within ten days—Interruption of Directors or their servants punishable by Justice with a fine not exceeding £10, or by action—Directors to stop escape of gas within twelve hours after notice, under penalty of £5 per day—Escape of gas waste into canals, aqueducts or other waters, punishable with a fine of £200, recoverable by action from Directors, if sued for within six months, and of £20 per day after twenty-four hours' notice of the nuisance, recoverable as other penalties—Gas pipes to be laid at the greatest practicable distance (3 feet if the street permit it, and if over or under then 6 inches) from the water pipes, without contiguous joints and air tight, under a penalty of £5—Notice to be given to owners of water pipes or parties supplied by them; any damage to be repaired under a penalty not exceeding £5—Directors to pay not exceeding £20 (if sued for) for contamination of Water-works Company's water and not taking measures to remedy it; after twenty-four hours' notice a further penalty of £10 for each day may be imposed by the Justice—Company may examine gas pipes to ascertain the cause, and if contamination arise from the gas, Directors to pay the expenses, but if otherwise the Company to pay all expenses and repair injury—Directors not to erect gas works within five hundred yards of Water-works Company's reservoirs, and if neglecting to remove such erections after two days' notice, to forfeit £50 per day—Directors may be indicted for nuisance, or actions brought for injury by any party—Directors to report yearly to Commissioners of receipts and expenditure, state of works, debts due and owing—Three Commissioners to be elected yearly as Auditors of Gas accounts, with power to employ accountant, and Commissioners may confirm or disallow them; to be published within a month after they are allowed—Directors and Commissioners exempt from personal responsibility—Penalties and fines under this Act, where not otherwise directed, upon proof before Justice, to be levied by distress and sale, or by committal, if no sufficient distress, for any time not exceeding three months—Justice may mitigate penalty one-half—Distress for expenses if not paid, and if no sufficient distress party may be committed for not more than six months—Proceedings to be taken within six months of offence—Persons aggrieved may appeal to Sessions, giving fourteen days' notice to Directors, and entering into recognizance, with two sureties, for costs—From Gas proceeds Directors to appropriate a sum equal to one-twentieth of the monies borrowed by authority of 5 Geo. 4, c. 133, and 11 Geo. 4, c. 47, as a sinking

fund to liquidate the debt—Commissioners acting upon the recommendation of the Improvement Committee may, at their annual meeting, in case of severe extraordinary and general commercial pressure and distress, with a view to the temporary relief of the leypayers, order to be paid over to the Market-street Improvement Commissioners in liquidation of the debt on the highway rate, any sum not exceeding in any one year half the average amount per annum which, for the previous three years, shall have been actually paid over by the Gas Directors to the Commissioners; and if the distress shall unexpectedly continue, they may at any future annual meeting make a similar payment, or, the distress still continuing, they may pay over the full average amount per annum as aforesaid; the appropriation in the latter case not to be made earlier than the next annual meeting but one; the leypayers to be proportionally relieved from the payment of highway rate for the current year; no appropriation to be made unless sanctioned by a second meeting; gas profits, subject to this contingent appropriation, to be applied to public improvements.

IMPROVEMENTS.

[The desirableness of effecting improvements in the public streets and thoroughfares was first recognized in the Act 32 Geo. 3, which reciting that "as it is desirable to purchase and take down the building called the Exchange for the purpose after mentioned, and to widen the narrow streets, there being no fund for these purposes, and these ends not being attainable in any other way than by voluntary subscription," it is enacted that every person subscribing not less than £10 shall be a Commissioner so far as relates to these improvements—Every subscriber might specify to what improvement his subscription should be applied—The Lord of Manor having customarily held his Courts Leet and Baron in the Exchange, the money paid in purchase of it was to be applied to procuring some other building applicable to the same purposes—The site of the Exchange was to remain open in such manner as the Commissioners for improving streets might direct; no person was to place any erection or deposit articles for sale, or otherwise obstruct the site, but it was to continue open for the use and accommodation of merchants, traders and others.] Under the *existing* law—The Commissioners appoint from their body an Improvement Committee of thirty on their first meeting; Committee to be dismissable before the expiration of the term of their appointment, on ten days' notice and specification of reasons, and on the approval of two meetings of Commissioners—Ten of Improvement Committee to go out annually on the first Friday in November, the ten including those who have died, or are disqualified, or refused to act, or are of the out-going Gas Directors; ten new members to be elected by Commissioners, and to remain in office three years—Committee at first meeting to appoint Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and report the same to Commissioners, and in case of death to fill up the vacant office—At all meetings, Chairman, if present, and if not, Deputy Chairman, to preside, and enter proceedings in a book, to be open to inspection of Commissioners and Committees, and yearly, forty-two days before they go out of office, to report to Manchester Commissioners, in writing, the whole of their proceedings during the year—If there be a deficiency in the number of Commissioners, the elected, if they be two-thirds, may continue to execute duties till the election, for which a meeting must be called within a fortnight of the former meeting—If reduced below two-thirds the original number, Clerk to Commissioners must call a special meeting to supply the vacancies—Commissioners may make purchases for improvements, and to compensate for injuries attending adjoining properties; not to agree or contract for any purchase exceeding £300, unless the object and estimated cost have been advertised in two papers and ordered by two meetings of Commissioners—May contract for a free passage over pay bridges at or on the approaches to the town, or contribute out of the Improvement fund towards improvements in contiguous townships, with a view to the benefit of the town—Written consent of owners to be obtained, except as to property in the schedule or premises being rebuilt—Part only of a property being required, the Committee may purchase it, unless the owner desire to sell the whole—Mortgagees, on payment of principal and interest due, with six months' interest additional, must assign over their mortgage; the Commis-

sioners to pay only the real value of premises over-mortgaged; such value, in case of dispute, to be settled by a Jury—Parties refusing to treat after notice, or in case of doubtful or disputed ownership, Sheriff to summon a Jury; witnesses to be examined on oath—Jury's decision to be final—If the award exceed the sum offered, the Commissioners to defray the costs, or if their award be less or not more than the sum offered, then the other party to defray the expenses—Lessees, tenants for years or at will, or mortgagees, to deliver possession of premises to the Commissioners, upon six months' notice; or in case parties be required sooner to quit, the Commissioners to give just and reasonable compensation, subject to the award of a Jury—May take possession upon payment or deposit of purchase or compensation money—Property not wanted may be re-sold, the proceeds going to the Improvement fund—First offer to be made to the party originally selling—Purchase money to be paid into the Bank of England in case the owner refuse to receive it or is not forthcoming, or in case of dispute—Commissioners, after three months' written notice to the occupier, may round off to the extent of six feet corners of buildings in streets of less than ten yards width—Such improvement only to be made where the expense will not exceed £500, and in all cases compensation to be given to the owner or occupier, who, if dissatisfied, may appeal to the next Quarter Session, and the recompense may be assessed by the Jury; that award to be final, and no work to be done until the compensation money is paid—Commissioners may remove or alter the steps or palisades in front of any dwelling which project beyond half an inch for every foot's width of the street, paying costs and compensation, unless in the case of encroachments, which must be removed by the owner or tenant—Steps and palisades not to be erected in streets not exceeding six yards in width, nor in ten-yard streets beyond the rate of a quarter of an inch for every foot's width of the street, nor, in streets above ten yards, more than half an inch to every foot's width, nor, in any case, more in the whole than twenty-two inches—Commissioners may remove steps not leading to the principal doors of houses, and also all other projections whatever, into, upon or over present or future streets, paying compensation as aforesaid—New buildings in lieu of those purchased by Improvement Committee, or buildings erected on land which, in consequence of improvements, has become front land, to be erected according to plans specified by the Committee, unless they expressly give up their right—Commissioners may prescribe the line according to which all new buildings shall be erected, giving compensation—Commissioners may prescribe the ground line of all new buildings, according to such section or elevation as they shall think proper—Commissioners in general meeting may award to occupiers of shops, inns and taverns, being in possession six months prior to the passing of the Act [22nd. April, 1835], a sum of money, by way of recompense for the reasonable expenses of removal or other damage sustained thereby — Buildings declared by the stipendiary Magistrate upon view to be in a ruinous or dangerous state may be properly fenced, and parties may be required to take down or repair them within twenty days, and, in case of neglect, the Commissioners may cause it to be done at the expense of parties—Doors opening outwards so as to project upon the public way to be reversed upon notice, subject to a penalty of 5s. per day, tenants charging the expense of alteration upon the landlord—Cellar doors, grids, &c. to be closed and secured, so as to prevent accidents, subject to a penalty of 20s. —Canals and rivers, abrupt or dangerous places, to be fenced off to the height of four feet, by or at the expense of the proprietors or owners—Buildings hereafter to be erected to have party or division walls, not less than fourteen inches thick, and twelve inches above the rake of the roof, and to be coped with stone, under a penalty by the owner and builder of £50 each. Commissioners' Surveyor to examine them in course of erection—No joists or bearing timbers to be laid into or permitted to bear upon party-wall ends, being more than four inches and a half within it; and no wood-work to be nearer than nine inches to any chimney, jamb or flue—Commissioners to appoint and remove Surveyors of Houses and Buildings—Pipe for conveying smoke not to remain next to any street, nor inside of house nearer than nine inches to any timber, nor funnels extend beyond the line of frontage—Parties offending may be indicted and punished for the nuisance—Two Justices of Peace may cause pipe or funnel to be removed—Chimneys of manufactories to be erected to such height as

Commissioners shall direct, and (as well as fire places) in such way as best to consume smoke, under penalty of 40s. a-week.

NEW BUILDINGS.

To be protected with fences, under a penalty of 40s. for each day's neglect—Committee may accept from owners of property contributions towards intended improvements, and contribute from their funds towards improvements undertaken by individuals and approved by them.

ACCOUNTS.

Statement of accounts for the year ending 24th. June to be published forty-two days prior to the fourth Friday in October under a penalty of £50, and sold at sixpence.

NUISANCES AND OFFENCES.—SUMMARY OF PENALTIES.

Ashes, dust, dirt, &c. not being kept in house until dust-cart passes....	£0	5
Ditto throwing, casting, laying, causing or suffering to be thrown upon streets.....	5	0
Auctions, selling by or assisting therein, on streets	2	0
Bakers or others, using ovens, refusing to remove fuel twenty-five yards from any building (except enough for one day's consumption) after twenty-four hours' notice, £5 (and 5s. a-day)	5	0
Bars, posts, chains, &c. placed across streets by Commissioners whilst repairing &c., for injuring or throwing down.....	2	0
Bathing in canals, rivers, &c. to annoyance of passengers	5	0
Barrows, &c. running, drawing, driving or carrying on footpaths.....	5	0
Bonfires, making.....	5	0
Bricks or tiles, burning within twenty-yards of any public street		
Bull, &c. baiting in streets	1	0
Building materials laid down without hords, per day	2	0
Canals, rivers and dangerous places, to be fenced at owner's expense.		
Carts, &c. standing on streets, except during reasonable time, for loading or unloading	5	0
Ditto on footpaths.....		
Ditto unnecessarily stopping or obstructing passage of.....		
Ditto standing athwart or across streets, more than ten minutes.		
Ditto Chained together by chains, more than four feet six inches long, or more than two so chained	1	0
Ditto for timber, twenty feet long, without a guide besides the driver		
Ditto Drivers of, riding on shafts.....		
Ditto ditto ditto except on front, with reins.....		
Ditto ditto driving faster than a walk	1	0
Ditto ditto removing night soil, except from 12 to 7 a. m., in Summer, and from 12 to 9 in winter		
Ditto owners of ditto ditto		
Ditto Drivers of not keeping on left side of street	5	0
Carpets, &c. shaking, beating, &c., on streets.....	5	0
Carriages, &c. repairing, cleaning, or left on streets	5	0
Casks, rolling, hooping, firing, making, cleaning, washing or scalding on streets.....	5	0
Cattle &c. driving on footpaths, tying across ditto, &c., or slaughtering, bleeding or scalding on streets.....	5	0
Ditto Foddering or riding, driving, &c. furiously, on streets	1	0
Cellars, doors and windows of, improperly guarded or secured	1	0
Churches, chapels, &c., defacing or marking walls of, &c..	5	0
Chimney sweepers, throwing soot on streets.....	2	0
Chimnies, wilfully or negligently set on fire	1	0
Ditto Smoky, or improperly constructed, per week	2	0
Clothes, hanging-out, or fixing on front or side of any building.....	5	0

Cork, dressing, burning, &c. on streets	£1 0
Cook shops, open before four o'clock, a. m., in summer, or six o'clock, a. m., in winter, or after twelve on Saturday, or eleven on other nights, or keeping improper persons in when closed, 5s., and, after first offence	2 0
Dogs, bull, mastiff or ferocious, suffering to go at large, unmuzzled	1 0
Do. Suffering any to go at large after notice	
Do. Setting to fight or assisting therein on Sundays, six days' imprisonment, or	0 10
Dust, dirt, dung, &c., left or thrown on streets	5 0
Exposing person indecently	5 0
Fire-arms, wantonly discharging or firing off in streets	5 0
Fire-works, letting-off, firing, &c. in streets	5 0
Fire-engines, &c., wilfully damaging, 14 to 28 days' imprisonment, or	10 0
Flower-pots, &c. projecting over footpath on window stones, or otherwise placed without guard to street	2 0
Footpaths, neglecting to cleanse or to cover with ashes in frost or snow before nine, a. m.—(Parties may compound with Commissioners to do it;—Church and Chapelwardens liable for those buildings)	0 5
Ditto Obstructing or encroaching on	5 0
Ditto Placing any matter or thing over or upon	
Football, playing at, on streets	5 0
Gaming, in streets	5 0
Gates opening outwards, per day	0 5
Goods, exposing for sale, outside premises, or placing so as to project over footpaths	2 0
Ditto ditto upon or over areas	
Ditto throwing over footpaths	1 0
Grids, grates, &c. broken or improperly secured	1 0
Ditto ditto neglecting to place over cellar areas, per day	
Holes or openings, neglecting to light and fence	2 0
Hoops, driving on streets	5 0
Hords, neglecting to erect, when building, taking down, altering or repairing premises, or to remove when required	5 0
Horses, exposing for sale, grooming, cleaning, riding, driving or leading on footpath, or fastening across do.	5 0
Kites, flying in the streets	5 0
Lime, sifting, wetting or mixing on street	5 0
Lamps, posts, irons or pipes, wilfully damaging, three months' imprisonment, or	10 0
Manure, taking from streets without leave	2 0
Mortar, wetting, mixing or making on street	5 0
Names or numbers of streets and houses, [to be affixed by Commissioners] destroying or defacing	0 10
Night-soil, emptying after hours, ten days' imprisonment, or	1 0
Ditto Carting ditto (cart and driver may be seized)	5 0
Obscene songs or ballads, singing or selling do.	5 0
Ditto or indecent language, using in streets	2 0
Ditto Print or pamphlet, selling or distributing in do.	
Officers, obstructing, in execution of their duty, three months' imprisonment, or	10 0
Pavement or flags, taking up without leave	2 0
Penalties, refusing to pay, three months' imprisonment.	
Pitch and toss, playing at, on streets	5 0
Posting bills, on places of worship, or on other premises, without leave of owners	5 0
Races, running on streets	5 0
Rubbish or building materials left on streets, £5, and 40s. per day after notice	
Sewers, opening without leave, or improperly constructing	5 0
Streets, ashes, dirt, rubbish, &c. laid or placed upon, interrupting free passage of or causing annoyance to inhabitants or passengers thereon	5 0

Stone, timber, &c. cutting or hewing upon streets	£5 0
Spouts or eaves, dripping on streets	5 0
Stallions, exposing on streets	5 0
Sundays, setting dogs to fight, or causing to fight, on	1 0
Ditto, Disturbing peace on, disorderly persons loitering in groups, playing at pitch or toss or other game, on, six days' imprisonment, or	0 10
Swine, at large, per head 10s. (any constable may cause to be conveyed to Workhouse.)	
Teagles, erecting higher than first story, 5s. per day after notice	5 0
Torches, &c. carrying lighted on streets	5 0
Trucks, running, driving or drawing on footpaths	5 0
Walls, &c. writing upon or defacing	5 0
Weighing machines, frauds at	5 0
Wheels, conveying on streets without sledge, &c.	1 0
Windows, wilfully breaking or assisting therein	0 5
Window blinds, obstructing street	
Witnesses of offences against police Acts neglecting or refusing to give evidence	50 0

The 71st. section of the 11th. Geo. IV. cap. 47, declares that the provisions of the several Acts respecting nuisances shall extend to all streets, highways, footways, passages and places, whether repaired at the expense of the inhabitants at large or otherwise. Penalties to be applied to the general purposes of the Act—mitigable to one-half. In cases of non-payment to be recovered by distress warrant, together with the expenses. In cases of non-payment or failure of distress, parties may be committed not more than three months. Proceedings to be within six calendar months of the offence. Strangers offending may be summarily taken before a Magistrate. Commissioners' servants may take bail or other temporary security from parties charged with any offence under this Act not amounting to felony. In cases of action twenty-one days' notice to be given by Commissioners; who, if nonsuited, shall pay treble costs; if the reverse, they to receive double costs.

SALFORD.

The municipal government of the borough of Salford resembles that of Manchester. The Boroughreeve and Constables are elected at the Court Leet of the Earl Sefton, who recently entered into an arrangement with the "liberal" party in the town, by which the Jury of the Leet is so constituted as to return municipal officers of the political views entertained by his Lordship. Under the Police Act, Committees exist similar to those in the neighbour town. Salford has her own gas-works, originally purchased from Mr. Appleby for £6,000, and recently superseded by a new establishment in a different site, the profits of which, when any accrue, will be expended in public improvements, but hitherto the "Improvement Committee" have had only a nominal office. A sum of £10,000 has been borrowed on security of the works, and £3,000 are still due to Mr. Appleby. A spacious Market and Town Hall were built a few years ago—they have recently been purchased by the town, together with the tolls of the markets and fairs; and a Cattle Market is about to be established at the public expense in Cross-lane, near the Railroad. Its cost will be about £4,500.—The Boroughreeve and Constables for the time being, and 120 persons occupiers of one or more tenements assessed severally or in the whole in the assessment for the year ending 31st. December at £20, or persons rated below that amount but being owners of property producing £30 a-year clear, and assessed to that amount in the last assessment, are qualified to be elected Commissioners by all persons assessed to the relief of the poor in the assessment for the year ending 31st. December, and in the then last assessment; in cases of partnership, each partner being eligible to vote or as a Commissioner so far as the amount of the assessment and each partner's share will extend. The Commissioners are elected by eight districts, which return in the following proportions:—

No. 1	or Blackfriars District..	15 Com.	No. 5	or St. Philip's District..	18 Com.
2	Islington	15	6	St. Stephen's.....	12
3	Oldfield Road	12	7	Trinity Chapel.....	18
4	Crescent	18	8	Greengate.....	12

Occupiers in more districts than one may vote in each. The proportion of Commissioners elected by each district may be revised every 14 years, and re-modelled according to the measure of the assessment and the rates paid by each. Forty Commissioners go out of office on the fourth Friday of October in each succeeding year, that number to be elected in their stead within seven days. The elections are conducted in a manner almost similar to that pursued in Manchester. The Commissioners take a qualification oath on their election, but their acts are to be held valid though they be not duly qualified. The Act stipulates that the Commissioners shall pay one-eighth of the Stipendiary Magistrate's salary. The Commissioners are to meet not less frequently than every two months, nine being qualified to act, the Boroughreeve or Constable taking the chair. Extraordinary meetings may be called at the instance of nine Commissioners. Annual statement of accounts up to 24th. June to be made out forty-two days before the fourth Friday in October, and to be printed and delivered gratis to ratepayers applying. The Act provides for the lighting, sweeping, watching, paving, &c. of the town, and authorizes the erection of gas works, not more than one-half of the profits of which may be expended in improvements. The Commissioners nominate the Surveyors of the Highways, who must yearly lay their accounts before them. The Act authorizes the sale to the Commissioners, by the Chancellor of the Duchy, of the market house erected in Salford, with the rights and privileges of holding markets in the town, with the tolls of the markets, fairs, &c., after which the Commissioners may erect other markets, parties being still free to sell on their own premises. Rates are not to exceed 1s. 6d. in the pound, payable by half yearly portions, property under £6 annual value being exempt; properties above £6 and not exceeding £7 being assessed at only one-third; above £7 and not exceeding £9, at one-half; above £9 and not exceeding £10, at two-thirds. Land, places of worship, alms-houses, hospitals, free-schools for the poor, or public charities, are exempt. £25,000 may be borrowed on security of the rates, the gas-works, market-tolls, &c.

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.

The enactment for the regulation of the police of Chorlton-upon-Medlock bears a close resemblance, in all its main features as to paving, sougning, watching, &c., to the Acts affecting the township of Manchester. The existing Act, passed 23d. June, 1832, for "improving and regulating" the township, gives to it the new designation of *Chorlton-upon-Medlock*.

The chief Constables, and ninety persons who shall have attained their 21st. year, are to be the Commissioners for executing the Act. Occupiers of premises rated to the relief of the poor, and whose poor and police-rates are paid up to the 21st. December preceding the day of election, are eligible as voters; and persons assessed to the poor's rate or house duty at not less than £20, or residents being owners or in receipt of the rental of premises of £50 annual value and assessed at that amount, are eligible as Commissioners; in cases of partnership, each individual being entitled to vote or eligible as a Commissioner. An "election list" of eligible persons is to be made out yearly, and a "supplementary" list to include those omitted from the original one. Thirty Commissioners to go out by rotation on the fourth Friday in October. The Commissioners to meet at intervals of not less than two months for dispatch of business, five to be a *quorum*. Special meetings may be called by five Commissioners, or by their clerk on requisition from that number. Commissioners to hold a meeting on each 22d. September and nominate ten persons as Surveyors of the Highways, which officers are yearly to lay their accounts before them. Rates not to exceed eighteenpence in the pound, to become due by half-yearly payments on the 24th. June and 25th. December. Houses rented below £4 exempt

from rates; and for houses rented not higher than £10, Commissioners may compound with the landlord, but not to accept less than one-half the rate—the composition to be paid so soon as agreed on. Commissioners may mortgage the rates for not more than £10,000 in addition to the mortgage under the former Act. "Cotton-spinners, dyers, printers, machine-makers, velvet-dressers, brewers, bakers, smiths, founders, boiler-makers, soap-boilers, pipe-makers, and other artificers and manufacturers making use of fires casting up large quantities of smoke or flame," may be compelled to construct their chimneys of any height, not exceeding thirty yards, that the Commissioners shall direct; and the fire places and chimneys for engines are to be constructed so as best to consume their smoke. In case of the formation of Town's Gas Works, one-half the profit may be expended in improvements. Commissioners are authorized to provide public clocks; to compel proprietors of cottage houses to erect adequate out-houses; to fine parties defacing the walls of, or otherwise committing nuisances upon churches or chapels; to remove slaughter houses, if occasions of annoyance; and generally the clauses defining "nuisances," and providing a remedy by fine or otherwise, are of a stringent and comprehensive character.

HULME.

The Police Act for this township was obtained in 1834. All occupiers of premises valued at £25 a-year are Commissioners, and the general meetings are held on the first Friday in each month. The provisions of the Act are precisely the same as those in operation in Manchester at the time the Hulme Act was passed. One of the clauses stipulates that all new front streets shall be ten yards, and all back streets six yards wide; that all the footpaths shall be—

In streets from	6	to	8	yards wide		3	feet on each side.			
" "	"	8	=	10	" "	5	"	"	"	"
" "	"	10	=	12	" "	6	"	"	"	"
" "	"	above		12	" "	7	"	"	"	"

ARDWICK.

The Police Act for this township was passed on the 23d. March, 1825. Persons occupying premises of the yearly value of £30, at the least, and being and having been for six months past residents of the township, may qualify as Commissioners. Meetings are to be held on the first Friday of each month, (unless another day is fixed upon) five Commissioners to form a *quorum*, which number of Commissioners are at any time capable of calling a special meeting, giving seven days' notice. In the provisions of the Act for cleansing, lighting, paving, sewering and watching, there is no very material variance from the Manchester enactments. It is provided that all expenses shall be defrayed from the profits of any gas-works that may at any time be formed by the inhabitants, or by a rate which is not to exceed eighteenpence in the pound per annum. Parties living in streets not lighted or watched are exempt from rates, as are also all occupants of premises rented at less than £5, and all persons who are excused payment of poor's rate on the ground of their poverty, and all lands and buildings used in agriculture, and all houses which have been empty for twelve months prior to the laying of the rate.

The public and police business is executed at the Town Hall, in King-street. The first stone of this edifice was laid on the 19th. August, 1822, by James Brierley, Esq.,

the Boroughreeve; but, though fourteen years have elapsed since that event occurred, the interior of the building is still in an imperfect state. In addition to the purposes which it was intended to subserve, it was proposed to afford a suitable residence for the Deputy Constable of the town, but it has been found unsuited for that object. At present one wing of the building (the west) is devoted to the officers employed under the Boroughreeve, the Police Commissioners, and the Gas Directors; the lower rooms being used as a watch-office and lock-up. The opposite wing is similarly occupied by the day-police, (some of whom live on the premises) whilst the centre of the Hall, which consists of one large room (one hundred and thirty-one feet long by thirty-eight wide) and several smaller ones, is set apart for the holding of meetings, &c. The structure is of stone. Its exterior is ornamented with figures of Solon and Alfred. In the higher compartments there are medallion representations of Lycurgus and Judge Hale. Mr. Goodwin was the architect of the building, the general idea of which is said to be taken from the Athenian Temple of Erectheus, whilst the large dome is borrowed from the "tower of the winds," of which the ancient astronomer Andronicus was the designer. To the Hall itself, as a work of art, no objection might be taken if it were in any degree adapted either to the very limited site on which it stands, or the important purposes for which it was intended. Unfortunately, however, neither of these points was regarded by those who originated it.—The large room, to which the whole interior of the structure was sacrificed, has been adorned with a number of paintings, the work of an artist named Aglio, in which there is more of variety than of taste, elegance of design, or correctness of execution. At the eastern end, the dome is studded with figures of Britannia, crowned by the genius of Immortality, and commanding Peace to descend on

Europe. The Arts and Industry, or Commercial Enterprize (said to be represented by a child holding a small vessel!) revive at her presence. Then comes a female bearing the fasces, descriptive of Constitutional Law, who overthrows Hypocrisy and Tyranny, and encourages Religion; whilst Britannia, the Goddess of Plenty, and a figure personating Royal Munificence, make up the scene. All this has some reference to the contest with Napoleon! Over the chimney-piece is a description of Lord Macartney's interview with the Emperor of China, at Zhehol, in Tartary; above it, in basso-relievo, are all the nations of the earth "offering their commerce to England." Opposite to this is a picture of an interview given by the King of Persia to a deputation from this Country, sent in the last century to open a trade with the subjects of that Empire; and a basso-relievo above it represents Britannia receiving from Vulcan machinery which he and his Cyclopian journeymen have been preparing! At the western end of the room another allegory enriches the dome; over the chimney-piece is a representation of the Temple of Ombos, above the second cataract of the Nile; with a basso-relievo, over it, of an Egyptian offering to England the traffic of Egypt. Opposite to it is a painting descriptive of Sebastian Cabot's landing on the American continent. Into the centre dome well nigh all the gods of the Heathen Mythology are crowded; the "spendralls" are devoted to various classical subjects; but one of them on the west side of the room, painted in chiaro-oscuro, represents the arts of weaving, embroidery and tapestry, as taught to the ladies of Athens by Minerva herself. In the frieze over the window, divided into five compartments, the adventure of the Argonauts is revived. Above the principal fire-place there was originally a painting, which attracted much notice, descriptive of the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to London, after

the peace; but as it was not a very finished performance, and as, besides, the artist had introduced the faces of several residents of the town, some of whom were scarcely alive at the time, and all of whom, certainly, were not parties in that brilliant meeting, it was voted that the sponge should be applied to the painting, and another substituted. The artist drew upon his fancy for the one which now occupies the place of the Allied Sovereigns.

The Town Hall has been a fruitful source of expense to the inhabitants of Manchester, as the annexed figures shew:—

	L.	S.	D.	L.	S.	D.
The cost of erecting the Town Hall, Manchester, to June 24, 1835, was	28,035	0	0			
Do. do. finishing large room	5,012	0	0			
Total cost of building.....				33,047	0	0
Land				6,500	0	0
Total outlay				£39,547	0	0

The Hall is unhappily situated in one of the most dense districts of the town, with narrow streets on three sides, whilst the fourth is completely built up. This original defect, which completely mars the architectural beauty of the edifice, can never, in all probability, be rectified.

The affairs regarding the poor of Manchester have ever since the year 1790, been governed by a local Act, which was obtained by the people of Manchester, for the purpose of "providing a new Poorhouse for, and for the better relief and government of, the poor of the township of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster," as its heading declares. The preamble recites that, the town is "very populous, and the poor thereof are become exceedingly numerous," that the present House is too small and very inconvenient, and that it would tend to the better relief and employment of the poor, and be of benefit to the inhabitants of the township to have a proper and commodious

Poorhouse provided, and proper powers given for governing, maintaining and employing the poor. By the provisions of the Act, the Churchwardens of the Collegiate and Parish Church and Overseers of the Poor for the township are vested with full power for putting it into execution, and they swear "to administer it without favor or affection, prejudice or malice." They are to meet once a month at the Poorhouse to transact business, and once quarterly, (five to form a *quorum*) namely, on the first Monday after the 25th. March, after the 24th. June, after the 29th. September, and after the 25th. December, for the examination of accounts and all other proceedings of the past quarter, when a statement of the inmates of the House, their ages, and earnings, must be produced. Two Churchwardens may at any time call a special meeting; the Churchwardens on all these occasions to pay their own expenses. The Poorhouse and its furniture are vested in the Churchwardens and Overseers, who may appoint a governor, matron, steward and other servants, as well as "some clergyman of the Church of England to attend and perform divine service in the said Poorhouse, as often as the said Churchwardens and Overseers shall direct and appoint, to instruct the poor in the principles of the Christian religion and morality, to visit the sick, and perform other offices of his function," for such allowance as may be fixed. The building, though actually sitnated without the boundaries of the township, is to be regarded as within it. The Magistrates for the Division, or persons appointed by them, may at any time visit the Workhouse and investigate all matters respecting it, of which a report must be made to the next Quarter Sessions and enrolled by the Clerk of the Peace. The Churchwardens, besides being empowered to purchase land to the extent of ten statute acres, and to erect and furnish a Poorhouse, (which shall be exempt from parochial and Parliamentary taxes,

and be situate in or within two miles of the township) for which purposes they may borrow money on security of the rates, paying it off at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum; may also enlarge the Poorhouse by the same means. They may make rules to govern the House and the poor, which must be approved by two Justices; the poor may be punished for misconduct by confinement or hard labor, or distinction in dress or abatement in diet. They may be employed "in any work, trades, manufactures and employments whatsoever," the proceeds of their labor to go in aid of the poor's rate, after deducting such reward to the industrious and skilful, in proportion to the quantity and perfection of their work, as the Churchwardens may appoint. Children found wandering and begging in the township, and appearing in need of care and protection, or being deserted by their parents, or the children of poor persons leading idle and dissolute lives and setting an example of vice and idleness, may be sent to the Workhouse, there to be trained in habits of religion and industry until their seventeenth year if males, or their fifteenth if females unless sooner discharged by order of Justices or in course of law, when they may be apprenticed, the Churchwardens providing their clothes; or they may be put out as domestic or menial servants in husbandry, housewifery or otherwise, when or before they attain the age above-named. Churchwardens may order out-door relief to industrious poor persons, and idle and disorderly persons neglecting their families may be prosecuted and punished on the application of the Churchwardens and Overseers, or two of the latter, with the former. Two Justices of the Division may appoint additional Overseers, according to the 43rd. Elizabeth, assigning their salaries. The laws relating to the poor are to continue in force in the township, "save as herein they are expressly altered or this Act is wholly repugnant thereto."

The Poorhouse, under this local Act, was finished in 1791, and the meetings of the Churchwardens and Overseers took place there for the dispatch of business until about 1809-10, when, the town increasing so rapidly, and the poor's affairs requiring more time and greater attention from the officers, it was considered desirable to have offices in a more central situation, not only on their account, but for the convenience of the leypayers at large as well as the recipients of the local fund.

Before the building of the present one, the Poorhouse was in Cumberland-street, and, for a short period, in Millers Lane.

The management of the Manchester Poorhouse or Workhouse, for it embraces in some measure the character of both, has always been considered as of the first order. There are a governor, matron, chaplain, resident house-surgeon, consulting physician and surgeon, as honorary officers, and such an establishment of subordinates as is necessary for so large a concern.

The following is a comparative statement of expenditure on its account; the number of inmates per week on the average of the year; the expense per head per week for food; and the population at the several census, during a period of twenty-five years:—

Year. From March 25th. to March 25th.	Expense, deducting New Buildings and Repairs.			Alterations and New Buildings.			Average Weekly Number for the Year.	Expense per Head for Food, per Week.		Expense per head for Clothing per Week.	Population.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		s.	d.	d.	
1811-12	8,477	8	2½	153	13	7	485	3	10		79,459
1812-13	16,038	19	11½	137	3	5½	513	4	5½		
1813-14	7,783	4	9	123	13	10	445	4	1½		
1814-15	5,441	18	1	142	19	4	366	3	8½		
1815-16	6,753	6	4	132	0	4	408	3	7½		
1816-17	13,935	18	5½	293	14	7	526	3	2		
1817-18	11,060	1	3	1,077	14	0	462	3	5½		
1818-19	10,586	14	0	1,462	19	0	423	3	4		
1819-20	8,580	10	5½	904	1	4	427	2	11		
1820-21	7,278	1	1½	285	3	7	414	2	8½		
1821-22	6,106	0	0½	173	9	11	355	2	7½		108,016
1822-23	3,923	14	0	43	18	11	334	1	11½		
1823-24	4,015	1	4	29	13	6½	347	2	2		
1824-25	6,069	1	8	924	4	2½	357	2	7		
1825-26	7,049	11	3½	1,171	0	8	413	2	7½		
1826-27	7,582	10	2	149	18	5	547	2	3½		
1827-28	10,346	11	2½	4,618	0	7	473	2	3½		
1828-29	6,511	12	2½	352	19	11	508	2	2½		
1829-30	8,003	7	2½	755	8	2	602	2	2		
1830-31	6,430	14	10½	138	14	6	528	2	4	6½	
1831-32	7,638	1	10½	334	11	6	564	2	2½	5½	142,025
1832-33	9,450	17	11½	2,231	6	4	634	2	1½	4½	
1833-34	7,716	11	8½	271	14	3	663	2	1½	6	
1834-35	6,601	15	7	172	14	5	624	2	0½	5½	
1835-36	7,948	17	6½	1,886	15	5	602	2	0½	5½	

The following is a copy of the dietary or bill of fare:—

DAYS.	BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
Sunday	Rice milk & four oz. of bread.	Four oz. of meat, four oz. of bread, and potatoes or cabbage.	Oatmeal pottage & one pint of milk.
Monday....	Oatmeal pottage and one pint of milk.	Soup and six oz. bread.	do. do. do.
Tuesday....	do. do. do.	Potato-ash and four oz. of bread.	do. do. do.
Wednesday .	Milk pottage and four oz. of bread.	Same as Sunday.	do. do. do.
Thursday ..	Oatmeal pottage and one pint of milk.	Do. Monday.	do. do. do.
		Do. Tuesday.	do. do. do.
Friday	do. do, do.	Beer, pottage and six oz. of bread.	do. do. do.
Saturday...	do. do. do.		

The sick have a better diet, under the regulation of the medical attendant.

The "State of the House," as given in the annual report, is an interesting document; that of the past year (1835-36) is subjoined:—

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Age.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Men from .. 20 to 40.. .	45					
Ditto ..... 40 to 60....	43					
Ditto ..... 60 to 80....	115					
Ditto ..... 80 to 90....	18					
	221					
Women from. 20 to 40....	73					
Ditto ..... 40 to 60....	65					
Ditto ..... 60 to 80....	98					
Ditto ..... 80 to 90....	29					
	265					
Boys under . 9....	28					
Ditto ..... 9 to 14....	16					
	44					
Girls under . 9....	48					
Ditto ..... 9 to 14....	15					
	63					
	593					
Weavers and winders.....		11	0	0	0	11
Gardeners, joiners, laborers and sewers..		24	17	0	0	41
Nurses and servants		10	44	1	1	56
Employed at offices and church.		2	1	0	0	3
Employed at pin-shop.....		1	1	14	20	36
Lunatics and idiots		8	11	0	0	19
Blind, lame and subject to fits..		10	16	3	2	31
Infirm and incapable of work ..		101	114	0	0	215
Sick and on the doctor's list....		54	61	3	4	122
Children in the school & nursery.		0	0	23	36	59
		221	265	44	63	593

Average weekly number in the House throughout the year, 602

Average weekly expenses per head for food	£ 0	2	0¼
Ditto ditto for clothing.....	0	0	5¼
Value of coffins given to the out-poor, by order of the Boards.	216	8	6
Stock of clothing on hand.....	285	17	6

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Governor.

Physician to the Poorhouse, William Henry, M. D.; Surgeon, Mr. James Ainsworth; Chaplain, Rev. William Burns; Resident Surgeon, Mr. Richard Baron Howard.

The internal management of the Poor-house seems to partake of the business character of the population to which it belongs. There is not only an efficient establishment to carry into effect the several duties which so large a concern requires, but there is also a strict supervision by honorary officers, the chief of whom is the junior Churchwarden of the parish. By the arrangements of the Board of Churchwardens and Overseers this duty

peculiarly devolves upon him, and he holds a Board weekly at the House, to take into consideration all matters connected with its interests. He receives the Governor's reports; takes the cases of such inmates into consideration as are supposed to be in a fit state to be discharged from the House; investigates all the admissions of the week; examines the accounts, signs them, and makes the orders for payment; writes the orders, in a book kept for the purpose, for such articles and necessaries as may be wanted; and is consulted upon all matters that have reference to Poorhouse affairs. The Poorhouse is also visited weekly by four of the assessors, who are Overseers of the Poor for that duty, and they are taken in rotation from a list that consists of between sixty and seventy. They are conducted through the House, and inspect its state generally, the condition of the beds, the quality of the food, the state of the rooms, and they make inquiries of the inmates on any point that may suggest itself as they proceed. They afterwards write their observations in a report-book, which is kept for the purpose, and make such remarks as they may think likely to be useful in the management of the House.

The direction of the poor's fund in Manchester has always occupied much of the attention of the leypayers, and the appointment of the parochial officers has always been from the first class of tradesmen, manufacturers and merchants. There is no doubt that this is one reason why the business of the poor has been better managed in Manchester than in most other places; the parties chosen having usually been men who have been successful in commercial pursuits, and have therefore brought a stock of business knowledge to be made available for a subject in which it is peculiarly required. The Churchwardens and Sidesmen are appointed for the parish, but the former are Overseers of the Poor for the township of Manchester

also by the local Act, and the latter are usually the Overseers appointed by the Magistrates, so that they at the same time constitute the Board for both parish and township affairs. Besides acting as a body in the consideration of the general affairs of the parish and township, they subdivide the labour of the offices in a more particular manner; the Senior Churchwarden attending to matters relating to the Church, and the rates and taxes department; the second Churchwarden taking supervision of the expenditure on account of the poor; and the third Churchwarden controlling the management of the Poorhouse. The Senior Sidesman and Overseer superintends the Removal Office; the second, the Bastardy; and the other eight form Boards of two each for the four districts into which the town is divided, for the relief of the poor. The paid officers are:—the Comptroller of Rates and Taxes; the Cashier and Directing Overseer; the Overseers of the Removal and Bastardy Offices; and four as Visitors of the Poor; besides clerks.

The following is a table of the money relief granted to the poor for the year ended the 25th. of March, 1836:—

WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

Date.	No. of Weeks	Casual Poor on Cards.				Board Grants.				Irish Poor.				Out Township Poor.				Out Township Poor under removal Orders.				Mothers of Illegitimate Children.				Mothers of Illegitimate Children, Casual.				Orphan Children.			
1835.		No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.	No.	£	s.	d.
March 28	1	610	75	9	6	322	34	17	0	238	24	14	0	355	50	9	1	4	0	10	6	....	.....			....	.....			....	.....		
April .. 4	2	609	75	15	6	684	82	17	0	299	29	19	0	360	46	6	1	21	2	5	0	249	217	9	6	70	5	1	9	165	78	14	8
..... 11	3	604	75	5	6	667	75	14	0	298	30	6	0	352	47	12	7	37	3	9	6	....	.....			65	5	7	3	....	.....		
..... 18	4	610	85	11	11	672	77	9	4	302	32	19	10	364	53	5	0	9	1	0	6	....	.....			64	3	18	3	....	.....		
..... 25	5	600	77	4	0	661	74	9	10	285	28	16	0	366	50	15	11	24	2	7	6	....	.....			61	4	2	9	....	.....		
May ... 2	6	599	74	12	0	676	77	19	0	287	29	11	4	359	48	18	7	29	2	18	0	209	177	17	0	62	4	11	9	164	76	2	8
..... 9	7	604	74	19	6	680	77	1	0	299	30	1	0	362	49	6	7	19	1	17	0	....	.....			61	4	7	6	....	.....		
..... 16	8	601	75	19	6	677	81	19	6	293	29	9	0	363	49	6	1	25	2	11	0	....	.....			58	3	11	6	....	.....		
..... 23	9	595	74	5	6	667	75	2	6	297	29	12	0	363	58	18	1	22	2	9	0	....	.....			59	3	17	6	....	.....		
..... 30	10	593	73	6	0	672	77	4	8	298	29	17	6	352	46	16	7	14	1	11	0	213	179	16	0	67	5	3	0	157	69	15	8
June... 6	11	592	74	3	0	656	74	1	0	302	32	16	6	347	45	12	1	19	2	0	0	....	.....			65	4	17	6	....	.....		
..... 13	12	591	74	6	6	662	76	16	0	292	29	4	6	334	45	1	1	16	1	15	6	....	.....			61	3	10	6	....	.....		
..... 20	13	586	72	15	6	647	74	4	0	296	29	7	6	349	54	9	5	17	1	10	6	....	.....			60	4	0	6	....	.....		
..... 27	14	587	72	14	0	667	76	1	8	288	28	17	6	330	44	16	5	23	2	6	6	209	172	9	0	67	5	1	6	155	72	17	2
		8381	1056	7	11	9010	1035	15	10	4074	415	11	8	4956	696	13	7	279	28	11	6	880	747	11	6	820	57	11	3	641	297	10	2
July.... 4	15	585	73	2	0	667	76	5	4	293	30	4	6	331	44	2	7	20	1	15	6	....	.....			63	4	7	0	....	.....		
..... 11	16	582	71	19	6	650	77	8	3	295	29	18	6	331	45	5	7	20	2	1	6	....	.....			59	3	17	6	....	.....		
..... 18	17	581	79	4	4	643	77	9	10½	302	36	2	10½	348	63	1	2	21	2	3	6	....	.....			57	3	19	0	....	.....		
..... 25	18	577	72	10	6	647	72	8	0	289	30	0	0	328	42	12	1	16	1	15	0	240	219	3	0	62	5	5	0	160	75	1	0
August 1	19	580	74	17	0	646	76	12	0	286	31	0	6	338	50	8	7	19	2	0	6	....	.....			61	4	9	0	....	.....		
..... 8	20	576	75	0	6	633	68	6	6	282	29	4	0	334	42	6	1	21	2	2	6	....	.....			59	4	6	6	....	.....		
..... 15	21	579	71	12	0	642	74	1	6	270	27	14	0	327	47	10	1	10	0	18	0	....	.....			56	3	4	0	....	.....		
..... 22	22	568	71	10	6	650	71	17	6	263	26	10	0	316	41	14	1	14	1	6	0	199	164	9	6	62	4	17	0	146	67	17	0
..... 29	23	568	70	15	0	637	71	16	6	273	29	1	0	319	43	4	7	20	1	17	0	....	.....			62	5	2	6	....	.....		
Sept.... 5	24	568	71	12	6	647	69	5	6	267	27	9	6	316	41	12	1	16	1	8	6	....	.....			54	3	3	0	....	.....		
..... 12	25	565	69	12	6	640	69	8	0	261	26	8	0	316	44	8	7	17	1	12	6	....	.....			54	3	6	6	....	.....		
..... 19	26	564	70	17	6	639	71	19	6	284	29	5	6	299	40	7	7	11	1	0	6	191	157	7	6	63	4	13	6	152	73	6	0
..... 26	27	564	69	15	0	648	73	2	8	274	28	12	6	300	39	7	7	17	1	10	6	....	.....			62	4	13	0	....	.....		
		7448	942	8	10	8389	950	1	1½	3639	381	10	10½	4203	586	0	8	222	21	11	6	639	541	0	0	774	55	3	6	458	216	4	0

Oct.....	2	29	561	69	3	6	667	77	17	10	282	30	16	6	300	42	8	7	17	1	13	6	..	..	..	..	58	4	1	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	10	29	558	67	9	6	662	73	19	6	283	29	6	6	300	42	9	7	28	2	11	6	..	..	..	..	56	4	3	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	17	30	552	73	12	9	660	75	10	1	274	29	12	10½	310	50	8	8	24	2	6	6	208	197	5	0	61	4	13	0	146	68	15	1
.....	24	31	542	65	11	0	673	73	1	2	279	29	5	0	293	38	2	1	24	2	8	0	..	..	..	..	59	5	2	6	..	.	..	..		
.....	31	32	542	65	10	0	671	70	16	0	273	29	0	0	304	40	0	1	20	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	54	3	8	6	..	..	..	..		
Nov.. .	7	33	542	65	12	7	685	74	14	3	276	27	5	6	308	50	0	1	23	2	3	0	..	..	..	..	57	4	14	6	..	..	..	..		
.....	14	34	540	66	10	6	684	73	10	6	280	27	15	6	298	41	2	7	22	2	0	0	191	171	19	6	58	4	10	0	152	70	19	0
.....	21	35	538	65	9	0	673	72	12	0	263	28	12	0	301	42	6	7	19	1	17	0	..	..	..	..	60	4	19	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	28	36	537	65	7	0	691	74	1	10	267	26	14	0	300	39	9	7	18	1	17	0	..	..	..	..	55	3	7	0	..	..	..	..		
Dec	5	37	538	65	11	0	672	74	12	6	254	24	18	0	302	42	6	10	14	1	8	0	..	..	..	.	56	3	17	6	.	..	..	..		
.....	12	38	534	65	5	6	650	70	6	0	250	25	1	6	296	40	2	10	21	2	3	0	182	156	10	6	58	4	6	6	150	66	4	0
.....	19	39	532	70	7	0	615	67	14	0	257	26	15	0	302	41	17	10	21	2	0	0	..	..	..	..	63	4	12	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	26	40	578	69	1	9	621	66	0	0	248	24	14	0	297	38	12	4	22	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	58	4	1	0	..	..	..	..		
			7144	874	10	3	8614	944	15	8	3485	359	16	4½	3911	549	7	8	273	26	12	0	581	525	15	0	753	55	16	0	448	205	18	1
1836.																																				
Jan	2	41	574	68	14	6	634	68	13	6	255	25	1	0	313	49	6	4	27	2	11	6	..	..	..	..	58	4	10	6	..	..	..	..		
.....	9	42	571	69	12	6	628	67	12	0	258	25	9	0	312	45	19	10	27	2	11	0	178	162	3	6	60	5	0	0	152	72	4	0
.....	16	43	569	84	1	1	637	71	3	10	261	28	16	8	316	54	15	3	24	2	5	6	..	..	..	..	64	5	16	6	..	..	..	..		
.....	23	44	564	67	11	5	647	77	16	7	259	26	2	6	312	41	3	10	19	1	15	0	..	..	..	..	53	3	14	6	..	..	..	..		
.....	30	45	568	68	0	0	645	70	18	1	250	25	1	0	315	41	16	10	23	2	7	6	..	..	..	..	53	3	14	0	..	..	..	..		
Feb	6	46	565	68	4	0	643	69	13	6	261	25	17	6	310	43	16	10	24	2	9	0	188	164	4	0	57	4	18	6	149	66	6	2
.....	13	47	559	67	0	6	657	73	12	8	260	26	1	6	317	43	1	7	20	2	2	0	..	..	..	..	59	4	6	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	20	48	560	66	17	6	640	70	3	0	261	26	7	6	310	40	5	10	34	3	3	0	..	..	..	..	53	3	10	6	..	.	..	..		
.....	27	49	553	65	19	0	632	73	18	7	258	27	0	0	320	43	6	1	26	2	14	6	..	..	..	..	54	3	9	6	..	..	..	..		
March .	5	50	554	66	11	0	634	69	12	6	248	24	15	6	318	42	14	7	23	2	2	6	168	168	11	6	59	4	10	6	153	174	2	10
.....	12	51	548	65	9	6	644	74	14	7	258	26	8	0	324	45	4	7	21	2	0	6	..	..	..	..	62	5	2	6	..	..	..	..		
.....	19	52	546	65	4	0	653	74	17	0	263	26	19	6	320	42	14	7	19	1	16	6	..	..	..	..	57	3	14	0	..	..	..	..		
.....	25	53	..	....			509	59	1	6	103	9	9	6	325	47	7	7	7	0	10	0	..	..	..	..	56	3	16	0	..	..	..	..		
4th. Quar			6731	823	5	0	8203	921	17	4	3195	323	8	11	4112	581	13	9	294	28	8	6	534	494	19	0	745	56	3	0	454	312	13	0
3d. Quar. .			7144	874	10	3	8614	944	15	8	3485	359	16	4½	3911	549	7	8	273	26	12	0	581	525	15	0	753	55	16	0	448	205	18	1
2d. Quar.			7448	942	8	10	8389	950	1	1½	3639	381	10	10½	4203	586	0	8	222	21	11	6	630	541	0	0	774	55	3	6	458	216	4	0
1st. Quar.			8381	1056	7	11	9010	1035	15	10	4074	415	11	8	4956	696	13	7	279	28	11	6	880	747	11	6	820	57	11	3	641	297	10	2
			29704	3696	12	0	34216	3852	9	11½	14393	1480	7	10	17182	2413	15	8	1068	105	3	6	2625	2309	5	6	3092	224	13	9	2001	1032	5	3

AGGREGATE OF WEEKLY PAYMENTS.

Date.	No. of weeks	Paupers' cases taken in writing & decided upon at each Weekly Board.	Aggregate No.	Aggregate Amount.
1835.		No.		£ s. d.
March... 28	1	532	1529	186 0 1
April.... 4	2	953	2457	538 8 6
..... 11	3	940	2023	237 14 10
..... 18	4	1252	2021	259 4 10
..... 25	5	920	1997	237 16 0
May 2	6	925	2385	492 10 4
..... 9	7	1131	2025	237 12 7
..... 16	8	1103	2017	242 16 7
..... 23	9	931	2003	244 4 7
..... 30	10	938	2366	483 9 9
June.... 6	11	1065	1981	233 10 1
..... 13	12	1094	1956	230 14 1
..... 20	13	914	1955	236 7 5
..... 27	14	919	2396	475 3 9
		13617	29041	4335 13 5
July .. . 4	15	1086	1959	229 16 11
..... 11	16	1075	1937	230 10 10
..... 18	17	921	1952	261 10 9
..... 25	18	903	2319	518 14 7
August.. 1	19	1089	1930	239 7 7
..... 8	20	1061	1905	221 6 1
..... 15	21	881	1875	225 9 7
.. .. 22	22	907	2218	450 1 7
..... 29	23	1042	1879	221 16 7
Sept.... 5	24	1033	1868	214 11 1
..... 12	25	906	1853	214 16 1
.... 19	26	903	2203	448 17 7
..... 26	27	938	1865	217 1 3
		12745	25762	3694 0 6
October.. 3	28	1243	1875	226 0 11
..... 10	29	952	1886	219 19 7
..... 17	30	938	2235	502 3 11½
..... 24	31	1082	1870	213 9 9
..... 31	32	1093	1864	210 17 7
Nov..... 7	33	967	1891	224 9 10
..... 14	34	971	2225	458 7 7
. 21	35	957	1854	215 15 7
..... 28	36	1232	1868	210 16 5
Dec. 5	37	947	1836	212 13 10
..... 12	38	905	2141	429 19 10
..... 19	39	1068	1840	213 5 10
.... 26	40	977	1824	204 10 4
		13332	25309	3542 11 0½
1836.				
January.. 2	41	677	1861	218 17 4
..... 9	42	874	2186	450 11 10
..... 16	43	885	1871	246 18 7
..... 23	44	1164	1854	218 3 10
..... 30	45	913	1854	211 17 5
February 6	46	919	2197	445 9 6
.. 13	47	1105	1872	216 4 3
..... 20	48	1023	1858	210 7 4
..... 27	49	893	1843	216 7 3
March... 5	50	900	2157	553 0 11
..... 12	51	904	1857	218 19 8
..... 19	52	1156	1858	215 5 7
..... 25	53	627	1000	120 4 7
4th. Quarter.		12940	24268	3542 8 6
3rd. Quarter.		13332	25309	3542 11 0½
2nd. Quarter.		12745	25763	3694 0 6
1st. Quarter.		13617	29041	4335 13 5
		52634	104281	15114 13 5½

Perhaps the annexed statements of the total amounts of assessments for the poor's rate, rate per pound, amount of rate actually collected, amount paid for county and hundred rates, for Constables' accounts, net expenditure on account of the poor, and the gross expenditure out of the rates levied for the poor, for a period of twenty years, may not be uninteresting:—

Year.	Total Amount of Assessment for the Poor Rate, at about three-fourths of Rent.			Rate per Pound.			Amount of Poor Rate actually Collected.			Amount paid for County and Hundred Rates.			Amount paid for Constables' Accounts.			Expenditure on Poor, exclusive of County and Hundred Rates and Constables' Accounts.			Expenditure of County and Hundred Rates and Constables, Accounts.		
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1816..	304,469	10	0	3	6		79,750	2	3	9,438	17	6	1,965	7	5¾	58,179	4	6¾	69,583	9	5
1817..	304,932	5	0	3	0		74,558	13	10¾	7,962	8	1	2,666	13	3	48,650	7	3¾	59,281	8	7¾
1818..	297,617	10	0	4	6		42,512	18	9	10,704	8	4¾	1,356	19	11¾	35,414	18	7¾	47,478	6	11¾
1819..	300,596	10	0	4	6		42,598	12	11	10,467	2	8	3,570	0	10	31,983	6	3¾	45,920	9	9¾
1820..	307,510	5	0	4	6		42,313	16	6¾	10,194	7	8	3,074	6	4	29,171	13	10¾	43,371	7	10¾
1821..	313,147	10	0	4	6		44,977	7	6	12,075	8	9	2,137	4	9	25,675	15	8	39,878	9	2
1822..	296,065	5	0	3	0		36,144	6	6	7,804	4	5	1,967	16	11	21,814	18	6	31,566	19	10
1823..	305,200	15	0	2	0		24,900	10	10	7,461	9	0	2,037	7	4	21,873	6	5	31,372	2	9
1824..	317,063	0	0	2	0		24,911	17	0	9,017	0	8	1,706	10	4	23,400	3	10	34,134	14	10
1825..	334,737	10	0	2	6		31,066	5	1	10,440	15	7	2,464	5	2	26,560	7	4¾	39,405	8	1¾
1826..	346,176	5	0	5	0		59,371	10	7¾	12,365	9	5	3,218	8	6¾	42,699	8	2¾	58,283	6	2
1827..	353,787	5	0	5	0		66,193	13	7	12,774	19	3	3,356	2	3	38,447	18	8¾	54,579	0	2¾
1828..	337,661	0	0	4	6		54,810	6	4	6,465	18	8	3,501	16	8	31,430	6	9¾	41,418	1	1¾
1829..	345,288	0	0	4	0		50,990	8	7¾	4,934	19	3	4,014	19	11	42,698	1	11	51,638	1	1
1830..	No Rate.			....			....			8,611	4	4	3,297	18	4	32,841	13	5	44,680	16	1
1831..	360,121	0	0	3	0		45,722	10	4¾	6,000	0	2	3,708	3	9	38,963	9	4¾	48,671	13	9¾
1832..	362,899	0	0	4	0		61,041	19	3¾	5,841	4	2	3,652	7	7	43,861	12	7	53,345	4	4
1833..	367,225	0	0	3	0		47,559	7	1¾	6,798	15	6	3,106	9	11	33,634	4	6	43,469	9	11
1834..	400,191	0	0	2	6		44,906	17	6¾	5,583	2	5	3,810	13	5	27,645	9	6¾	37,039	5	4¾
1835..	429,814	0	0	2	0		Col. not compl.			5,831	9	10	3,831	10	10	25,762	19	2	35,425	19	10

From the following statement it will be seen that Manchester has dealt out her favors with no niggardly hand towards the stranger in distress. The table refers only to such Irish Poor, resident in Manchester, as may not have acquired legal settlements; those Irish who have obtained them are considered as "Manchester poor," and form part of that item in the annual report:—

	Relief to Irish Poor.				Relief to Irish Poor.			
1810–11	£2311	11	5	1823–24	£ 817	16	8	
1811–12	3783	4	0	1824–25	752	12	6	
1812–13	6319	1	6	1825–26	989	0	10	
1813–14	3449	14	5½	1826–27	4182	8	5½	
1814–15	1398	16	6	1827–28	2035	18	9	
1815–16	1676	8	11	1828–29	1562	15	3	
1816–17	9170	10	2½	1829–30	4059	0	3½	
1817–18	6345	7	3½	1830–31	2726	11	3	
1818–19	3337	9	2½	1831–32	3498	3	10½	
1819–20	2770	8	6	1832–33	3226	17	8	
1820–21	2043	7	1	1833–34	2696	14	7½	
1821–22	1146	1	9	1834–35	1699	17	11½	
1822–23	855	17	3	1835–36	1480	7	10	

If, as has been computed, the population of Manchester comprise one-fifth Irish, they have always had their *full* share of the relief arising from the poor's fund, as well at the Poorhouse as at the relief Boards. It may be said that an equivalent has been derived by the people of Manchester in the supply of labour, which has been flowing into the market from the sister isle, and in some measure that may have been the case; but she has had to bear this burthen almost exclusively, as her neighbours, with the exception of Liverpool, have never adopted the principle of affording relief to the Irish poor of their towns, further than sickness or cases of emergency may have compelled them. The principle usually adopted has been that, where an Irish family has made out a case of distress correspondent with the circumstances of the poor belonging to the town, and has lived a given number of years in the community in industry and good repute, it should receive the same attention and kindly offices as the native poor.

The parochial authorities, in their endeavours to do justice to the leypayers, as well as to deal fairly with the

Irish poor, have at different periods taken the subject into consideration; and the following is the result of some part of their investigations:—

Townships.	Population, 1821.	Cases Relieved, 1827.	Cases Relieved, 1831.	Cases Relieved, 1833.	Population, 1831.
Manchester.....	108,017	264	554	556	142,026
Stockport.....	21,726	9	5	10	25,469
Macclesfield.....	17,746	..	..	5	23,129
Warrington.....	13,570	6	6	1	16,018
Oldham.....	21,662	1	..	1	32,331
Spotland.....	13,453	4	1	..	15,325
Wigan.....	17,716	6	7	5	20,774
Ashton-under-Lyne.	9,222	1	20	..	33,597
Great Bolton.....	22,037	46	20	10	28,299
Bury.....	10,583	..	1	..	15,086
		73	60	32	210,078

At these different investigations of the subject, modifications were adopted with the assistance of the Magistrates, so that that which should be advantageous to the community might not degenerate into an evil.

IRISH PASS ORDERS EXECUTED BY MANCHESTER IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

1832-33.....	191	1834-35.....	66
1833-34.....	136	1835-36.....	89

A STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF IRISH POOR REMOVED UNDER MAGISTRATES' ORDERS, AND PASSED FROM LIVERPOOL TO IRELAND; DISTINGUISHING THOSE PASSED FROM LIVERPOOL, THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER, AND FROM MIDDLESEX, IN EACH YEAR FROM 1824 TO 1831.

Years.	From County of Lancaster.			From other Counties.			Total No. passed frm Liverpool.
	From Liverpool.	From other Places.	Total.	From Middlesex	From other Counties.	Total.	
1824..	1,455	151	1,606	476	399	875	2,481
1825..	1,588	279	1,867	673	488	1,161	3,018
1826..	2,443	1,848	4,291	820	1,311	2,137	6,428
1827..	2,803	962	3,765	1,379	911	2,290	6,055
1828..	1,956	522	2,478	1,173	698	1,871	4,249
1829..	1,522	1,442	2,964	1,177	945	2,122	5,086
1830..	2,719	682	3,481	1,443	755	2,198	5,679
1831..	2,669	649	3,318	1,576	969	2,545	5,863

Vagrancy is not supposed to prevail more in Manchester than in most other large towns. The following is

a statement, at three periods, of the commitments to a few of the largest prisons in the country:—

Gaol.	Number Committed in			Estimated Weekly Expense.	Numbers now in custody (period 1832) of whom		
	1826	1829	1832		Total.	Can Read.	Can Write.
				s. d.			
Salford (Manchester)..	322	691	933	1 4½	88	45	21
Kirkdale.....	275	195	247	1 9	25	10	1
Exeter.....	330	240	416	2 3	39	10	13
Chelmsford.....	227	362	538	3 6	50	21	18
Maidstone.....	306	429	469	2 0½	63	31	25
Coldbath-fields.....	461	737	4109	6 3 Including expenses of Establisnment.	71	44	35
Giltspur-street, Compter.....	908	735	1038	2 3	2	2	2
Tothill-fields.....	268	831	717	2 0	22	7	5
Brixton.....	633	798	1503	6 6 Including expenses of Establishment.	84	60	41

This table, although it shews the number of committals to the various gaols, can only indicate the extent of vagrancy in the gross, because wherever vigilance is used by the Police in the suppression of vagrancy, there it will seem most to prevail, if the returns of gaolers are to be considered as conclusive of the evidence of its presence—and if a contrary course, a laxity on the part of officers may occasion a paucity in the returns, and so would be taken as conclusive of its absence.—The Vagrant Office at Manchester may be considered as a refuge for the nightly destitute, and the expense would in all probability exceed its present amount, if the Police were driven to make arrangements with lodging-house keepers and others to find accommodations, of certainly a much more questionable character. The regulations are, that no vagrant is allowed to avail himself of the advantages of the Institution a second time within a reasonable period. Each vagrant is obliged to strip and wash himself well, when a night-cap and night-shirt are given to him; his clothes are left in the possession of the managers of the Establish-

ment till a certain time in the morning, when an exchange is again made; this precaution prevents them from robbing the Institution, and ensures the keeping of the beds in a cleanly state. The women, who have a separate room, undergo the same routine. If money is found on a vagrant, so much is stopped as is a fair charge for the relief that has been afforded.

Two beadles are employed, whose duty it is to see vagrants out of the town every morning who might trouble the community, and to take up all whom they may find committing breaches of the vagrant laws.

The table below gives the expense to which the public has been put for the last seventeen years, on account of the Vagrant Establishment:—

				£	s.	d.
From 25th. March,	1819,	to 25th. March,	1820	225	13	7
" "	1820,	to "	1821	238	19	5
" "	1821,	to "	1822	215	16	7
" "	1822,	to "	1823	111	3	2
" "	1823,	to "	1824	179	1	10
" "	1824,	to "	1825	178	17	8
" "	1825,	to "	1826	167	15	2
" "	1826,	to "	1827	212	16	4
" "	1827,	to "	1828	234	13	5½
" "	1828,	to "	1829	252	6	8
" "	1829,	to "	1830	294	19	9½
" "	1830,	to "	1831	436	2	3
" "	1831,	to "	1832	450	16	0
" "	1832,	to "	1833	347	12	4
" "	1833,	to "	1834	226	19	0
" "	1834,	to "	1835	176	9	9
" "	1835,	to "	1836	229	15	0

In 1833-34, 4,272 were lodged and had supper and breakfast in the Vagrant Institution, the cost of the food being £53 8s. 6d.

In 1834-35, there were 3,193, the cost of the food being £43 1s. 9d.

In 1835-36, there were 3,116, the cost of food then being £38 19s.

Lancashire may take credit to herself for the management of her poor's fund, on a comparison with that of any other county. The following statement, which refers to

seven counties of importance, and has been taken from official returns, leaves nothing to doubt on that point:—

	1801		1811		1821		1831	
	Expenditure for Maintenance of Poor.	Proportion to Population.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Poor.	Proportion to Population.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Poor.	Proportion to Population.	Expenditure for Maintenance of Poor.	Proportion to Population.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Lancashire ..	148282	4 4	306797	7 4	249585	4 8	293226	4 4
Cheshire	66627	6 11	114370	10 0	104081	7 8	103572	6 2
Derbyshire ..	54459	6 9	93963	10 1	84756	8 1	78717	6 7
Kent	206508	13 5	317990	17 0	320711	17 4	345512	14 5
Middlesex ..	349200	8 6	502967	10 6	582055	10 2	681567	10 0
Staffordshire..	83411	6 11	124765	8 5	133702	7 10	132887	6 5
Yorkshire East	41388	7 5	83752	10 4	97522	10 6	100976	9 10
„ West	48702	6 1	70860	8 4	82638	8 9	83931	8 9
„ North	186469	6 7	328113	10 0	273301	6 9	274586	5 7

The expenditure on the population of Manchester at the same periods must be also satisfactory; it was as follows:—

	Per head on Population.		Per head on Population.
1800-1	6s. 10½d.	1820-21	5s. 3d.
1811-12	6s. 6¼d.	1830-31	4s. 3¾d.

The population is taken in the month of April, and as the making up of Overseers' accounts takes place on the 25th. March, it was thought better in each instance to take the period nearest to the date of the census, which will account for the years being put in this way.

The following is the total expenditure of some of the other townships, the amount expended exclusively of the county rate, and the Constables' accounts—that is, in the relief of the poor—and the proportion which the expenditure bore to the population:—

SALFORD.

	Outlay for the Poor. £ s. d.	Total Expenditure. £ s. d.	Proportion to the Population. s. d.
1811.....	.....	5,640 17 5	5 10½
1821.....	7,067 9 5¼	8,913 13 2½	6 11
1831.....	7,041 15 1*	9,359 13 3	4 7
1835.....	4,580 10 3	6,083 14 3	

CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK.

1826-7.....	317 9 2½		
1830-1.....	711 12 1		2 8¼
1834-5.....	945 5 8		

* This year £2,317 18 2; in 1835 only £1,746 3 8.

ARDWICK.

Years.	Outlay for the Poor. £ s. d.	Total Expenditure. £ s. d.	Proportion to the Population. s. d.
1828.....	416 18 3	978 4 5	
1831.....	698 10 8	1,227 10 9	2 6
1834.....	860 16 6	1,404 15 5	

HULME.

1826.....	428 3 3	932 0 0	
1831.....	1,157 12 6	1,712 14 5	3 6½
1836.....	1,606 4 1	2,095 4 4	

PENDLETON.

1815.....		2,017 12 7	
1821.....		3,731 18 8½	
1826.....	896 7 6	1,767 15 10	
1831.....	1,039 9 2	2,102 17 6½	2 5½
1835.....	670 7 6	1,637 9 8	

BROUGHTON.

1827.....	444 13 9	901 11 9½	
1831.....	320 1 4	856 2 6	4 0½
1835.....	186 12 10	796 12 11½	

In Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Ardwick, Pendleton and Broughton the calculation of expenditure per head to the population has been taken upon the payments for the poor exclusively: in Salford and Hulme the estimate is founded on the gross outlay from the poor's rate.

The dreadful effects of commercial distress are so strikingly exhibited in these returns of the expenditure for the poor, that though lengthened comment is beside our purpose, it is impossible to omit all reference to so important a feature. The commercial panic of 1825-6 will not soon be forgotten; it has left many dreadful memorials behind it, but none more remarkable than the immensely increased pressure which it brought upon the poor's rate. This effect was not immediately visible; the workings of domestic distress did not touch the poor's fund until the latter end of 1826 and the earlier part of the subsequent year. In Manchester the expenditure was increased from £23,400 in 1824 to £42,099 8 2¼ in 1836. In Chorlton-on-Medlock the payments for the poor rose from £317 9 2¼ to £906 1 9 in 1827-8, and in the following year they again fell to £428 16 8. In Salford the outlay of poor's rate was in 1826 £6227 3 3; in 1827

it rose to £10,224 11 8, and in 1828 it was £9515 9 2½. In Hulme the total outlay was, in 1826, £932 0 0; in 1828, £1857 18 2. In Broughton the rate for the first half of the year 1827 was only half-a-crown; in the latter six months it was five shillings. In 1828 again two rates amounting to seven and sixpence in the pound were laid, the average rates for succeeding years having been only about eighteenpence. In Pendleton the net expenditure for the poor (exclusively) was in 1826 £896 7 6; in 1827, £1368 4 7½, and in 1828 it again fell to its natural level. These facts are worth the serious attention of all classes, but especially of the poor, to whom, by a more careful analysis of the accounts of the poor's fund, it would not be difficult to prove that the operation of every one of those turns-out of which we have known so many in Manchester, though not so universally disastrous, is in its limited extent equally as pernicious to the interests of the labourer as was the panic of 1825-6.

The Highways Surveyors, whose functions are regulated by a local Act, (59 Geo. III., c. 22) have important duties to perform, but all the information respecting them which can interest the public is comprised in the annexed—

TABLE SHEWING THE AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE SURVEYORS OF THE MANCHESTER HIGHWAYS IN THE REPAIR OF OLD AND COMPLETION OF NEW STREETS FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED YEARS. WITH THE AMOUNT OF RATE COLLECTED, &c. &c. &c.

Years.	Amount Expended on the Streets of the Town.			Cost of Paving New Streets re-payable by the Commissioners of Police.			Amount of Work, &c. done for the Water Works Company, Bridgemaster, Surveyors of Parish, & Others.			Amount paid the Commissioners of Market-street.			Total Amount of Rate Collected, including Arrears.			Amount of Rate per Pound.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1831	18328	18	8½	1627	14	9	1154	12	1½	4,000	0	0	19101	19	11½	18d. in £.
1832	8235	2	4½	7332	16	8	902	5	8½	6,000	0	0	22382	8	4½	20d. in do.
1833	7100	7	8	2763	0	1	478	12	2	10,000	0	0	22614	12	8	20d. in do.
1834	7526	7	7	1287	17	11	840	10	11	10,000	0	0	17831	19	9	15d. in do.
1835	6692	3	4	2460	9	10	1925	13	9	10,000	0	0	17808	2	10½	13d. in do.

The three first columns in the above table can only be considered as an approximation to the truth—inasmuch as, from want of better data, it has been

necessary to suppose the monies received from the Commissioners of Police in any of the above years to represent the whole amount of work done for them by the Surveyors. Whereas it invariably happened that a considerable portion of work, the cost of which had necessarily passed into the general account, remained incomplete at the end of the year, and therefore was not charged to the Commissioners at all. It is also proper to remark, that the columns before named include the whole cost of paving materials had in each year, without any reference being made to the stock on hand.

The Surveyors meet on every Friday for the dispatch of business, their proceedings being open to the public through the medium of the press.

The markets are not such as a town of great wealth and magnitude might be expected to possess. Until within recent years the principal places for the sale of garden produce were Smithy Door and the Market Place, and as the latter street is also a great outlet, and one of the principal thoroughfares, the inconvenience resulting from the congregation of stalls and market people has been and is very considerable. The shambles in Deansgate used to be the principal resort of butchers. In November, 1827, a handsome covered market was erected in Brown-street; and in February, 1824, one was opened in London Road, for the accomodation of butchers and green-grocers. In 1828, a fish market was erected. It stands between the Market Place and Smithy Door, on the site formerly dedicated to the pillory, the stocks, and the whipping post. The butter market used formerly to be held in an area near Smithy Door, the approach to which was by a dark passage. The old surrounding buildings are now pulled down, and the market is removed to Brown-street. Adjoining the shambles in Deansgate is a small market (of more modern construction) for fruits, &c. The great cattle market is held in a large area in Shudehill, called Smithfield. It is greatly resorted to, the weekly sale of cattle averaging from 5,000 to 10,000 head. The cattle market is held on Wednesday, and on other days Smithfield is occupied by traders in a variety of commodities. The number of carts with farm produce which come from

every side of the country early on the Saturday morning, to supply this and the other markets, is truly astonishing. Contiguous to Smithfield is another small butcher's market: the frequenters of Smithfield often overflow the large space allotted to them, and occupy the adjoining footway in Shudehill, where generally throughout the week a number of stalls for the sale of shoes, clothes, &c., are erected. The "apple" market is situated a little lower in Shudehill, the only accommodation consisting in the greater wideness of the street at that point. Such also is the case with the Haymarket in Great Bridgewater-street, removed thither from Market-street in 1804. The potato market was at the same time transferred from Shudehill to the contiguous market of St. John's, but is now held at Smithfield. The corn market is held on the Saturday in Hanging Ditch, where a new erection for the accommodation of the merchants is in a state of forwardness: its cost will be about £7,500, which sum has been raised in shares.

It has been the frequent occasion of regret among the inhabitants that no arrangement has yet been concluded with Sir Oswald Mosley by which he could be induced, as Lord of the Manor, to assign to the town his interest in the markets. More than one negotiation has been fruitlessly entered upon with a view to purchase the manorial rights, and thereby enable this great community to free itself from the many inconveniences to which it is now subject. Sir Oswald Mosley derives a large revenue from the "tolls," which continue to increase with the population, and thus every year augments the difficulty of a compromise. Originally, it is understood, the Hon. Baronet would have been content to transfer his interests for a remuneration of £75,000, but the offer was not accepted: subsequently (in 1808) his demand was increased to £90,000, and no doubt upon any renewed

attempt to obtain possession of his valuable privileges, it will be found that added pecuniary difficulties have to be encountered. Sir Oswald is believed still to have no objection to the sale. Salford possesses a good market connected with the Town Hall, now the property of the inhabitants.

The market days are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; the first named is the great market of the manufacturer: the last the principal market for agricultural produce and provisions.

The "fairs" are that already spoken of as "Aca's" Fair, formerly of three, now of two days' duration, held originally on the site of St. Ann's Church, but thence removed to Smithfield by the Lord of the Manor; a fair in Whitsun week, and another commencing on the 17th. November, (known very correctly as "Dirt Fair") which are held in the principal thoroughfares of Salford; and the Knott Mill Fair, commencing on Easter Monday. This is a mere popular festival, with "shows" and other rarities, which cover the entire plot of vacant land at Knott Mill, near Deansgate. The others are cattle fairs. Aca's Fair commences on St. Matthew's Day.

Manchester is singularly destitute of those resources which conduce at once to health and relaxation. With a teeming population, literally overflowing her boundaries, she has no public walks—no resorts either for the youthful or the adult portions of the community to snatch an hour's enjoyment. The prospect of obtaining any wide area, to be appropriated as a public walk or otherwise for the use of the humbler classes, becomes more remote each year, as the value of land within and in the neighbourhood of the town increases. Much, however, may be done by the encouragement of judicious alterations in what may be called the old town, but still more might be achieved by the enforcement of an uniform plan in laying out new districts.

Of the Post-office, which is under the able management of R. Peel Willock, Esq., no information can be added to that which is comprised in the return already given of the annual proceeds.*

The military stationed in this district are under the control of Colonel Wemyss, Assistant Adjutant-General, who recently succeeded to that appointment on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Shaw Kennedy, a highly-esteemed officer. The Cavalry Barracks are in Hulme, those for the Infantry in the Regent's Road, Salford. The former have accommodation for—

2 Field Officers.	399 Non-commissioned Officers.
8 Captains.	362 Horses.
10 Subalterns.	31 In Hospital.

William Braybrook, Esq., Barrack Master—Mr. Browne, Clerk of Works.

The Infantry Barracks are calculated to accommodate—

3 Field Officers.	22 Subalterns.
10 Captains.	700 Men.

* Nothing can prove the rapid increase of this town more than the fact that, in the year 1794, memorable for the victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French Fleet, an account of the event was received by Miss Willett, the then Post Mistress, whose office was upon the site of ground now laid to St. Ann's-street; Miss Willett, at that time, conducting the business of the Post-office for this town, with the assistance of two clerks!

CHAPTER II.

The Police Magistrate for the towns of Manchester and Salford is John Frederic Foster, Esq., a barrister-at-law, who has filled the office during several years, in a manner to win universal applause. The salary of £1000 per annum is provided by a magisterial rate levied on the inhabitants of the two towns, according to proportions defined in the Police Acts. Since the appointment of the learned gentleman, the burden of his duties has continued to increase, and at the Police Court, which is held at the New Bailey daily at twelve o'clock, it not unusually happens that a hundred prisoners are brought before the Bench, in addition to the cases by summons and the other subordinate calls upon the attention of the Magistrate.

The following are the numbers of prisoners brought up during each month for the last four years:—

NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING EACH MONTH INTO THE NEW BAILEY, MANCHESTER:—

1831.		1832.		1833.		1834.		1835.		1836.	
Nov..	488	Jan ..	571	Jan ..	610	Jan ..	775	Jan ..	657	Jan ..	816
Dec..	589	Feb ..	489	Feb ..	573	Feb ..	636	Feb ..	762		
		March	596	March	596	March	760	March	824		
		April.	580	April.	585	April.	644	April.	839		
		May .	626	May .	872	May .	986	May .	859		
		June.	665	June.	790	June.	900	June.	964		
		July .	721	July .	786	July .	980	July .	925		
		Aug..	557	Aug .	617	Aug..	894	Aug..	1071		
		Sept .	619	Sept .	719	Sept .	759	Sept .	903		
		Oct...	690	Oct...	703	Oct...	956	Oct...	887		
		Nov..	598	Nov..	706	Nov..	836	Nov..	816		
		Dec..	574	Dec..	652	Dec..	845	Dec..	924		

Note.—An analysis of the prisoners taken in six days gave 66 English, 26 Irish, and 1 Scotchman.

At the Manchester Police Office alone there has been a

very great increase of charges, as appears from the subjoined return:—

		Number.
From 20th. January to 31st. December,	1825, inclusive.....	1,679
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1826, do.	1,838
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1827, do.	2,241
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1828, do.	1,785
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1829, do.	2,568
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1830, do.	2,429
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1831, do.	2,423
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1832, do.	2,678
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1833, do.	4,725*
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1834, do.	6,461
„ 1st. January to 31st. December,	1835, do.	8,202
		35,350

In Salford the numbers have been—

SALFORD POLICE OFFICE.

January, 1827.....	490	January, 1831.....	501
„ 1828.....	496	„ 1832.....	461
„ 1829.....	560	„ 1833.....	540
„ 1830.....	475	„ 1834.....	567

From January, 1835, to June, 1836, 344 felons, and 339 disorderly vagrants.

The following figures go far to account for the frequency of crime in these districts:—

Township of	No. of Public Houses.	No. of Beer Shops.
Manchester	442	500 and upwards.
Salford	95	132 „ „
Hulme	16	205 „ „
Pendleton.....	7	56 „ „
Ardwick..	10	34 „ „
Broughton	7	7 „ „

The Session for the hundred of Salford is now held eight times in the year, instead of quarterly as heretofore. The Chairman of the Magistrates, James Norris, Esq., barrister-at-law, has a salary of £800 per annum. The Session Court is attached to the New Bailey prison and House of Correction, erected in the year 1790. The duties of Mr. Norris also have somewhat increased, as the following table shews:—

* From this time the watchmen's cases are included.

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED AT THE NEW BAILEY COURT-HOUSE, SALFORD, IN THE FOLLOWING YEARS:—

Years.	Male Felons.	Convicted.	Female Felons.	Convicted.	Misdemeanors	Convicted.	Total Tried.
1794	92	62	41	17	17	12	150
1795	57	41	43	33	20	8	120
1796	92	60	48	26	37	13	177
1797	91	54	62	38	54	7	207
1798	117	74	55	26	83	30	255
1799	102	64	58	34	172	43	332
1800	164	97	93	64	184	44	441
1801	190	131	72	55	190	63	452
1802	128	85	66	52	86	89	280
1803	133	98	67	51	111	45	311
1804	97	63	55	33	92	36	244
1805	80	60	63	42	109	36	252
1806	80	58	37	29	137	55	254
1807	76	58	57	43	175	55	308
1808	105	67	69	54	67	54	241
1809	123	92	70	52	48	43	241
1810	114	92	64	54	55	48	233
1811	145	121	67	56	64	63	276
1812	160	114	97	62	45	41	302
1813	194	147	106	88	65	60	365
1814	208	157	112	85	93	75	413
1815	254	194	110	101	133	126	497
1816	322	266	94	84	136	129	552
1817	581	482	149	135	128	121	858
1818	553	503	150	138	111	101	814
1819	545	498	167	160	126	116	838
1820	589	537	136	122	181	164	906
1821	587	532	107	94	84	76	778
1822	579	530	129	123	99	88	807
1823	538	472	130	113	103	98	771
1824	647	583	176	158	95	75	918
1825	677	589	223	212	93	65	993
1826	755	672	157	148	109	96	1022
1827	710	606	176	142	97	74	983
1828	594	531	154	123	113	97	861
1829	720	631	163	142	115	97	998
1830	599	509	151	119	92	80	842
1831	709	595	174	138	117	103	1000
1832	759	664	159	147	188	157	1106
1833	660	558	175	115	100	97	935
1834	754	644	195	171	163	137	1112
1835	723	608	213	187	123	73	1059
					Total.....	.....	24504

Transported .. { Males..... 2905 / Females..... ... 396 } Total..... 3301

Total committed from 22nd. January, 1794, to the 9th. January, 1836....30659

This table comprises only the more serious class of cases. The subjoined statement embraces as well the cases of misdemeanour tried at the Sessions as the other classes of offenders summarily committed by Mr. Foster:—

NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMITTED TO THE NEW BAILEY PRISON FOR MISDEMEANORS IN EACH OF THE LAST FIVE YEARS:—

	1832.	FROM JANUARY TO JANUARY 1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.
Bastardy	379	304	281	243	154
Vagrants	854	936	1,200	1,315	1,476
Misdemeanors of various classes, summarily punished	1,484	1,494	1,972	2,735	2,639
Misdemeanors from the Sessions	239	335	112	417	196

The foregoing tables will furnish the total number of prisoners confined in the Salford House of Correction for a series of years. The greatest number of persons ordinarily in the gaol is, according to the latest returns published by Government, six hundred and twenty-six, but in seasons of riot nearly a thousand have been confined at one time. The prison is under the jurisdiction of the Visiting Justices and the Magistrates of Salford Hundred, of whom the annexed is a list:—

MAGISTRATES.—SALFORD HUNDRED.

NAMES, RESIDENCES, AND DATES OF ORIGINAL QUALIFICATION.

William Robert Hay, Clerk, Rochdale	July	26, 1800
Matthew Wilson, Esq., Eshton, Skipton	July	20, 1808
James Watkins, Esq., Mayfield, near Bolton	May	5, 1813
John Entwisle, Esq., M.P., Foxholes, Rochdale	Jan.	17, 1816
George Chetwode, Clerk, Ashton-under-Lyne	April	23, 1817
Joseph Ridgway, Esq., Ridgmont, Bolton	Jan.	20, 1818
John Holme, Clerk, Chamber Hall, Manchester	April	26, 1819
Edward Royds, Clerk, Mount Failinge, Rochdale	July	19, ——
Trafford Trafford, Esq., Outrington, Lymn, Knutsford	Aug.	12, ——
George William Newton, Esq., Taxall Lodge, Cheshire	July	17, 1820
Salusbury Price Humphreys, Esq., K.C.H., Bramall, Cheshire	July	17, ——
George Walmsley, Esq., Bolesworth Castle, Cheshire	May	7, 1821
Sir Bagenall William Burdett, Baronet, Rochdale	Jan.	21, 1822
James Brierley, Esq., Ardwick	Oct.	21, ——
William Grant, Esq., Spring Side, Bury	May	3, 1824
James Norris, Esq., Manchester	July	18, 1826
Hyde John Clarke, Esq., Hyde Hall	April	30, 1827
William Astley, Esq., Dukinfield Lodge, Ashton-under-Lyne	April	30, ——
Matthew Wilson, jun., Esq., Eshton, Skipton	July	16, ——
James Hordern, Clerk, Shaw, Oldham	July	16, ——
John Dearden, jun., Esq., The Hollins, near Halifax	Jan.	21, 1828
Robert Lomax, Esq., Lomax Fold, Bolton	April	21, ——
John Greaves, Esq., Manchester	Oct.	10, ——
Samuel Holker Haslam, Esq., Chesham, near Bury	Jan.	12, 1829
John Frederick Foster, Esq., Manchester	May	4, ——
James Newton, Esq., Cheadle Heath, Stockport	July	20, ——
John Bentley, Esq., Birch House, near Bolton	Oct.	26, ——
William Bentley, Esq., Audenshaw, Manchester	Jan.	18, 1830
John Crossley, Esq., Scaitcliffe, Todmorden	Jan.	10, 1831
James Buckley, Esq., Hollyville, Saddleworth	——	——
Richard Orford Holte, Esq., Torkington Lodge, Stockport	——	——

Thomas Sturgess Mills, Clerk, Dobcross	Jan.	10,	1831
Clement Royds, Esq., Rochdale	——	——	——
Joseph Saville Robarts Evans, Clerk, Lydgate, Saddleworth	——	——	——
Edward Jeremiah Lloyd, Esq., Oldfield Hall, Altrincham	April	16,	——
Joseph Walker, Esq., Lacelles Hall, Huddersfield	July	4,	——
John Fletcher, Esq., Haulgh, Bolton	April	9,	1832
Lawrence Brock Hollinshead, Esq., Highfield, Pendlebury	April	9,	——
William Garnett, Esq., Larkhill, Manchester	April	9,	——
John Holland, Esq., Hey Brook, Rochdale	Oct.	22,	——
Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, Esq., Davyhulme Hall	April	15,	1833
Thomas Joseph Trafford, Esq., Trafford Park	April	19,	——
John Wright, Esq., Brabins Hall, Marple	July	8,	——
Shakspeare Phillips, Esq., Barlow Hall	Oct.	21,	——
Daniel Broadhurst, Esq., Swinton	——	——	——
John Fenton, Esq., Crimble, Rochdale	——	——	——
Edmund Grundy, Esq., Bury	Jan.	1,	1834
Thomas Bromiley Wm. Sanderson, Esq., Worsley	May	26,	——
James Jowett, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne	Jan.	12,	1835
Ralph Ousey, Esq., Heyrod Hall, Stalybridge	Jan.	12,	——
David Harrison, Esq., Stalybridge, Ashton-under-Lyne	Jan.	12,	——
William Ford Hulton, Esq., Hulton Park, Bolton	April	13,	——
George William Wood, Esq., Singleton Lodge, Manchester	May	25,	——
Robert Darbishire, Esq., Rivington	Aug.	31,	——
Robert Heywood, Esq., Bolton	Aug.	31,	——
Robert Andrews, Esq., Rivington Hall	Aug.	31,	——
Thomas Potter, Esq., Buile Hill, Pendleton	Aug.	31,	——
William Mann, Esq., Rochdale	Aug.	31,	——
William Chadwick, Esq., Rochdale	Aug.	31,	——
Joseph Hollingworth, Esq.	Oct.	31,	——
James Sothern, Esq., Worsley Hall	Oct.	26,	——
T. B. Barclay, Esq.	Oct.	26,	——
J. Brotherton, Esq., M. P., Salford	Dec.	7,	——
Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Manchester	Dec.	7,	——
Charles Hindley, Esq., Dukinfield	Jan.	11,	1836
J. Cheetham, Esq., Dukinfield	Jan.	11,	——
James Harrison, Esq., Southport	June	2,	——
Thomas Ashton, Flowery Field, Hyde	July	4,	——

The officers of the prison are appointed by the Magistrates. The governor is Mr. Richard Dunstan, who has the efficient assistance of his brother, Mr. Henry Dunstan. The chaplaincy of the prison is held by the Rev. William Bagshaw. The salaries of the officers are—

	£	s.	d.
Governor	500	0	0
Chaplain	300	0	0
Surgeon	150	0	0
Steward	50	0	0
Taskmaster	100	0	0
Matron	84	0	0
Governor's Assistance	60	0	0
Taskmaster's Do.	54	12	0

	£	s.	d.
Principal Turnkey	81	18	0
Seven Do.	455	0	0
Three female Do.	119	12	0
Hospital Nurse	39	0	0
Schoolmaster	65	0	0

The total of salaries for the year ending in 1835 was £2231 14 6. The prison contains twenty-four wards, twenty-four day-rooms, twenty-four airing-yards, and one hundred and fifty workshops, principally for weaving.

There are sixteen solitary cells, and the whole is capable of containing 522 prisoners in separate sleeping cells, or 968 if more than one sleep in each cell. The majority of male prisoners are employed in weaving, hat or shoe-making, tailoring, or at the hard labour of the tread-mills, of which there are six, employing 112 in winter and about 160 in summer. The female prisoners are occupied in weaving, winding, sewing, washing, and heading pins. The proceeds from prisoners' earnings amounted in 1835 to £524 4 1¼; but as convicted felons are allowed one-sixth and untried felons one-third their gross earnings, and prisoners for misdemeanour one-third their net earnings, and the taskmaster has his per-centage on the whole, the net sum applicable to the expenses of the prison was only £289 8 2¼. In summer the prisoners rise and go to work at six in the morning and continue their labour to the same hour in the evening, with the allowance of half an hour for breakfast, an hour for dinner, and an hour on quitting work. In winter their hours of labour are regulated by the extent of daylight. Prayers are read every morning at half after eleven, and service is performed twice on the Sunday. In the gaol there is a school for male felons and other boys convicted of a first offence, the latter of whom attend it three afternoons in the week. On the Sunday the Matron instructs in religious knowledge the female prisoners, felons and convicts. Bibles, prayer-books and tracts are diffused among the prisoners by the Chaplain. The expenses of the prison for the year 1834-5 were £7643 14 11. The cost of maintaining prisoners varies slightly: in the year 1834-5 it was—

		s.	d.					s.	d.
July quarter,	a male prisoner,	1	6 18-84	per week,	and	a female,		1	1 30-64
October	,, ,, ,,	1	5 62-64	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	1 33-64
January	,, ,, ,,	1	5 8-64	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	0 49-64
April	,, ,, ,,	1	4 9-64	,,	,,	,,	,,	0	11 48-64

In the other prisons the cost each quarter has been per head, at Preston, 1s. 7d., 1s. 5¾d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 5¾d.; at

Kirkdale, 1s. $5\frac{5}{32}$d., 1s. $5\frac{2}{32}$d., 1s. $8\frac{12}{32}$d., 1s. $3\frac{14}{32}$d. In Lancaster Castle the cost per week for the year was, for debtors, 1s. 4d., and for Crown prisoners 2s. $0\frac{3}{4}$d., of whom the average number confined in the Castle during the year was $289\frac{7}{8}$, and of debtors $161\frac{1}{4}$. In the Salford prison the dietary for a male prisoner is—twenty ounces of bread and half an ounce of salt per day, a quart of oatmeal pottage (two ounces and a quarter of meal per quart) for breakfast and supper; half a pound of beef and a pound of potatos for dinner twice a week; a quart of pea-soup twice a week; a pound and a half of potatos two other days, and a quart of stew the seventh day. For a female—sixteen ounces of bread and half an ounce of salt per day; a quart of gruel morning and evening; and a pint of stew with a pound of potatos boiled for dinner each day.

The New Bailey prison, which covers several acres of ground, has been enlarged at various periods, until its interior is now so completely occupied with buildings that no further extension is practicable. In the month of November, 1834, the silent system was adopted, with what degree of success no authenticated report has yet announced. Owing to the limited accommodation within the prison for the strict classification of offenders, the system has not perhaps been fairly tried; but certainly if the number of inmates of the gaol form any test of the operation of the new *régime*, it does not appear to possess in practice any of those horrors, and to be consequently attended with those beneficial consequences, which in theory might very naturally be expected to flow from its enforcement. For the twelve months preceding the adoption of the new discipline, the number of offenders who passed through the gaol was 5304; for the twelve months succeeding the change, it was 5407, being an increased number, although the latter year was a remarkably prosperous one, and employment never more abundant.

The whole number of prisoners the gaols of Lancashire are capable of containing is—

	In single cells.	More than one in a cell.	Largest number confined at one time (in 1834)	Total committments in the year.
Lancaster Castle	138	495	496	90
Kirkdale House of Correction	384	800	712	3673
Preston	172	516	276	1170
New Bailey	522	968	626	5304

The following is the number of persons charged with criminal offences in several counties in 1821 and 1831, with the amount of population at those periods:—

	1821.		1831.	
	Number of Criminal Charges.	Population.	Number of Criminal Charges.	Population.
Lancashire	1716	1,052,859	2352	1,336,854
Cheshire	312	270,098	513	334,391
Derbyshire.....	105	213,333	202	237,170
Staffordshire....	374	341,046	644	410,512
Nottinghamshire	240	186,873	316	225,327

These figures do not exhibit the morality of Lancashire in a very favorable point of view, if regarded without any reference to the peculiar circumstances or condition of the county and its population. It appears that in 1831 the number of criminal charges was, in Lancashire, as 1 to 569 of the population; in Cheshire 1 to 651; Derbyshire 1 to 1174; Staffordshire 1 to 637, and in Nottinghamshire 1 to 713. The following is the number of criminal charges in the same counties for their septennial periods, viz.:—

	1819.	1826.	1833.
Lancashire.....	9,430	13,377	16,005
Cheshire	1,489	2,278	3,713
Derbyshire.....	647	670	1,299
Staffordshire	1,907	2,295	4,415
Nottinghamshire.....	1,066	1,610	2,218

The subordinate local tribunals are the County Court, the Manor Court, the Court Leet, the Court of Requests, and the Salford Hundred Court. The County Court is held monthly at Manchester, before the Assessor to the High Sheriff, who is usually a barrister, by adjournment from Preston. Causes in which the damages claimed do not exceed £10, and writs of inquiry in causes where

judgment has been suffered to go by default, and causes of trifling importance sent down from the superior Courts under the authority of a recent Act of Parliament, are decided in this Court. At the Manor Court, over which S. Kay, Esq., solicitor, presides as Deputy Steward of the Lord of the Manor, causes are tried in which the damages sought to be recovered do not exceed £5. The Courts Leet of Manchester and Salford are held twice a year, for the adjudication of cases of nuisance, offences against the market regulations, &c., and for the election of the Boroughreeve, Constables, and subordinate officers of Manchester and Salford. At the Salford Court Leet the Constables of the several townships within the Hundred, also, are appointed, with the exception of those townships in which separate Courts Leet are held. James Heath Leigh, Esq., is Steward of Sir Oswald Mosley in Manchester; and Richard Duck, Esq., barrister-at-law, and John Owen, Esq., attorney, are Deputy Stewards in Salford to the Earl of Sefton, High Steward to the King, who is Lord of the Manor. In the Court of Requests, which sits fortnightly, and of which J. Hill, Esq., barrister-at-law, is the Chief Commissioner, a great number of cases are yearly adjudicated, as appears from the following—

RETURN TO AN ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DATED 12TH. MARCH, 1834, FOR AN ACCOUNT OF ALL SUMS OF MONEY PAID (UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE 48TH. GEO. III., c. 43) INTO THE COURT OF REQUESTS IN MANCHESTER BY DEBTORS, ALL SUMS RECEIVED BY CREDITORS, AND THE SUMS REMAINING UNCLAIMED ON THE 31ST. DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR; STATING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF SUCH FUNDS ON THE 31ST. OF DECEMBER, 1809, AND THE AMOUNT IN EACH SUBSEQUENT YEAR ON THE 31ST. DECEMBER; STATING ALSO WHERE THE SAME IS AT PRESENT DEPOSITED, AND IN WHOSE NAMES; ALSO, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CAUSES TRIED, THE EXECUTIONS ISSUED, AND THE NUMBER OF PERSONS IMPRISONED IN EACH YEAR:—

Year.	The total amount of all sums of money paid into Court (under the authority of the 48th. Geo. 3, c. 43) by debtors in each year.	The total amount of all sums of money received by creditors in each year.	The sums remaining unclaimed on the 31st. December in each year.	Total number of causes tried in each year.	The number of executions issued in each year.	The number of persons imprisoned in each year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
1808	904 12 6	622 0 6	282 12 0	2200	156	10
1809	1962 3 9	1766 8 10	477 16 11	2135	493	33
1810	1319 4 10	1322 18 11	474 2 10	1260	429	36
1811	751 12 4	867 6 7	358 8 8	1433	411	29
1812	719 7 0	769 6 0	308 19 8	1640	506	44
1813	786 8 8	767 10 8	327 17 8	1054	426	56
1814	854 17 9	859 8 8	323 6 9	1075	387	44
1815	1004 15 10	1010 3 6	317 19 1	1324	391	44
1816	1324 13 8	1318 18 8	323 14 1	1700	497	61
1817	1281 14 4	1342 0 2	263 8 3	2072	728	84
1818	1843 8 0	1855 0 2	251 16 1	2153	694	98
1819	1186 2 2	1218 5 2	220 1 1	2208	627	104
1820	2187 5 11	2131 4 11	276 2 1	2490	773	134
1821	2343 4 0	2333 5 10	286 0 3	2521	798	117
1822	2242 4 4	2201 12 7	326 12 9	2392	775	116
1823	2303 4 11	2245 13 6	384 3 5	2506	749	103
1824	2573 13 0	2516 2 6	441 13 11	3057	865	138
1825	2691 12 6	2665 15 11	467 10 6	2851	790	150
1826	3386 9 6	3386 7 7	467 12 5	3275	883	112
1827	3171 2 10	3151 4 7	487 10 8	3396	942	135
1828	3147 8 3	3068 18 4	566 0 7	3274	936	147
1829	3851 12 3	3886 6 10	531 6 0	3763	1022	101
1830	3755 12 11	3653 17 5	633 1 6	3794	993	142
1831	3817 0 2	3751 2 5	698 19 3	4009	1038	161
1832	3521 18 7	3421 19 5	798 18 5	3922	960	140
1833	3790 9 6	3780 5 4	809 2 7	3821	922	134
	56721 19 6	55913 5 0		65324	36125	2463

The Salford Hundred Court holds its sittings on every third Thursday, and takes cognizance of causes similar to those tried at the Manchester Manor Court.

Manchester (the township) pays from five to six hundred pounds a year, and Salford rather more than half that

sum to the County Lunatic Asylum, of which the annual expenditure somewhat exceeds £7000. The Hundred of Salford pays two High Constables, giving £45 2s. to the one and £30 2s. to the other. The salary of the County Treasurer (W. A. Hulton, Esq.) is £400. The payments to the Coroner for this district (W. S. Rutter, Esq., who is also Deputy Treasurer to the New Bailey Prison) were from July, 1834, to June, 1835, £949 1 3, for taking 820 inquisitions, the number of miles charged being 3415. For prosecutions during the year 1834-5 the payments by the county were—

	Felons.			Misdemeanours.		
At Salford Sessions	£6611	1	4	£531	15	6
Preston	1117	16	9	142	9	6
Kirkdale	1923	14	6	137	10	4
Wigan (Borough)	412	11	8	13	8	2
Liverpool (Do.)	4012	14	8	191	4	8
Lancaster (Do.)	83	5	8	18	6	10
Lancaster	37	4	2	0	0	0
Lancaster Assize (Prior to the removal to Liverpl.)	3473	18	10	286	9	4
	£17,672	7	7	£1321	4	4

The total expenditure of the county was, for 1834-5, £37,637 19 6, and for 1833-4, £35,761 12 4. The expenditure of Mr. Carrington, the Bridge Master for the Hundred of Salford, was for the year, £2,044 7 11. The monies raised by rolls and arrears to defray the expenditure of the Hundred was, in the Bolton Division, £7,750 6 10; in the Manchester Division £10,669 7 3, being nearly two thousand pounds more than the levies from West Derby Hundred.

CHAPTER III.

The ecclesiastical government of the parish of Manchester is vested in the Warden and four Fellows of the Collegiate Church. Patronage is dispensed by them; but, as changes are in progress, it is not necessary to enter more fully into the detail of existing arrangements. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have recently advised that Manchester and the great county in which it is situate, (with the exception of the Deanery of Furness and Cartmel) should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop. The Collegiate Church will then become a cathedral—the title of Warden and Fellows will merge in that of Dean and Canons, and an Archdeaconry of Manchester will be created. The See will be subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of York. The stipend of the Bishop will be £5000 per annum, and it will be necessary to provide for him a suitable residence. The revenues of existing Bishoprics will be reduced for the purpose of augmenting the poorer, and creating stipends for the new, Sees. It is also probable that there may be some remodelling of the pecuniary affairs of all the Collegiate Churches.

The Warden, the head of the Church, succeeded to that distinguished post upon the death of Dr. Blackburne, who, on Sunday the fifth January, 1823, was seized with sudden illness in the Church, which proved fatal on the tenth. Dr. Calvert owes his preferment only to his high merit as a scholar and a divine. He received his education at St.

John's, Cambridge, in which college he obtained a Fellowship, and subsequently became Tutor; he was also Lady Margaret's Preacher and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University. He was made likewise a preacher at Whitehall, whence (having previously published a course of sermons at the request of the Bishop of London) he was preferred to the Rectory of Wilmslow by the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister. The Noble Earl subsequently recommended Dr. Calvert to George the Fourth as the successor of Dr. Blackburne in the Wardency of the Collegiate Church. With this brief mention of the esteemed head of the religious institutions of the town, we pass to the venerable and time-worn edifice itself.

If there be any truth in that beautiful verse of the poet—

"There is society where none intrudes,"

and if ever it were capable of being fully and unequivocally put to the test, a ramble through the religious interstices of our Collegiate Church, "that antique oratory," may be made to answer at once the double purpose of enjoyment and of criticism. Surrounded by the dim shadows of the mighty ones of old, we pay no heed to the great roof that overhangs us, "all musical in its immensities"—we think not of the carved walls and their ancient appurtenances, mouldering beneath the damp of centuries—our mind gets not by heart their eloquent proportions; we do not gaze

"With awe which would adore
The worship of the place, or the mere praise
Of art and its great masters, who could raise
What former time, nor skill, nor thought, could plan."

All this is as nothing, for a spirit glides beside us and talks with us, and we ramble through the old aisles and the ancient chapelries, and over the effaced gravestones of our ancestry, and know not that corporeally we exist. With our mind's eye we are looking upon the glorious company of the benefactors of our race, who have passed

into oblivion, when the world was younger and more grateful than in this, its day of greater things. We are gazing upon the noble army of zealous defenders of the venerable creed of our Church, and inly exclaiming, as we think of other heroes and remoter times, "how are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!" And we are listening at the same time to the mild rebukes of this grim array of the progenitors of our faith, the burthen of whose complainings hath in it more of sorrow than of anger, and who seem to murmur, because in this our generation men have gone up to Mount Pisgah to worship, eschewing the ceremonials which of yore placed at such a distance the creature and the Creator. We ramble on, void of all self-control, the same gentle spirit walking by our side, and as we tread upon the obliterated memorials of those who have been high in the world's estimation, great in prowess and mighty in renown, and yet of whom the stones prate of no whereabout, nay, of whose very names not one vestige is left upon which to establish conjecture—we cry out in lamentation, "Who hath the glory! who hath the glory!" Thus wend we on through the labyrinth of the dead, over the pillows of the sleeping ones; and, as we advance, our mortality becomes purer, and for a time, without impiety, we feel only a *little* lower than the angels.

Look round—can you contemplate, unmoved, a scene so fraught with sublimity? Can you fix your eyes upon the recording tablets that in every direction meet them, and not become wiser and better, by such collision, than if you were to spend years in perusing the written lines of which these are but, as it were, the index? And by whom *are* you thus surrounded? Upon whose dust are you trampling, as you pace the melancholy aisles? Come with us, and in our humble capacity and to our utmost power we will tell you of the shadows that are about you. Not, however, in the language of poesy, nor in that

sombre diction which would probably be most adapted to our task, will we hold forth to you concerning these things—for, to tell the honest truth, our *forte* is not in the pathetic. We are, in fact, somewhat of a gossip, and only in the plain and ungarnished words of our school-day vocabulary can we give to the airy nothings of our brain "a local habitation and a name."

Proceeding, then, along the north aisle of the Church, and passing through the iron gates that separate the naive from the choir, let us turn immediately to the left, and we are in the chapel of the Earls of Derby, built, says tradition, in order to enclose the remains of one whose incontinence had deprived him of burial within the walls of the sanctuary. Over the door-way are emblazoned the heraldic insignia of an illegitimate scion of that house, whose knightly father, some centuries bye-gone, became Warden of the Church, and ultimately the proud Bishop of Ely. Within this same chapelrie he lies interred—yonder is his tomb, and upon it are carved shields of arms and mitres and crosiers, and a brief inscription, the bare outlines of which alone are left to tell of all that *has* been and is no more. He wedded with the mother of the Seventh Henry—he builded Churches—and "died from off the face of the earth"—and this darkened spot is now his palace and his Bishopric!

In the lobby of this chapel are three monuments to beings of less exalted dust; one to the memory of Mrs. Katherine Pigot, who died in 1792; another to the Rev. John Clayton, whilome Chaplain and Fellow of this Church, who died in 1773; and a third to the memory of George Lloyd, Esq., barrister-at-law, "who was equally distinguished for his amiable disposition in private life, and for his judgment and integrity as a lawyer." He died aged fifty-six, in the year 1804. These, in life, might have been too lowly for the companionship of nobility,

but in death they lay almost pillowed with the spouse of a Queen Dowager, and yet are not scowled upon for their close neighbourhood. Here also are memorialised, Richard, only son of Christopher Hartley, of Marston, in Yorkshire, who died in 1739; and the Rev. Richard Ward, L. L. D., who died in 1789, and was one of the Church's Chaplains.

Gliding across the aisle into the choir—

"Relic of nobler days and noblest arts"—

we stand upon the grave of the first Warden of the Church —Sir John Huntingdon. *His* were the days when priesthood and peace were not necessarily allied, when the leaders of the hosts of GOD were almost looked upon as the leaders of the armies of men, and in his double vocation he acted valiantly the parts that were allotted him to do—and yet, "without a stone to mark the spot," he lies buried within the space that he had himself built for the purpose of chanting the praises of Jehovah, and where, for more than thirty years, he had stood up to worship the Trinity in Unity—

"And nothing outward tells of human clay!"

Further on, and to the left of the door-way of the chapter-house, is a *memento* of another Warden of this edifice—the persecuted Heyrick. Under the Protectorship of the puritanical Cromwell, this too-conceding man suffered hardships and privations of almost every malignity—was dragged from his high office as a minister of GOD—jeered at by a psalm-singing rabble, and cast into prison—and only afterwards allowed to visit his flock and to preach to them occasionally, because it was thought the trifling pittance allowed to him by the Parliament would induce him to be the more cautious in his holdings forth. With the restoration, however, of Charles the Second, came the re-instalment of Heyrick; he died in the fulfilment of his duties, and now sleeps well beneath the roof that most fitly can shelter him.

In 1530 Henry was king. Edward VI— 1547-1553.

There is yet another of the time-honored Wardens of this venerable Church, who is sleeping within its walls; but alas! in the matter of fact days of the First George, it appears they thought not to record the spot—and we may wander over the graves of thousands of less devoted men, and not know if we profane with our foot the dust of the once eloquent Wroe? Others also there *may* be, who at the close of a turbulent career have laid themselves down at the foot of their own altar, and whose bones are perhaps now crumbling under the very stone whereon we are trying to decipher some indistinct inscription. It *may* be that the conscientious and heroic George Collier, who in 1530 defied the powers of Edward VI., and yielded up his office rather than be deprived of his independence—that the unfortunate Sir Laurence Vaux, whom the haughty Queen Elizabeth dismissed and afterwards imprisoned as a non-conformist, and whose overstrained heart sank beneath the yoke and released itself from the bonds at once of nature and the Queen — and that the early satiated Birch, who took up the power only to resign it ere a year had gone round;—it may be that these found repose in death beneath the roof that had so little shelter for them whilst living, and that in some obscure nook of this multi-angled edifice lie the relics of these its once chiefest ornaments. But in loitering through the mazes of the place we fail to discover aught that would render convincing so comforting an idea, and lest we should be smiled upon as visionaries, we will yield up for a season our yet partial belief. On the floor, however, of the choir and the aisles surrounding it, we trace many a record of the names and virtues of such of the ancient *laity* of the parish as have been rich enough in this world's gear to purchase for themselves a resting place,

"Where meaner relics must not dare to rot,"

and who, perhaps, imagined in their pride of heart that

here their bodies would be held sacred, because here the intrusive foot of the vulgar would presume not to encroach. What would be their impression if, in the present day, they could come forth from their graves and behold on every Sabbath, and almost on every day, the rejoicings and the merry-makings, the marrying and the giving in marriage, which take place in the very locality of this their coffin-crowded sanctuary? They would surely shrink back into their dim abode, shocked by the unconscious bartering of hearts on the very roof of their peaceful habitations!

Entering St. Mary's chapel, which is in the immediate vicinity of the choir, we discover several monuments in honour of the family of that good Humphrey Chetham who was the institutor of the Hospital and Library so named:—Here is one to the memory of George Chetham, of Turton, Esq., who died in 1664, aged seventy years: here to James Chetham, Esq., and his wife Margaret, who died, the one in 1697 and the other in 1709, at the respective ages of fifty-six and sixty-four: here again to Samuel Chetham, of Turton and Clayton, Esq., who died 1744, aged sixty-nine: and here to Edward Chetham, Esq., who died in 1769, aged eighty years, leaving none behind him to perpetuate a name so highly honoured. There is also a small mural tablet to the memory of Mordecai Greene, who departed this life April 22, 1769, aged seventy-five years. And where, it will be asked, is the monument that should record the name (for his *virtues* have a living memorial) of that benevolent member of the house of Chetham whose life was the study of doing good, and whose death left an incense on the earth which is inhaled to this day with a gratitude that, as it were, crushes it in its hands, and returns it to heaven with a richer and more extatic flavour? Where is the monument that should tell how one man had the mind to *conceive* so much of happiness for his fellows, and the benignity at the same time to put into *operation* the chari-

table impulses of his soul, scorning the "world's dread laugh," and determining that it is more glorious to make the widow's heart leap for joy than to be sheltered beneath the golden palaces of luxury for ever! Where is the monument that should blazon forth the name of this man! Alas!

"For him they raise not the recording stone!"

and to the shame of humanity be it said, nought telleth of the glorious beneficence of Humphrey Chetham, save only the never-dying recollection which is transmitted through the hearts of every generation!

Leaving this chapel, we notice in the space behind the choir, and near to the once celebrated window, a tablet to the memory of the Rev. Adam Banks, formerly Fellow of the Church, who died in 1750; and another to the Rev. George Ogden, who was also Fellow of the Church, and died in 1706. Against one of the pillars is likewise an inscription to the children of James and Margaret Lightbourne, of Manchester. Passing down the south aisle, in which is a tablet intimating that in 1700 one "Nathaniel Edmondson, a woollen-draper, ordered the marble pavement in the altar to be laid down at his own expense," we come to the Chapter-house, over the door-way of which is that beautiful monument erected by the pupils of the Rev. Charles Lawson to the memory of their truly beloved instructor; he died in 1807, having been fifty-eight years Head Master of the Grammar School. Near to this again is one to Thomas Ogden, of Manchester, who died in 1766; and in the immediate vicinity one to Sarah, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Moss, who died in child-bed, in 1752, aged twenty-seven years; and another to Susannah Georgiana Mary, who died in 1790. Here is also an excellent piece of sculpture to the memory of Frances Hall, of Manchester, who died June 4th., 1828, aged eighty-four, and of whom whilst upon earth, it might truly be said that "whatever her

hands found to do she did it with all her might." She was the last of an ancient family,* and at her death left to four charitable institutions the sum of forty thousand pounds.

In Trafford's Chapel, which is on the south side of the nave, and which is now entirely filled with pews, there is a beautiful monument to the memories of Lieut. Edmund Trafford, of the First Royal Dragoons, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Trafford; both of whom died in 1813. There is also a very handsome one to Dauntsey Hulme, Esq., of Manchester, who died April 27th., 1828. He was a great benefactor to the town, and bequeathed a considerable sum of money to the Royal Infirmary, at the request of the Trustees of which this tablet was erected, "not to perpetuate his memory, (which has a more durable monument,) but to show their respect and gratitude."

In Brown's Chapel, adjoining this, are two tablets memorialising Gamalial Lloyd, merchant, who died in 1749; and his son George Lloyd, who died in 1783, and was buried in some village in Yorkshire. In the centre of this chapel, under a stone scarcely visible, is interred the body of the founder, who was a merchant of Manchester, and died in 1508. In the chapel dedicated to Jesus Christ are interred many of the family of the Byroms of Kersal; and monuments are erected to the memories of John Moss, Esq., who died in 1761—William Clowes, of Hunt's Bank, Esq., who died in 1772—and to Henry Atherton, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, who died in 1816. In this neighbourhood too there is a marble tablet to the memory of Walter Raleigh Soulsby, Major of the Second Dragoon Guards, who died January 8th., 1827, aged thirty-three years. Not in the tumult of battle did his soul pass from him—but on the sick-bed and in the peaceful bivouac was he tempered for

* Among other property which this esteemed lady left behind her, were many paintings of the Pretender, as he appeared upon his entry into Manchester.

death. Near to the seats of the Municipal Officers are interred the Rev. Joshua Brookes, A.M., and Mr. Thomas Barritt. The former was twenty-one years Chaplain of the Church, and was somewhat of an eccentric character,—but a man of great learning and rigid discipline, and of a most warm and benevolent disposition. He died November 11, 1821, aged 67 years. Of the latter, we cannot speak better than in the words of his epitaph—"Here resteth the remains of Thomas Barritt, a profound antiquarian and a good man. He died honoured and respected by all ranks of society, October 29, 1820, aged 77 years." We must not omit to notice also a beautiful marble monument which will be found near to Strangeways Chapel, to the memory of the pious and charitable Mrs. Anne Hinde, widow of that Rev. John Hinde who was once a Fellow of this Church. She established a school for the education of a number of poor children—and though there may appear some ostentation in the *manner* of the charity, the *good* of it was "not interred with her bones."

We now come to the point whence we commenced our brief survey, and have merely to notice two other monuments which were omitted at the onset, and which are amongst the most modern in the whole building. They are situated on each side of the entrance into the north aisle of the choir. The one on the left hand is to the memory of Samuel Taylor, of Moston, in this county, a Magistrate, and Lieut. Colonel of the Manchester and Salford Rifle Regiment of Volunteers, who died October 23, 1820, aged forty-eight years: the monument is of marble, and is in the Grecian style. The other, opposite to it, on the right of the entrance, is by Chantrey, to the memory of Edward Greaves, of Culcheth Hall, in Lancashire, who was in 1812 High Sheriff of the county, and died March 29, 1824, aged sixty-two. Numerous other memorials may

be found by those who have time and inclination to ramble through the hoary edifice which is at once the ornament and history of the town; but in a sketchy outline like the present it would be almost superfluous to note them down. Of the building itself we will not attempt to discourse, for it is one of those "venerable piles"—those ancient gothic "immensities"—which genius alone must pourtray. Something resembling it might Childe Harold have had in view when he apostrophised—

> "The vast and wondrous dome
> To which Diana's marvel was a cell"—

for the dull language of prose in either instance would fail to give an idea of the vast structure under contemplation:—

> "Our outward sense
> Is but of gradual grasp—and as it is,
> That what we have of feeling most intense
> Outstrips our faint expression; even so this
> Outshining and o'erwhelming edifice
> Fools our fond gaze, and, greatest of the great,
> Defies at first our nature's littleness,
> Till, growing with its growth, we thus dilate
> Our spirits to the size of that they contemplate.

In our idle peregrination we have confined our description to that which is within its sphere, in the hope that some reader who has hitherto passed through the portal of the Church ingloriously may be induced to penetrate further into its "dim religious aisles," and to draw *therefrom*, and not from our recital, a fund of thought that in its application shall be made capable "to point a moral and adorn a tale." For ourselves, we trust there is *some* benefit derivable even from this our hundredth stroll through these habitations of the departed ones—that there is some good to be *yet* learnt, though the book and the lesson are alike worn and thumbed. We have taken our solitary ramble, and the light tramp of our foot has echoed through the empty passages; we have pored over the grotesque carved work and carried our mind back to those feudal days when the Church was all powerful, and when the word of its

ministers was "sharper than a two-edged sword;" and we have endeavoured to imagine, from what *has* been, what *may* in all human probability even yet be, when another hundred years have succeeded to the last. In the womb of such an edifice as this how palpably do our own insignificance and futility appear to us, and how easily may we persuade ourselves that "man walketh in a vain shadow and disquieteth himself in vain,—he heapeth up riches and cannot tell who shall gather them!" As the banner that floated over the throne of Saladin, so are the monuments and memorials of the dead—on the one, as on the other, we read inscribed the same awful remembrancer, "Saladin must die!"*

CONSECRATED CHURCHES IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

Name, and when Consecrated.	*Ministers.*	*Sittings.*
Collegiate	Warden, Rev. T. Calvert, D.D. Fellows: Rev. J. Gatliffe, M.A.; Rev. C. D. Wray, M.A.; Rev. O. Sergeant, M.A.; Rev. R. Parkinson, M.A. Chaplains: Rev. H. Fielding, M.A.; Rev. J. Johnson, M.A., *pro. tem.* Clerk in Orders, Rev. J. Marsden, M.A.	3000
St. Anne's, 1712	Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D.D., Rector	1175
St. Mary's, 1756	Rev. J. Gatliffe, M.A., Rector	997
St. Paul's (Turner-street), 1765	Rev. J. Piccope, M.A., Incumbent	1147
St. John's, 1769	Rev. W. Huntington, M.A., Rector	1090
St. James's (George-st.), 1788	Rev. J. Hollist, M.A., Incumbent	1397
St. Peter's (Mosley-st.), 1794	Rev. N. Germon, M.A., Incumbent	550

* The Collegiate Church was thoroughly repaired some years ago at an expense approaching in the whole to £20,000; the fact is recorded on a brass plate inserted into one of the pillars and bearing the following inscription:—"These five pillars were erected, and the galleries and pews throughout the Church rebuilt, in the year of our Lord 1815.

THOMAS BLACKBURNE, LL.D., Warden.

JOHN GATLIFF, A.M.,
C. W. ETHELSTON, A.M.,
JOHN CLOWES, A.M.,
J. H. MALLORY, A.M., } Fellows.

JOSHUA BROOKES, A.M.,
J. H. HINDLY, A.M., } Chaplains.

C. D. WRAY, A.M., Assistant Chaplain.

WILLIAM SANDFORD,
JONATHAN DAWSON,
JAMES BEARDOE, } Churchwardens."

Name, and when Consecrated.	*Ministers.*	*Sittings.*
St. Michael's (Angel-st.), 1789.	Rev. W. Marsden, B.D., Incumbent.....	900
St. George's (Oldham-road), 1818.....	Rev. J. White, M.A., Incumbent	2002
St. Matthew's (Camp Field), 1825	Rev. W. Kidd, B.A., Incumbent	1830
St. Andrew's (Ancoats), 1831 ..	Rev. G. Dugard, M.A., Incumbent	2000
All Saints (Chorlton-upon-Medlock), 1830..... ...	Rev. C. Burton, LL.D., Incumbent and Founder.....	1600
SALFORD.		
Trinity Church (Chapel-st.), 1752.....	Rev. J. Booth, M.A., Incumbent	800
St. Stephen's, 1794.....	Rev. E. Booth, B.A., Incumbent	1400
St. Philip's, 1825	Rev. J. Robley, M.A., Incumbent.....	1828
Christ Church (Acton Square), 1831.....	Rev. H. Stowell, M.A., Incumbent.....	1600
St. Thomas's (Pendleton), 1831 .	Rev. Ambrose Lane, M.A., Incumbent...	1600
St. George's (Hulme), 1828....	Rev. J. Lingard, M.A., Incumbent	1600
St. Thomas's (Ardwick), 1741 ..	Rev. N. W. Gibson, M.A., Incumbent....	1400
UNCONSECRATED CHURCHES.		
St. Clement's, Lever-street	Rev. W. Nunn, M.A.....	1310
St. Luke's, Bedford-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock...	Rev. A. Hepworth, LL.B.	900
St. Saviour's, Plymouth Grove .	Rev. W. Birch, B.A.	
St. Mark's, Cheetham	Rev. H. Ethelston	800
Broughton New Church.....	The site fixed upon is between Murray-street and Wellington-street, near the New Bury Road, about one and a half miles from the Collegiate Church. The land, including 1000 yards for a house for the Incumbent, has been given by the Rev. J. Clowes, of Broughton Hall. The Trustees, elected on the 8th. May, 1835, are—The Rev. John Clowes, Thomas Hardman, Esq., William Bayley, Esq., Joseph Peel, Esq., and Richard M. Whitlow, Esq. The first stone of the building was laid on Wednesday the 6th. July, 1836, by the Rev. J. Clowes.	
St Luke's	A new church at Cheetham Hill, of which the first stone was laid on the 29th. of June, 1836, calculated to accommodate about 1200.	

(Note.)—Of some of the principal churches here enumerated the content of land is as follows:—

Collegiate Church	7,400
St. Mary's.....	6,440
St. George's, Hulme	6,970
All Saints'.....	11,200
Broughton (intended) Church.....	10,000

The following is a published summary of the existing church accommodation in the two towns of Manchester and Salford:—

	Population.	Churches.	Clergy.	Church Accom.
Manchester	142,026	12	22	18,400
Salford	40,786	4	5	5,400
Ardwick	5,524	1	1	1,300
Chorlton-upon-Medlock..	20,596	2	2	2,500
Hulme.....	9,624	1	1	1,800
Out-Townships*	52,405	9	11	3,600

* Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Stretford, Newton, Blackley, Denton, Birch, Didsbury, Gorton, and Heaton Norris.

The dearth of church accommodation which this table exhibits is likely to be efficiently remedied in the course of a few years by the exertions of a "Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches and Chapels in the parishes of Manchester and Eccles." An appeal has recently been made to the Public by the Committee, and in about a month a sum of nearly £15,000 was subscribed, besides that sites of land were given for churches in now neglected districts. Nothing can speak more highly for the character of the people of Manchester than does the promptitude with which they have answered the call made upon them by this Society; but it must be remembered, that as the grievance it is proposed to remedy is a permanent and growing one, so ought the sanatory measures to be of enduring operation.

CHAPELS, &c., IN MANCHESTER AND SALFORD.

Denomination.	*Where Situate.*	*Sittings.*
St. Andrew's (Scotch Kirk)	Mosley-street	1000
Scotch Secession	Lloyd-street	
Society of Friends	Dickenson-street	
Wesleyan Methodists*	Oldham-street	1700
	Great Bridgewater-street	800
	Oldham-road	800
	Gratrix's Gardens	
	Ancoats	800
	Oxford-road	1000
	Grosvenor-street, Oxford-road	1100
	Irwell-street, Salford	1000
	Gravel-lane, do.	1200
	Brunswick-terrace, Pendleton	600
	Chancery-lane, Ardwick	200

* About the year 1746-7 Methodism had its origin here, when some young men "begun a society and took a room" near the Irwell river, on or near the present site of Bateman's Buildings. Wesley had previously visited the town on several occasions. He had a friend in the Rev. J. Clayton, Chaplain and afterwards Fellow of the Collegiate Church, whom he first met in 1732, and induced to join a Methodist Society in Oxford, then having only about a dozen members. He was also intimate with Mr. John Byrom, of Kersal Hall. In 1733 he visited Manchester twice, and preached both at the Collegiate Church and at St. Ann's. In 1735, on the occasion of a visit to consult his friends on his newly-formed project of going out a missionary to Georgia, he preached in Salford Chapel. Whitfield also visited the town about the same time. Methodism obtained several disciples in this county and Cheshire, but few persons joined the society in Manchester; its members were in bad odour with the populace, who suspected that they were emissaries of the Pretender. Wesley himself was indecorously treated by the multitude: preaching at Salford Cross in 1747, he looked with great apprehension on the "unbroken spirits" around him, one of whom threatened to "bring out the engine" and play it upon him. In April, 1782, we read of his again being in Manchester; in May, 1782,

Denomination.	*Where Situate.*	*Sittings.*
Welsh Methodists	Parliament-street	300
Primitive Do.	Chapel-street, London-road	100
Independent Do.	Shaw-street, Salford	200
	North-street, Miller's-lane	250
Warrenites	Stevenson's-square	1500
	Oldham-road	400
	Grosvenor-st, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	1500
	Tonman-street, Deansgate	600
	Bury-street, Salford	500
Primitive Methodists	Jersey-street	250
	Mayer-street	400
Tent Do.	Ormond-street	300
	Canal-street	1200
New Connexion Do.	Oldham-street	700
	Broad-street, Pendleton	400
	Peter-street	1200
Independents	Cannon-street	700
	Mosley-street	1200
	Grosvenor-street, Piccadilly	1100
	Chapel-street, Salford	900
	Brook-street, Rusholme	900
	Jackson's-lane, Hulme	300
	George-street, New Windsor	300
Welsh Independents	Cooper-street	450
	Gartside-street	500
Baptists	York-street	800
	George-street	600
	Withy-grove	150
	St. George's-road	800
	Great Mount-street	200
Welsh Baptists	Green-street, Oak-street	250
Roman Catholics	Granby-row	1400
	Rook-street	400
	Mulberry-street†	1000
	Livesey-street, St. George's-road	800
Unitarians	Mosley-street	500
	Cross-street	1000
	Dawson's-croft, Salford	400
Jews	Halliwell-street	300
Swedenborgians	Bolton-street, Salford	400
	Peter-street	700
Bible Christians	Hulme	300
	Every-street	400
	King-street, Salford	400

he preached in Oldham-street Chapel; In July, 1787, he held his annual conference in Manchester, at which 150 preachers attended. A local print states that "Mr. Wesley preached on Sunday last in the Meeting House, and waiving all religious opinions, it was truly pleasing to see a clergyman at the great age of eighty-five delivering a discourse without notes, clear and rational in itself, with the strength of voice of a man thirty years younger; and what is more extraordinary, he does not use glasses to assist his sight in reading. Though so far advanced in life, he still continues his course of travelling, and in all probability by the same regularity which he has pursued so long his health and faculties may be preserved for a number of years." He paid subsequent visits to Manchester and to the neighbouring districts. In a sermon which he preached at Bradford in 1788, he predicted that the world would end in 1836!

† The roof of this edifice having recently fallen in and destroyed the whole of the interior of the chapel, it is said that a new building is to be erected on a more eligible site.

STATEMENT OF THE REVENUE, POPULATION, PATRONAGE, &c. OF THE BENEFICES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, SITUATED IN LANCASHIRE, COMPILED FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED "TO INQUIRE INTO THE REVENUES AND PATRONAGE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES."

	Net Income.	*Population.*	*Patron.*
Accrington	£158	6283	Vicar of Whalley.
Admarsh (in Lancashire)	44	....	Vicar of Lancaster.
Ainsworth (in Middleton)	136	1584	Rector of Middleton.
Aldingham	1093	844	The Crown.
Altcar	95	505	Earl of Sefton.
Altham (in Whalley)	117	2765	R. T. W. Walton, Esq.
Ardwick	294	5524	Collegiate Church.
Arkholme (in Melling)	51	349	Vicar of Melling.
Ashton (in Winwick)	181*	5912	Rector of Winwick.
Ashton-under-Lyne			
St. Michael	1407*	33597	Earl Stamford.
St. Peter	137	....	Rector of Ashton.
Ashworth (in Middleton)	119	294	W. Egerton, Esq.
Astley (in Leigh)	126*	1832	Vicar of Leigh.
Atherton (in Leigh)	100	4181	Lord Lilford.
Aughton (in Halton)	....	140	Rector of Halton.
St. Michael	676	1462	J. P. Tempest, Esq.
Bacup (in Whalley)	113	....	Vicar of Whalley.
Balderston (in Blackburn)	90	658	Vicar of Blackburn.
Becconsall	....	523	Rector of Croston.
Billinge, Chapel End, (in Wigan)	234	1279	Rector of Wigan.
Birch (in Middleton)	....	48	Rector of Middleton.
Ditto (in Warrington)	.. .	160	J. Dickinson, Esq.
Bispham	275	1256	P. H. Fleetwood, Esq.
Blackburn, St. Mary	893	....	Archbishop of Canterbury.
St. John	115		Vicar of Blackburn.
St. Peter	153	59791	Vicar of Blackburn.
St. Paul	67		Vicar of Blackburn.
Blackley (in Manchester)	140	3020	Collegiate Church.
Blackpool (in Bispham)	130	800	Certain Trustees.
Blackrod (in Bolton)	100	2591	Vicar of Bolton.
Blawith (in Ulderston)	59	171	T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.
Bolton-le-Moors, St. Peter	464*	63034	Bishop of Chester.
Holy Trinity	121	....	Vicar of Bolton.
St. George	168	....	Certain Trustees.
All Saints	128	....	T. Tipping, Esq.
Bolton-le-Sands	169	1781	Bishop of Chester.
Bootle (in Walton)	164	1133	W. S. Millar, Esq.
Bradshaw (in Bolton)	97	773	Vicar of Bolton.
Brindle, St. James's	515	1558	Duke of Devonshire.
Broughton (in Preston)	106*	620	Sir H. P. Hoghton, Bart.
Broughton East (in Cartmel).	67*	416	Earl of Burlington.
Broughton (in Furness)	108*	1375	J. G. Sanrey, Esq.
Burnley (in Whalley)	770*	7551	R. T. Parker, Esq.
Burton Wood (in Warrington)	96	944	Rector of Warrington.
Bury, St. Mary	1937*	47829	Earl of Derby.
Cartmel, St. Mary	113	4802	Earl of Burlington.
Cartmel Fell	67	347	Earl of Burlington.
Caton (in Lancaster)	100	1166	Vicar of Lancaster.
Cheetham (in Manchester)	258	4025	Rev. C. W. Ethelston.
Childwall, All Saints	456	7706	Bishop of Chester.
Chipping, St. Bartholomew	153	1850	Bishop of Chester.
Chorley, St. Lawrence	1022*	9282	Rev. J. W. Master, B.D.
Choriton (in Manchester)	103	668	Collegiate Church.
Choriton Row (in Manchester)	107	20569	Rev. C. Burton.

	Net Income.	Population.	Patron.
Clitheroe, St. Michael	129	5213	— Taylor, Esq., and others.
Cockerham, St. Michael	655*	2794	Lord of the Manor.
Colne (in Whalley).....	179*	8089	Vicar of Whalley.
Conistone.....	100*	587	T. R. G. Braddyll.
Copp (in St. Michael-upon-Wyre)	65*	951	H. Hornby, Esq.
Coppull (in Standish).....	82	908	Rector of Standish.
Coulton, Holy Trinity	84*	1786	Landowners.
Crosby Great (in Sefton).....	119	1201	Rector of Sefton.
Croston, St. Michael	1538*	6278	S. Masters, Esq.
Dalton-in-Furness, St. Mary.	113*	2697	Duke of Lancaster.
Darwen Lower (in Blackburn)	43	2667	Vicar of Blackburn.
Over Ditto	125	....	Vicar of Blackburn.
Holy Trinity..	74	.. .	Vicar of Blackburn.
Dean, St. Mary	213	22994	The Crown.
Dendron (in Aldingham).....	45	.. .	Rector of Aldingham.
Denton (in Manchester)	135	2792	Marchioness of Westminster.
Derby West (in Walton-on-the-Hill) St. Mary	176	6304	Rector of Walton.
Derby West, St. Ann	.. .	78	Rev. T. Gardner.
St. Jude	....	300	Certain Trustees.
Didsbury (in Manchester)....	2154	1067	S. Newall, Esq.
Douglas, (in Eccleston)	76	....	Rector of Eccleston.
Downham (in Whalley).. ...	129	522	Earl Howe.
Eccles, St. Mary-de-Eccles..	500*	28083	The Crown.
Eccleston, St. Mary	965*	3068	Rev. W. Yates.
Edenfield (in Bury).....	117	....	Rector of Bury.
Edge Hill (in Walton-on-the-hill).....	....	170	Miss Mason.
Egton (in Ulverston).....	92	496	J. P. Machell, Esq.
Ellel (in Cockerham).....	94	2217	Vicar of Cockerham.
Euxton (in Leyland)	125	1581	Representatives of late Rev. J. Armetriding.
Everton (in Walton)	200	4518	Trustees.
Do., St. Augustine	300	....	The Subscribers.
Farnworth (in Dean).....	90*	2928	The Crown
Do. (in Prescot)	172*	....	Vicar of Prescot.
Finsthwaite (in Coulton)	76	....	Land Owners.
Flixton, St. Michael	103*	2099	S. Madan, Esq.
Flookborough (in Cartmel) ..	121	....	Earl of Burlington.
Formby (in Walton)	124*	1312	Rector of Walton.
Friermere (in Rochdale)	90	...	Vicar of Rochdale.
Garstang, St. Helen (Vicarage)	282	6927	Rev. J. Pedder.
Perp. Curacy.	93	....	Vicar of Garstang.
Garston (in Childwall)	138	1147	R. Watt, Esq.
Goldshaw Booth (in Whalley)	121*	763	Vicar of Whalley.
Goosnargh (in Kirkham)	97*	1844	Vicar of Kirkham.
Gorton (in Manchester)	140	2623	Collegiate Church.
Gressingham (in Lancaster)..	80	177	Vicar of Lancaster.
Grimsargh (in Preston).....	77*	310	Vicar of Preston.
Haigh (in Wigan)	94	1271	Rector of Wigan.
Hale (in Childwall).....	105*	572	J. Blackburn, Esq.
Halsall, St. Cuthbert..... .	3051*	4159	Miss Blundell.
Halton	479	834	R. F. Bradshaw, Esq.
Hambleton (in Kirkham)....	102	334	Vicar of Kirkham.
Harwood, Great.....	126*	2436	Vicar of Blackburn.
Haslingden (in Whalley)	176*	7776	Vicar of Whalley.
Haverthwaite (in Coulton) ..	52	....	Incumbent of Coulton.
Hawkshead, St. Michael....	110*	2060	Duke of Lancaster.
Heapey (in Leyland).....	111	465	Vicar of Leyland.
Heaton Norris (Manchester)	116	11238	Collegiate Church.
Hesketh (in Croston).....	95	....	Rev. S. Master.

	Net Income.	*Population.*	*Patron.*
Heysham, St. Peter	504*	582	Rev. T. Y. Ridley.
Heywood (in Bury)	196	....	R. Bury.
Hindley (in Wigan)	148*	4575	Rector of Wigan.
Hoghton (in Leyland)	55*	2198	Vicar of Leyland.
Holcombe (in Bury)	118*	....	Rector of Bury.
Up-Holland (in Wigan).....	165*	3040	Rector of Wigan.
Hollingfare (in Warrington)..	....	136	Rector of Warrington.
Holme (in Whalley)	101	....	Certain Trustees.
Hoole, Holy Trinity	175	934	Rev. M. Barton.
Hornby (in Melling)	92	383	Proprietor of Hornby Castle.
Horwich (in Dean).....	220	3502	Vicar of Dean.
Houghton West (in Dean) ..	149*	4500	Vicar of Dean.
Hulme (in Manchester).....	235	9624	Collegiate Church.
Hulton, Little (in Dean)	161	2981	Lord Kenyon.
Hundersfield (in Rochdale) ..	67*	....	Vicar of Rochdale.
Huyton, St. Michael.....	159*	3412	Earl Derby.
Ireleth (in Dalton, in Furness)	63	591	Vicar of Dalton.
Kellet, Over (in Bolton-le-Sands)	170*	446	R. F. Bradshaw, Esq.
Kirkby (in Walton-on-the-hill	92	1190	Rector of Walton.
Kirkby Ireleth.....	£125	3234	Dean and Chapter of York.
Kirkham, St. Michael	921*	11630	Christ Church, Oxford.
Lancaster, St. Mary	1709*		
St. John	203	22294	O. Martin, Esq. Vicar.
St. Ann	115		
Lango (in Blackburn)	125	....	Vicar of Blackburn.
Latham (in Ormskirk)	178	3272	Vicar of Ormskirk.
Leck (in Tunstall)	60*	326	Vicar of Tunstall.
Lees (in Ashton-under-Lyne)	131	....	Rector of Ashton.
Leigh, St. Mary	263*	20083	Lord Lilford.
Lever, Little (Bolton)	99*	2231	Vicar of Bolton.
Leyland, St. Andrew.....	400*	13957	T. J. Baldwin, Esq.
Lindall (in Cartmel)	71*	....	Earl of Burlington.
Littleborough (in Rochdale) .	190*	....	Vicar of Rochdale.
Littledale (in Lancaster)	48	....	In dispute.
Longridge (in Ribchester) ..	107*	....	Trustees of late W. Hulme, Esq
Longton (in Penwortham) ..	148	1744	J. Rawstorne, Esq.
Lowick (in Ulverstone).....	90*	371	J. Evarard, Esq.
Lowton (in Winwick)	126*	2374	Rector of Winwick.
Lund (in Kirkham).....	192*.	....	Vicar of Kirkham.
Lytham (St. Cuthbert)	131	1523	T. Clifton, Esq.
Maghull (in Walsall).....	122*	957	Rector of Halsall.
Manchester			
Trinity Chapel (Salfd.)	....	270961	Sir. R. G. Booth, Bart.
St. Ann's	380	....	Bishop of Chester.
St. Mary's.....	166	....	Manchester Collegiate Church
St. Paul's	293	....	Manchester Collegiate Church
St. John's	290	....	Rev. W. Huntingdon.
St. James's	158	....	Rev. J. Piccope.
St. Michael's.....	72	....	Heirs of Rev. H. Owen.
St. Mark's.....	....	....	Heirs of Rev. E. Ethelston.
St. Peter's..	160	....	Trustees.
St. Stephen's (in Salfd)	145	....	Heirs of the Rev. N. M. Cheek.
St. George's	220	....	Bishop of Chester.
All Saint's	....	....	C. Burton, L. L. D.
St. Matthew's	271	....	Collegiate Church.
St. Philip's (Salford).	410	.. .	Collegiate Church.
St. George's (Hulme)	236	....	Collegiate Church.
St. Andrew's.....	144	....	Collegiate Church.
St. Thomas's (Ardwk)	....	....	Collegiate Church.
Marsden Great (in Whalley)..	94*	1971	Vicar of Whalley.
Marton (in Poulton)	100*	1487	Trustees.

	Net Income.	Population.	Patron.
Melling (St. Peter)	£113*	1962	The Crown.
Ditto (in Halsall)	140*	559	Rector of Halsall.
Mellor (in Blackburn).....	34	2071	Vicar of Blackburn.
Meols North (St. Cuthbert)..	844*	5650	P. H. Fleetwood.
Michael St.	783*	4708	H. Hornby, Esq.
Milnrow (in Rochdale)	137	....	Vicar of Rochdale.
Mitton (St. Michael).....	153*	5277	T. Aspinall, Esq.
Mossley (Ashton-under-Line)	127	....	Rector of Ashton.
Newchurch (in Winwick)....	101*	....	Rector of Winwick.
Newchurch, in Pendle Forest (in Whalley).....	135*	....	Trustees of Hulme's Charity.
Newchurch, in Rossendale Forest (in Whalley).. ...	231	9196	Vicar of Whalley.
Newton (in Manchester)	155	11821	Collegiate Church.
Newton, in Mackerfield (in Winwick)	114*	2139	T. Legh, Esq.
Oldham, St. Paul's.....	191	67579	Rector of Prestwich.
St. Peter's....	126	....	Rector of Prestwich.
St. James's	72	....	Rector of Prestwich.
Ormskirk, St. Peter & St. Paul.	367*	13535	Earl Derby.
Overton (in Lancaster).....	155	366	Vicar of Lancaster.
Padiham (in Whalley).....	131*	3529	Le Gendre P. Starkie, Esq.
Pemberton (in Wigan)	40	4276	Rector of Wigan.
Pendleton (in Eccles).....	344	8435	Vicar of Eccles.
Pennington, St. Michael	141	355	Duke of Lancaster.
Penwortham, St. Mary.....	106	4679	L. Rawstorne, Esq.
Pilling (in Garstang)	124*	1127	Lord of the Manor.
Plumpton Wood (in St. Michael)	96	1719	Vicar of St. Michael's.
Poulton (in Lancaster)	88	540	Vicar of Lancaster.
Poulton-in-the-Fylde, St. Chad	257*	4081	P. H. Fleetwood, Esq.
Prescott, St. Mary	893*	28084	King's College, Cambridge.
Preston, St. John's.....	655		Trustees of the late Mr. Hulme
St. George's.....	161	26336	Vicar.
Holy Trinity	126		Trustees & Vicar alternately.
St. Paul's.....	95		Vicar.
St. Peter's.....	110*		Vicar.
Prestwich, St. Mary	1230*	2941	Marquis of Westminster.
Radcliffe	346	3904	Earl of Wilton.
St. Thomas	100	....	Rector.
Ramford (in Prescot).....	135*	1642	Vicar of Prescot.
Ramsyde (Dalton-in-Furness)	75*	....	Vicar of Dalton.
Ribby (in Kirkham)	76	482	Vicar of Kirkham.
Ribchester, St. Wilfrid	128*	4283	Bishop of Chester.
Ringley (in Oldham).....	250*	....	Rectors of Prestwich, Bury, and Middleton.
Rivington (in Bolton).....	90*	537	The Inhabitants.
Rochdale, St. Chad.....	1730*	74427	Archbishop of Canterbury.
St. James	200*	....	The Vicar
Royton (in Oldham)	146	5652	Rector of Prestwich.
Rufford, St. Mary	495	869	Representatives of L. N. Starkie, Esq.
Rusland (in Coulton).....	50	....	Incumbent of Walton.
St. Helen's (in Prescot).....	240*	....	Certain Trustees.
St. Michael	783*	4708	H. Hornby, Esq.
Salesbury (in Blackburn)....	118	433	Lord de Tabley.
Samlesbury (in Blackburn)..	110*	1948	Vicar of Blackburn.
Sankey, Great (in Prescot)..	103*	563	Lord Lilford.
Satterthwaite (in Hawkshead)	71	403	Incumbent of Hawkshead.
Seaforth (in Sefton)	87*	....	John Gladstone, Esq.
Seathwaite (in Kirkby Ireleth)	60*	190	Devisees of late R. Towers, Esq.
Sefton (St. Helen)	1378*	4485	Rev. R. R. Rothwell.
Shaw (in Oldham)	220*	....	Rector of Prestwich.

	Net Income.	*Population.*	*Patron.*
Shirshead (in Cockerham) ..	£93	....	Vicar of Cockerham.
Silverdale (in Warton)	47	240	Vicar of Warton.
Singleton (in Kirkham).....	110	499	H. Hornby, Esq.
Skelmersdale (in Ormskirk)..	142	676	Vicar of Ormskirk.
Southport (in North Meols)..	107	....	P. H. Fleetwood.
Spotland (in Rochdale).....	....	15325	Vicar of Rochdale.
Stalmine (in Lancaster)	267	504	Vicar of Lancaster.
Stalybridge	143	12000	Earl of Stamford & Warrington.
Standish, St. Wilfred.....	1874*	7719	C. Standish, Esq.
Staveley (in Cartmel)	108	326	Earl of Burlington.
Stidd	....	..\.	United to Vicarage of Ribchester
Stretford (in Manchester) ..	124	2463	Collegiate Church.
Swinton (in Eccles)	126*	....	Vicar of Eccles.
Tarleton, St. Mary.....	....	1886	Rector of Croston.
Tatham, St. James.....	195*	853	Devisees of late J. Marsden, Esq.
Tatham Fell (in Tatham)....	125	....	Rector of Tatham.
Tockholes (in Blackburn)....	95	1124	Vicar of Blackburn.
Todmorden (in Rochdale)....	134*	6054	Vicar of Rochdale.
Torver (in Ulverston)	59	224	T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.
Tottington, Lower (in Bury).	145	9280	Certain Trustees.
Toxteth Park, St. James....	188	24007	Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill.
St. Michael ..	210	....	Rector of Walton-on-the-Hill.
Tunstall, St. John.....	332*	862	R. T. North, Esq.
Turton (in Bolton)..	155*	2563	G. N. Hoare, Esq.
Tyldesley, St. George	135	5038	Lord Lilford.
Ulverstone, St. Mary	149	7741	T. R. G. Braddyll, Esq.
Holy Trinity....	143		
Unsworth (in Oldham)	63	....	Rector of Prestwich.
Urswick, St. Michael.....	86	752	The landowners.
Walmsley (in Bolton)	69	....	Vicar of Bolton.
Walney, Isle of (Dalton in Furness).....	94	....	Vicar of Dalton.
Walton-le-Dale(in Blackburn)	156*	5767	Vicar of Blackburn.
Walton-on-the-Hill, St. Mary	294*	22575	J. S. Leigh, Esq.
Warrington, St. Helen.....	....	19155	Lord Lilford.
Trinity Chapel..	130	....	Thomas Leigh, Esq.
St. Paul	110	....	Rector.
Warton (in Kirkham).....	86	531	Vicar of Kirkham
Warton, Holy Trinity	187*	2159	Dean and Chapter of Worcester.
Wavertree (in Childwall)	117	1932	Certain Trustees.
Whalley, All Saints	137*	97868	Archbishop of Canterbury.
Whitechapel (in Kirkham) ..	104	....	Vicar of Kirkham.
Whitewell (in Whalley).....	88	....	Vicar of Whalley.
Whittington	415*	542	E. Hornby, Esq.
Whittle-le-woods (in Leyland)	40*	2015	Vicar of Leyland.
Whitworth (in Rochdale)....	256	....	J. Starky, Esq., Mrs. Langton and Mrs. Hornby.
Wigan, All Saints	2230*	44486	Earl Bradford.
St. George	118	....	Rector.
Winwick, St. Oswald	3616*	17961	Earl Derby.
Woodland (in Kirkby Ireleth)	68	302	The landowners.
Woolton Much (in Childwall)	170*	1344	Vicar of Childwall.
Wyersdale, Over (in Lancaster	135*	872	Vicar of Lancaster.

MANCHESTER COLLEGIATE CHURCH:—Gross yearly income, £4650; average yearly payments, £625; net income, subject to temporary charges, £4025. This amount is divided into six equal parts, of which the Warden takes two and the Fellows one each. The two Chaplains receive each £17 10s. and the Clerk in Orders £33 10s. annually. The remainder of the Chaplains' income arises from pew rents and church dues, and that of the Clerk in Orders from fees. The latter have no house assigned to them for residence. The average sum divided is £3981. There is reason to expect that the fines and rents forming a portion of

the income of the former will decrease; as far as respects the renewals of leases and tithes they are also likely to decrease in amount. In other respects there is no prospect of increase. The Warden and Fellows have houses, but they are unfit for residence, and they are let on repairing leases. All repairs of the choir and chancel are paid by the Warden and Fellows.

The Bishop of Chester has the preferment to twenty-eight livings in his own Diocese and to seven in others. Of the former, six are in Lancashire; and of the whole, fourteen are perpetual curacies, seventeen vicarages, and four rectories. The gross yearly income of the Bishopric, including preferments, is £3951; payments, (permanent) £690; net income, £3261. A decrease is expected in this amount, as the revenues chiefly arise from tithes, which are declining in value.

The total number of Benefices in the Diocese, excluding 23 annexed to other preferments, is 630; the gross total income of Incumbents, £169,495; the average gross, £269; the net total, £159,372; average net, £252. The total number of Curates is 267; their total stipends are £23,239; the average amount for each being £87. Total Benefices not returned to Commissioners, 4. The emoluments of the clergy are thus classified:—There are under £10 per annum none; under £20, none; under £30, none; £40, 2; £50, 17; £60, 25; £70, 27; £80, 28; £90, 36; £100, 51; £110, 47; £120, 40; £130, 37; £140, 33; £150, 23; £160, 14; £170, 15; £180, 13; £190, 9; £200, 8; £220, 21; £240, 13; £260, 24; £280, 9; £300, 16; £320, 8; £340, 7; £360, 5; £380, 5; £400, 5; £420, 6; £440, 3; £460, 3; £480, 5; £500, 2; £550, 11; £600, 4; £650, 7; £700, 7; £750, 4; £800, 3; £850, 6; £900, 2; £950, 2; £1000, 3; £1100, 6; ££1200, 0; £1300, 2; £1400, 2; £1500, 2; £1600, 1; £1700, 0; £1800, 2; £1900, 2; £2000, 2; £2500, 1; £3000, 1; £3500, 1; £4000, 1; £4000 and upwards, none. No sinecure rectories are returned. Of the benefices in the diocese of Chester there re vested in the Crown, 26; Archbishops and Bishops,

34; Deans, Chapters and Ecclesiastical Corporations, 34; Dignitaries and other Ecclesiastical Corporations, including Rectors, Vicars, &c., 227; Universities, Colleges, Hospitals, &c., 13; private owners, 299; Municipal Corporations, 6. The King, as Duke of Cornwall, has presentation to 46 benefices in the various counties.

The second report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners states, that in the Diocese of Chester there are, of livings which ought to be raised to £150 per annum—in private patronage, 43, and the sum required £2815; in public patronage, 18; and the sum required £1274: of those to be raised to £200, in private patronage, 106, sum required £9817; in public patronage, 46, required sum, £4128: of those to be raised to £300, in private patronage, 50, sum, £7575; in public patronage, 30, sum, £4796: to be raised to £400, in private patronage, 27, sum, £5661; in public patronage, 28, sum, £5788; making the total of proposed augmentations in the Diocese, 348, for which £41,854 will be necessary.

PART V.

CHAPTER I.

Sunday schools were first established in Manchester in 1784, the project having been brought before the inhabitants at a meeting specially convened by the Boroughreeve and Constables, in August of that year. The Bishop of the Diocese favoured them, and their local success was promoted by the active services of the Lord of the Manor and the leading inhabitants. Subscriptions were set on foot, and in a short time schools were established in Manchester and the out-districts: Mr. Raikes himself sent a hundred books to aid the formation of one at Hollinwood. In September 1786, schools were opened in Salford, and so general was their adoption, that in the year ending April 1786-7 there were in Manchester 41 schools, containing 2,022 boys and 2,221 girls, shewing an increase of 1,407 in the year. At the close of the same year, Mr. Raikes intimates in a letter that the schools in England have already 250,000 scholars. A report for August, 1788, states, that there are 10,598 children taught in the Sunday schools of Salford Hundred. In October of that year there were 5,006 children in the Manchester schools, under the superintendence of 119 gentlemen.

In each succeeding year there has been an increase in these excellent institutions, of which the present condition, relatively to neighbouring towns or to other distant parts of the county, is exceeding creditable to the inhabitants.

The subjoined list of them was obtained from an actual survey made for the Statistical Society:—

MANCHESTER.

St. Paul's, No. 1, Gun-street	Church of England,		80
,, No. 2, Copperas-street	,,	,,	244
,, No. 3, German-street	,,	,,	1330
,, No. 4, Bennett-street	,,	,,	2650
St. George's, No. 1, St. George's-fields	,,	,,	250
,, No. 2, Oldham-road	,,	,,	380
Collegiate Church, Redfern-street	,,	,,	231
St. Michael's, Miller-street	,,	,,	390
St. Clement's, How-street	,,	,,	669
St. Andrew's, Ancoats	,,	,,	130
St. James's, No. 1, Pine-street	,,	,,	150
,, No. 2, Granby-row	,,	,,	150
St. Ann's, Essex-street	,,	,,	167
St. Peter's, Oxford-street	,,	,,	280
St. Mary's, Bank Parade	,,	,,	200
St. John's, Gartside-street	,,	,,	500
St. Matthew's, Liverpool-road	,,	,,	280
All Saints', No 1, York-st., Chorlton-upon-Medlock	,,	,,	380
,, No. 2, Clarendon-st., ditto	,,	,,	300
St. Saviour's, Clifford-street, ditto	,,	,,	420
St. Luke's, Bedford-street, ditto	,,	,,	140
St. George's, Tatton-street, Hulme	,,	,,	373
St. Mark's, Cheetham Hill	,,	,,	180
Little Bridge-street, Strangeways	,,	,,	60
St. Thomas's, Ardwick-green	,,	,,	270
Newton	,,	,,	500
Wesleyan, New Islington			120
,, Elm-street			550
,, Lamb-lane			213
,, Collyhurst			240
,, Angel-meadow			798
,, Great Ancoats			600
,, Lever-street			547
,, Tib-street			543
,, Britain-street			1042
,, David-street			720
,, Trumpet-street			830
,, Parsonage			297
,, Oxford-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock			518
,, Queen-street, Hulme			455
,, George-street			400
,, Beswick Mills, Beswick			150
,, Chancery-lane, Ardwick			871
,, Newton			172
Catholic, Sycamore-street			231
,, Grammar-street			420
,, George Leigh-street			350
,, Dyche-street			1050
,, Granby-row			900
,, Little Ireland			335
,, Lloyd-street			415
,, Green-street, Hulme			104
,, Newton			75
Independent, Canal-street			300
,, Ashley-lane			580
,, Collyhurst			150
,, Mather-street			255

Independent, Back Turner-street	290
,, Grosvenor-street	983
,, Back Mosley-street	481
,, Rusholme-road, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	690
,, Jackson's-lane, Hulme	410
Methodist New Connexion, Salter-street	179
,, ,, Poland-street	160
,, ,, Gt. Mount-street	480
,, ,, Cheetwood	138
,, ,, Newton	496
Baptist, Sharp-street	320
,, Pine-street	329
,, Hall-street	534
Welsh Independent, Wharf-street	90
,, Cooper-street	543
,, Gartside-street	146
General Baptist, Jersey-street	270
,, Oak-street	80
Primitive Methodist, Jersey-street	180
,, ,, Ormond-st., Chorlton-upon-Medlock	221
Bible Christians, Every-street	151
,, ,, Queen-street, Hulme	250
Scotch Church, Lower Mosley-street	115
Scotch Secession, Lloyd-street	188
New Jerusalem, Peter-street	150
Unitarian, Back Moseley-street	283
Independent Methodist, Edward-street	320
Arminian Methodist, Chapel-street	79
Welch Methodist, Parliament-street	175
Welch Baptist, Clarence-street	30

SUMMARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total number of Scholars on the Books	Average Attendance.	Average number of Scholars per School.	Proportion of Attendance to the No. on the Books, per Ct.
Church Establishment	25	4938	5346	10284	7954	318	77.3
Wesleyan Methodist	18	4209	4857	9066	6558	364	72.3
Catholic	9	1912	1968	3880	3136	348	80.8
Independent	9	2070	1989	4059	2864	318	70.5
Methodist New Connexion	5	700	753	1453	1115	223	76.7
Baptist	3	656	527	1183	811	270	68.5
General Baptist	2	192	158	350	228	114	65.2
Primitive Methodist	2	190	211	401	320	160	79.8
Bible Christian	2	271	130	401	315	157	78.5
Welch Independent	3	413	366	779	500	166	64.2
Scotch Church	1	65	50	115	92	92	80.0
Scotch Secession Church	1	96	92	188	125	125	66.5
New Jerusalem Church	1	65	85	150	100	100	66.6
Unitarian	1	196	87	283	182	182	64.3
Independent Methodist	1	180	140	320	290	290	90.6
Arminian Methodist	1	37	42	79	70	70	88.6
Welch Baptist	1	18	12	30	25	25	83.3
Welch Methodist	1	95	80	175	125	125	71.4
Total	86	16303	16893	33196	24810	288	74.7

No. of Schools where the No. on the Books is less than 100	7	No. of Schools where the average attendance is less than 100	13
Where it exceeds 100	79	Where it exceeds	73
Total.....	86	Total.....	86

Excepting one School belonging to the Bible Christians, containing 151 Scholars, who each pay 1d. per month, the Sunday Schools of Manchester are all free. Of the whole number, 86 were established prior to 1820.

In all these Schools, save two, reading is taught; in ten writing is taught on the Sunday, and in forty-one on other evenings; arithmetic is taught in three, and in all religion is inculcated. Sixty-eight of these Schools have visitors, and in sixty-four there are periodical examinations. In fifty-three the children are questioned on what they read. Sixty-eight have lending libraries; twelve clothing societies; forty-six benefit societies; and two a savings' bank attached.

In connexion with the Collegiate Church, a fine edifice has been erected in Todd-street, Long Millgate, the first stone having been laid late in the year 1835. It is applied to the double use of a Sunday and Day school. For the former purpose it is calculated to accommodate about a thousand children. For the latter it has connected with it the "Collegiate Church Charity school," which hitherto has been held in premises belonging to the charity, near the new school. A school-room, and a residence for the teacher in the new erection, will be paid for out of the funds of the charity, which clothes sixty girls and educates them in reading, religion, morals, and needle-work. Its funds consist of about £52 14s. 3d. in chief-rents, and £32 the rental of other premises in Fennel-street, and additional support is rendered to the school by the appropriation of one-half the offertory money, and the collections on the four festivals, at the Collegiate Church. The Warden and Fellows, with the Churchwardens, select the children.—Attached to St. John's Church there is a Day school, endowed by Mr. Byrom about 1770, and aided by other legacies as well as the offertory money. Twenty girls, from six to eight years old, are instructed in reading, their religious and moral duties, and in needle-work; and they are also clothed.—St. Mark's Sunday school-room, Cheetham, is also used for a Day-school, which was established in 1818, and is maintained by subscription: thirty-six boys and twenty-eight girls (besides those received by the master on his own account—upwards of one hundred in number) are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, their religious duties being also inculcated.—St. Mary's and St. Paul's have similar advantages, as will be seen by reference to the Reports of the Charitable Commissioners.—In connexion with St. George's, Hulme, is a National school, conducted upon the principles of Dr. Bell, and supported by subscription, with a small weekly payment from the children—of 2d. for reading, 4d. for reading and writing, or 5d. for reading, writing and arithmetic. The school contains one hundred boys and seventy girls. United with it are a lending library, and clothing and benefit societies.

Attached to the Scotch Church is a Day school, established in 1834, upon the plan of the Edinburgh Sessional school, and under the care of the Minister and Kirk Session. Its benefits are not confined to the members of any religious denomination. One hundred boys and thirty girls are taught reading for 4d. per week, writing and arithmetic for 2d. additional, and grammar and geography for another 2d. If these payments be insufficient to defray the expenses of the school, the congregation make up the deficiency.

SALFORD.

Trinity, King's Head Yard.....	Church of England,		139
St. Stephen's, No. 1, Booth-street.....	...	,,	623
,, ,, 2, Canal-street.....	,,	,,	380
St. Philip's, Oldfield Road	,,	,,	404
Christ Church, Crescent	,,	,,	492
Irwell-street School.....	... .	Wesleyan,	519

Old Bridge-st. School	Wesleyan Association,	213
Gravel Lane „	„	1037
Broughton Road „	„	385
Regent-street „	„	341
Chapel-street „	Independent,	623
Hope-street „	„	272
New Windsor „	„	180
Bury-street „	Catholic,	500
Dale-street „	Primitive Methodist,	702
Cook-street „	Independent Methodist,	65
Greengate „	Unitarian,	221
Bolton-street „	New Jerusalem,	90
Bombay-street „	Welsh Independent,	176
King-street „	Bible Christians,	98
Jackson's Square,	New Connexion Methodist,	219
Great George-st „	No religious profession	150
George-street „	United Christians,	15
Poor House „	„ „	59
St. Thomas's „ PENDLETON	„ „	320
Brunswick „ „	Wesleyan,	428
Bethesda „ „	New Connexion Methodist,	334
Independent „ CHARLESTOWN		412
Catholic „ „		113
Broomhouse Lane	Church of England	79
Kersal Moor, BROUGHTON	„ „	245

SUMMARY OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD.

Religious Denomination.	Number of Schools.	Scholars. Age. Under five years.	Between five and fifteen.	Above fifteen years.	Sex. Boys.	Girls.	Total No. on the books.	Average* attendance.	Per centage of attendance to No. on books.	Averg. No. of scholars to a School.
Church Establishment*	8	55	2333	294	1272	1410	2682	1841	68.6	230
Ditto at Poorhouse	1	10	49	..	31	28	59	59	100.	59
Wesleyan Methodist	5	39	2255	336	1318	1312	2630	1766	67.1	353
Independent	4	54	1209	224	711	776	1487	1138	76.5	284
Catholic	2	32	424	157	256	357	613	539	87.9	269
Methodist New Connexion..	2	47	437	69	288	265	553	332	60.	166
Primitive Methodist.....	1	12	650	40	334	368	702	318	45.3	318
Unitarian	1	..	203	18	151	70	221	128	57.9	128
Wesleyan Association.....	1	..	174	39	116	97	213	134	62.9	134
Welsh Independent	1	25	58	93	96	80	176	166	94.3	166
Bible Christian	1	6	88	4	51	47	98	83	84.7	83
New Jerusalem Church ...	1	15	65	10	60	30	90	60	66.6	60
Independent Methodist	1	3	55	7	25	40	65	50	76.9	50
United Christian	1	1	14	..	7	8	15	12	80.	12
Unconnected with any religious body	1		16	134	110	40	150	65	43.3	65
	31	299	8030	1425	4826	4928	9754	6691	68.6	216

To ascertain the average attendance in one of the Catholic Schools, and in that attached to St. Philip's Church, the children have been occasionally counted. No books being kept in the New Jerusalem Sunday School, an average attendance of two-thirds of the number on the books has been assumed.—All these Schools are free.

* Many of the smaller schools do not keep accurate books; the average attendance therefore may not, in every case, be quite correctly given.

In eight of these Schools writing is taught, and in five arithmetic; in thirty religion and morals; in one morals without religion! Nineteen of the Schools have visitors. In eighteen the children are questioned on what they read. Nine of the Sunday Schools (two Church Establishment, four Wesleyan, and four Independent) have evening schools attached to them; twelve of the schools have Lending Libraries; one a Benefit Society; nine Lending Libraries Benefit Societies; and one Savings' Bank also.

The members of Christ Church, Salford, have opened a school for adults, who are taught to read their Bible. They assemble every Friday evening.

In the year 1833 inquiries were instituted, by order of the House of Commons, to ascertain the extent and nature of the schools for the education of the young in this country. The returns then made from Manchester (as from other places) were, however, so insufficient as to afford no correct *data* for forming a calculation. Since that time the Statistical Society of Manchester have at considerable labour and expense made a more close and rigid investigation, the results of which have been liberally communicated to the public in two pamphlets having reference, the one to the borough of Manchester, the other to the neighbour borough of Salford. The details are very complete, but without descending to their minute particulars, the tables which follow comprise in a small compass all the essential results of the inquiry:—

Township.	Manchester.	Ardwick.	Beswick.	Bradford.	Cheetham.	Chorlton on Medlock.	Harpurhey.	Hulme.	Newton.	Borough of Manchester, containing nine Townships.					
Population, 1831.	142026	5524	248	166	4025	20569	463	9624	4377	187022		88661	98361	Per Centage	
DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars	Male.	Female.	Of the total population estimated at 200,000	Of the total number of Scholars	Of the total number of Sunday Scholars
Sunday Schools—Church of England	8081	270			240	820		373	500	25	10284	4938	5346	5.14	23.74	30.98
Roman Catholic	3701							104	75	9	3880	1912	1968	1.94	8.96	11.69
Dissenters.....	14261	871	150		138	1429		1515	668	52	19032	9453	9579	9.52	43.96	57.33*
Total.....	26043	1141	150		378	2249		1992	1243	86	33196	16303	16893	16.60	76.66	100.00
Returned also as Day or Evening Scholars.	7881	339	3		123	627		609	229		10011	49.1 pr. ct.	50.9 pr. ct.	5.01	23.12	
Receiving Sunday School Tuition *only*	18162	802	147		255	1422		1383	1014		23185			11.59	53.54	
Day Schools.—Dame Schools.....	3378	184			87	543	9	393	128	230	4722	1939	2783	2.36	10.90	
Common Boys and Girls' Schools	4757	268			199	1000		474	204	179	6902	4107	2795	3.45	15.94	
Superior Private and Boarding Schools...	1280	151		16	343	992		152		114	2934	1355	1579	1.47	6.77	
Supported solely by the Parents.....	9415	603		16	629	2535	9	1019	332	523	14558	7401	7157	7.28	33.61	
Infant Schools ditto.....						26				1	26	12	14	.32		
Infant Schools, assisted by the Public	463					160				4	623	333	290			
Schools supported by endowment, or public subscription, or by individuals, or attached to a place of worship, or public institution.....	3049		56		104			170	75	21	3454	2481	973	1.73	9.48	
Total	12927	603	56	16	733	2721	9	1189	407	549	18661	10237	8434	9.33	43.09	
Evening Schools, exclusive of those attached to Sunday Schools, and of the Classes at the Mechanics' Institution ..	1077	81	17			149		84	50	86	1458	54¾ p c 1012	45¼ p c 446	.73	3.37	
Total Number of Scholars	32166	1486	220	16	988	4292	9	2656	1471	721	43304	69.4 pr cent.	30.6 pr cent.	21.65	100.00	
Evening Schools attached to Sunday-schls.	1939	74				172		140		39	2325			1.16	5.37	

* In this calculation it will of course be seen that the 9,000 Wesleyan Methodists are included.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE BOROUGH OF SALFORD, 1835.

Township.	Broughton.		Pendleton.		Salford.		Borough of Salford containing three Townships.								Per Centage.		
Population, 1831.	1589.		8435.		46786.		Male 24,212. Female 26,598. Total 50,810.										
							Age.			Sex.		Total.					
Description of Schools.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Under 5.	Between 5 and 15.	above 15	Male.	Female.	Schools.	Scholars	Of the total population estimated at 55,600	Of the total number of Scholars.	Of the total number of Sunday Scholars.
Sunday Schools.																
Church of England	1	245	2	399	6	2097	65	2382	294	1303	1438	9	2741	4.98	21.27	28.10
Roman Catholic	..	..	1	113	1	500	32	424	157	256	357	2	613	1.11	4.76	6.28
Dissenters	..	..	3	1174	16	5076	202	5208	840	3157	3093	19	6250	11.37	48.51	64.08
Unconnected with a religious body	..	..	..	..	1	150	..	16	134	110	40	1	150	.27	1.17	1.54
Total	1	245	6	1686	24	7823	299	8030	1425	4826	4928	31	9754	17.73	75.71	100.00
							3.07 p c	82.32 p c	14,61 p c	49.48 p c	50.52 p c					
Returned also as Day & Evening Scholars.	..	23	..	896	..	2491	....	....	....	....	....	..	3410	6.20	26.47	
Receiving Suuday School tuition only.	..	222	..	790	..	5332						..	6344	11,53	49.24	
Day Schools.																
Dame Schools	1	12	8	228	56	1303	467	1076	..	563	980	65	1543	2.81	11.97	
Common Boys' and Girls' Schools	1	20	7	224	34	1570	141	1656	17	1215	599	42	1814	3.30	14.08	
Superior Private and Boarding Schools.	6	213	4	59	19	610	30	790	62	382	500	29	882	1.60	6.85	
Supported solely by the Scholars	8	245	19	511	109	3483	638	3522	79	2160	2079	136	4239	7.71	32.90	
Infant Schools assisted by the Public	..	..	1	65	2	308	141	232	..	170	203	3	373	.68	2.89	
Other Charity Schools, Schools attached to Public Institutions, &c.	..	..	6	553	7	850	75	1314	14	715	688	13	1403	2.55	10.89	
Total	8	245	26	1129	118	4641	854	5068	93	3045	2970	152	6015	10.94	46.68	
							14.20 p c	84.26 p c	1.54 p c	50.62 p c	49.38 p c					
Evening Schools, exclusive of those attached to Sunday Schools, supported by the Scholars	..	..	5	79	21	273	....	203	149	252	100	26	352	.64	2.73	
Free, or supported in part by others	..	..	1	24	1	150	....	50	124	126	48	2	174	.32	1.35	
Total	..	..	6	103	22	423	....	253	273	378	148	28	526	.96	4.08	
								48.1 p c	51.9 p c	71.86 p c	28.14 p c					
Total number of Schools and Scholars	9	467	38	2022	164	10396	....	....	....	....	....	211	12885	23.43	100.00	
Eveng. Schools attached to Sunday Schools	..	..	..	..	9	405	....	....	....	195	210	9	405			

The Roman Catholics have a Day School, in which upwards of four hundred boys and girls are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, and the rudiments of Catholicism. They are erecting a new school calculated for the accommodation of a much larger number. Two "brothers" of the Christian Schools, a lay fraternity in Dublin, engaged exclusively in educating the young, are the masters. About 1827, the New Jerusalem Connexion, their conference having a fund in trust to promote education, established a School, in which about two hundred boys are taught, a charge of 2d. per week for reading, and 3d. for reading, writing and arithmetic, being made to them: the proceeds are expended in books and writing materials. In connexion with the Cross-street and Mosley-street Unitarian Chapels, there is a School supported by donations and subscriptions, in which forty-three girls are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle-work, &c. &c. They undergo a monthly exemination. A lending library and a clothing society are attached to the School. The girls subscribe a penny per week to a prize fund.

The Statistical Society complain of the exceeding incompetency of those self styled instructors who preside over the "Dame" Schools, and who furnish such an exceedingly minute modicum of education, that the only possible object in sending children to them seems to be to relieve their parents of the care of them. In this respect, however, Manchester does not appear to present any contrast to other places. Every person who feels or fancies an incompetency to earn a livelihood otherwise, conceives him or herself capacitated (and indeed bound in self-defence) to open a seminary. If, however, children acquire such a power of reading as enables them hereafter to make some advance in the rudiments of knowledge, a great good is effected, even by "Dame" Schools.

It has been already stated that the returns furnished to the House of Commons in 1833, do not afford abstractedly a correct view of the state of education in Manchester or Salford. Probably, however, they may furnish sufficiently accurate *data* for a comparison of the extent of education in this and other counties. It appears that in Lancashire there are, according to the analysis of these returns, 198,777 persons attending Sunday schools, and 97,534 attending Day schools.* It has been calculated that in Manchester one-half of the persons attending the latter

* The returns state that in Lancashire there are 133 Infant schools, supporting 6360 scholars; 2087 Day schools, having 61,174 scholars; that in these schools 12,454 children are instructed in Endowed schools, 11,873: in schools supported by subscription, 60,657 pay for their own education, 12,550 are taught in Schools maintained by the joint contributions of scholars and subscribers of 479 Sunday schools in the county, having 37,523 scholars, 26, with 1731 scholars are maintained by endowment, 410 with 32,011 scholars, by subscription, 1, with 30 scholars, by payments from the children, and 42 with 3751 scholars, by subscriptions joined with payments from the scholars: of these schools 12 of the Infant and Day schools with 844 scholars, and 148 of the Sunday schools, with 15,456 scholars, were established by Dissenters. Since 1818, there has been an increase of 986 Infant and Day schools; with 31,410 scholars, and of 349 Sunday schools, with 29,333 scholars. There are 53 schools, to which lending libraries are attached. At the time this inquiry was made, the calculation was that the children under education in Day and Infant Schools in England and Wales, (1,275,947,) were nearly nine per cent., and those who attended Sunday schools, (1,548,890 in number,) nearly eleven per cent., of the population.

attend the former also; so that the number of children under education in Lancashire would be on this supposition about 247,544, or 18.51 per cent. of the population. In Cheshire, according to the same standard, the proportion is 21.85. per cent.; in Derbyshire, 21.68. per cent. In Kent, it is only 18.51.; in Berks, another agricultural county, 15.4.; whilst in some other rural districts the average is a little higher. We must bear in mind, however, that as to Manchester and Salford this return is really no test. In regard to the former town an error of 10,611 is committed, and as to the latter there is an omission of 3,600.—The proportion of the population in the borough of Manchester actually receiving education is, as the tables shew, 21.65. per cent., and in Salford 23.4. per cent.,—no trifling proportion, though less than could be desired.*

* An Educational Institution of a description new to this part of the country has recently been originated in Manchester, and a structure is about to be raised in the neighbouring village of Didsbury in which its principles will be carried out. It has been named "the Manchester Proprietary School," and its design is "to provide a course of education for youth, comprising classical learning, mathematical and commercial instruction, and such modern languages and other branches of science and general literature as it may from time to time be practicable and advantageous to introduce, *combined with religious and moral instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.*" To the maintenance of this distinctive feature each Proprietor is bound, on pain of forfeiture, by signing a "declaration;" the whole property is vested in twelve Trustees, who, as well as the Proprietors, are "members of the Church of England;" the Head Master must be a Clergyman of the Church, and, as well as the second, a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge; the daily school duties are to be opened and closed "by a short devotional service, conformable to the Liturgy of the Church of England;" and at a Midsummer examination of the pupils, "inquiry shall be made into the knowledge which each pupil may have acquired of the evidences of natural and revealed religion, and of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Church of England; and every pupil will be expected to exhibit a certain degree of proficiency in these subjects." To render these bases permanent, it is provided, in the 17th. rule, "that no proposition affecting the fundamental principles of the Institution, as defined in the Trust Deed, be ever entertained by any meeting whatsoever." The Proprietary consists of 500 shares of £50 each, bearing interest at not more than four per cent., the principal money going to the purchase of land and erection of a school, and any surplus being applicable to the general purposes of the Institution. The Trustees are eligible by a ballot of the Proprietors, each of whom has only one vote, except in matters of finance, when every share gives a votes, but no individual can hold more than four shares, which may be transferred, or bequeathed, under limitations. Each share gives a Proprietor the right to nominate one pupil, but the Committee must first assent to his admission; unless he be a son, stepson, grandson, brother, nephew, or ward. An entrance fee of £5 is required in addition to the yearly payment, which is expected not to exceed £50 for washing, lodging, board, and education, in English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian and German, writing,

The following digests have been collated from the Reports of the Commissioners on Public Charities, the results of whose labours, so far as this county is concerned, are very imperfectly known.

TOWNSHIP OF MANCHESTER.

[The details comprise, in brief, the names and amounts of the several Charities in Manchester and Salford, the modes and objects of their appropriation: as to other townships, a mere catalogue is furnished.]

CHETHAM'S HOSPITAL, OR, THE COLLEGE, was founded by charter, bearing date the 20th. November, 1665. Humphrey Chetham, the founder, was of an ancient family, which derived its name from the existing township. He was baptized at the Collegiate Church on the 10th. of July, 1580, and there is reason to believe that he received his education in the Manchester Free School. The most active years of his life were spent in the Manchester and Bolton trade, which yielded him an ample fortune, and enabled him to make such a figure in the world that Charles the First imposed upon him, as upon others of the rich men of the land, the necessity either of purchasing a Baronetcy or paying heavily for *not* having one forced upon him. He accepted the alternative. In 1634 he was appointed Sheriff of the County, much against his own inclination, and to the great chagrin of the magistracy and more ancient families of the district, who were shocked that a tradesman should be thus honourably

geography, mathematics and drawing mechanical and architectural. Pupils must be seven years old, and have some knowledge of reading, writing, and the first rules of arithmetic, before they become eligible for admission. One hundred boys, residing with their parents, guardians, or nominating Proprietors, may also be admitted as day-boarders. The school is to be placed under the management of a Committee of the Proprietors, who will appoint the Masters and all other functionaries, (the head and second Master being, however, only removeable "for incapacity, negligence, immoral conduct, or other sufficient cause, established to the satisfaction of a general meeting of Proprietors convened for that express purpose;")—direct the whole internal economy of the establishment, and arrange with the Head Master the plan of education—regulate the income and expenditure—fix the rate of payment for pupils—supply such vacancies as Proprietors after notice may neglect to fill up in their turn; and make such bye-laws for the conduct of the Institution as are compatible with its fundamental rules. Two of the Committee and two Proprietors, selected monthly from an alphabetical list, will be appointed to act as Visitors to the Institution, and two Auditors also to supervise the accounts. The first Committee, chosen to carry these plans into operation, consists of the Very Rev. T. Calvert, D.D., Warden of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Oswald Sergeant, M.A., Fellow of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Richard Parkinson, M.A., Fellow of the Collegiate Church; Rev. Hugh Stowell, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church; Rev. J. Piccope, M.A., Incumbent of Saint Paul's; Rev. W. Gibson, M.A., Incumbent of Saint Thomas's; Joseph Armstrong, Esq., William Atkinson, Esq., Thomas Broadbent, Esq., Daniel Broadhurst, Esq., Samuel Brooks, Esq., William Cooper, Esq., James Fernley, Esq., Samuel Green, Esq., John Heap, Esq., Josiah Howard, Esq., Stockport, Richard Lane, Esq., Edward Loyd, Esq., John Macvicar, Esq., Robert Ogden, Esq., Joseph Peel, Esq., George Peel, Esq., George Sandars, Esq., Thomas Sharp, Esq., Samuel Stocks, jun., Esq., Richard Sykes, Esq., Edgeley, Henry Tootal, Esq., Thomas Townend, Esq., John Walch, Esq., Thomas Walmsley, Esq., Stockport, J. B. Wanklyn, Esq., J. P. Westhead, Esq., J K. Winterbottom, Esq., Stockport.

distinguished. But his was not an enviable office. In 1634, he was required to levy the ship-money imposed by Charles on this county: Lancashire being commanded to provide money for a ship "furnished in all points," which Chetham thought would cost £3,600, and he had the irksome task of apportioning to each district its fair share. This he desired to effect by a meeting at Warrington, and in a letter written at the time he observes, "If you shall taxe and assess men according to their estate, then Liverpool being poore, and now goes, as it were, a beginge, must pay very little, * * and if you shall tax men according to their trading and profit by shipping, then Lancashire, as I verily think, hath little to do that waie." In the next year he was ordered to levy £3,500 for a vessel of 350 tons, towards which Salford Hundred paid £490, being very much less than any other Hundred, save Leyland. Liverpool paid £25; Lancaster £25, and Wigan £50! The Sheriff was taken sharply to account for levying more than the specified amount, and was told that it was a "Staure Chamber business." On a former occasion he had paid the expenses of collection himself; on the second he was so prudent as to charge them in the levy. After this public service, and probably in consequence of its efficient discharge, he was appointed treasurer for the county, in spite of his protest againt it. On the 12th. October, 1653, he died at Clayton Hall, and was buried at the Collegiate Church, in a chapel at the east end. He made various bequests to the poor of Manchester, Salford, Droylsden, Turton, Bolton, and for the maintenance of a Protestant Minister at Crumpsal, Gorton, &c., and having, during his life, fed and brought up fourteen boys of Manchester and Salford, and of Droysden, he ordered in his will that the number should be augmented by the addition of one from Droylsden, two from Crumpsall, four from Turton, and ten from Bolton, leaving £7000 for their maintenance and instruction from six to fourteen years of age, at which latter period of their lives they were to be put out to some trade. The institution was to be managed by Trustees, and one of the stipulations of Chetham's will was, that so long as any of his name, blood, or kindred, should dwell at Turton, Clayton, Chetham, Ordsall, or Crumpsall, in the county of Lancaster, or elsewhere near the same places, and should be fit to be made Feoffees, they should be nominated Feoffees with the rest. He directed that his orders and directions, when they should be found defective or insufficient for managing the poor boys and the affairs of the Hospital, should from time to time be "supplied, altered, or amended, by the discretion of the Feoffees." By the charter, the Feoffees, twenty-four in number, constituted a body corporate, having the entire management of the funds, &c. Chetham left £1000 for the purchase of books; £100 (besides the residue of his personalty, about £2,000,) towards the purchase of a suitable building. He also gave £200 for the purchase of godly English books, to be chained to the desks in the churches and chapels of Manchester, Bolton, Turton, Gorton, Walmersley; but the "chaining" has fallen into desuetude. The "College," now known as "Chetham's Hospital," was purchased from these funds. The building, which succeeded to the "Baron's Hall," was occupied as a residence by the Clergy of the Collegiate Church till 1547, when it fell into the hands of the Earl of Derby, but was again taken from his family, in the time of the rebellion, by the sequestrators. In 1654, it was handed over to the Feoffees of Chetham's Charity, and in 1656 the boys were first lodged there, but the purchase was not completed until after the Restoration. It is a curious and very ancient building, and very much of its pristine

character remains. In addition to the school and lodging house for the charity boys, which occupy of course a principal portion of the edifice, there is a fine library, comprising a collection of all the rare standard authors, ancient and modern, of which the custody is assigned to a librarian, the Rev. G. Dugard, M.A., and his assistant. To the perusal of these works all persons may have access during the prescribed hours: no book is allowed to go out of the library, but a spacious and very comfortable room is provided, in which readers may pass as much time as it pleases them to expend in study. The following regulation as to this room is taken from the catalogue, dated MDCCXCI:—"*Unusquisque admissus quiete et ut modestum decet se gerat; nec molestis ambulationibus aut improba canorave garrulitate cæteros interturbet aut offendat, immo potius studiis ipse incumbat sub silentio; super libros cubitis, brachiisve non reclinet, sed notas chartamque excep!oriam super Pluteos ipsos omnino reponet, apertos non dimittet, sed locis ordinibusque propriis (sine omni morosa catenarum intricatione) reponet; libros etiam cæterumque cultum sic tractabit ut superesse quam diutissime possint.*" The library contains about 25,000 volumes, among which are many rare and exceedingly valuable works, to which new and valuable accessions are constantly being made, and it is enriched with some curious M.S. It it decidedly the *most valuable* library in England, after those of the Universities and the British Museum, and contains many works which those libiaries have not. The resort of readers is consideraable; but the popular attraction is a collection of curiosities. Hundreds of the lower orders of the town and vicinity, as well as very many of the strangers passing through Manchester, annually visit the College, for the purpose of inspecting the relics, the catalogue of which is always recited with peculiar emphasis by one of the scholars.

The "Hospital" is under the direction of a governor, Mr. Crossley; and the master of the School is Mr. Thomas Davenport, late master of the Endowed School at Henbury, near Bristol. The funds having increased, 80 boys are now received; namely,—from Manchester 28, Salford 12, Droylsden 6, Crumpsall 4, Bolton 20, Turton 10. They are instructed in reading, writing, grammar and arithmatic, and in their moral and religious duties. They are clothed, fed, boarded and lodged. The clothing consists of a blue frock with a yellow under coat, with blue cap and stockings. The Feoffees elect the boys at their annual meeting in Easter; there are always many applicants, who are required to send to the governor, within six days of Easter Monday, a printed note of recommendation, signed by the overseers and churchwardens of the place in which they reside. At the proper age the boys are bound apprentice to some respectable person in a suitable trade; a premium of £4 is given; the boys receive two suits of clothes as an outfit. The indenture of apprenticeship is not signed till Ascension-day, a short period after the boy is put out, in order that he may try his trade before he is finally bound to it: a Bible a Prayer Book are given to each boy on his leaving the College. The children are a fine healthy community, remarkable for their neat, cleanly and happy appearance. They attend the Collegiate Church twice on the Sunday, (headed by their governor,) and occupy a portion of the west gallery, which has been erected for their accommodation. The names of the present Feoffees are as follows:—

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington
The Earl of Wilton
Lord F. Egerton, M.P.
Rev. Thos. Foxley, M.A., Rector of Radcliffe, appointed in 1789

Rev. James Lyon, Rector of Prestwich
Col. Ford, Abbeyfield, Cheshire
William Fox, Esq.
John Leaf, Esq., Hale, Cheshire
Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.
Benjamin Rawson, Esq., Nead Hall, Yorkshire
William Hulton, Esq., Hulton Park
Rev. John Clowes, M.A., Broughton Hall
Wm. Marriott, Esq., Edge Hill, near Liverpool
Thomas Legh, Esq., Lyme Hall, Cheshire
Wm. Legh Clowes, Esq.
John Entwistle, Esq., M.P., Foxholes
General Heron, Moor, near Warrington
The Very Reverend the Warden of Manchester
The Rev. Thomas Blackburne, Vicar of Eccles
Wm. Tatton Egerton, Esq., M.P.
Robt. Greg Hopwood, Esq.
John Wilson Patten, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Hardman, Esq.
J. Fred. Foster, Esq.

THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL was founded in the early part of the sixteenth century, by Hugh Oldham, LL.B., Bishop of Exeter, the place of whose nativity is in dispute between Manchester and the town whose name he bore. The income of the School is £4,550 6 6; the average expenditure £2483 8s., leaving an annual surplus of £2007 12 8, the appropriation of which to some useful purpose was the object of an application to the Court of Chancery, in August, 1833. The Court authorized the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £10,000 in the erection of a new school and a house for the High Master, and that purpose has been accomplished by an actual outlay (upon the building alone) of £7500. The old and the new schools will be carried on in combined operation, as the Higher and Lower School. The learned languages, the English language, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, French, German, and other modern languages, the modern arts and sciences, will be taught there, and illustrative lectures will be delivered, the new scheme authorizing an expenditure of £200 a year for the purchase of apparatus, &c. Attached to the new school there will be a library, to the formation of which £50 a year is to be devoted. There will be an annual examination of the pupils by three Masters of Arts, or Bachelors of Law of two years' standing, and resident in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge —two to be appointed by the Feoffees, and one by the High Master. They will examine the scholars in classics, mathematics. and such other branches of learning as the Warden of the Collegiate Church and the High Master may appoint; they will report on the proficiency of the scholars, classify them, and such awards may then be given—the whole not exceeding £50—as the Feoffees may determine. The twelve exhibitions of £60 each, for four years, are in the gift of the Warden and the High Master, but the Examiners, after the general examination, will examine all candidates for exhibitions, and report which they consider qualified to receive them, regard being had to the moral conduct of the boys, and no boy can receive an exhibition unless he has been reported worthy. If, further, they report any scholars eminently entitled to special reward, the Feoffees may apportion books, or mathematical instruments, to a total value not exceeding £25 in one year. The Examiners are to receive £20 each, for their services. There are besides those named about fifteen exhibitions the bequest of a person named Hulme, to under Graduates of Brazennose College, Oxford, to be continued for four years, from their thirteenth term

after matriculation: the amount being discretionary, but not to exceed £220 per annum. Their value is about £135. There are sixteen scholarships to Brazennose College, Oxford, and sixteen to St. John's, Cambridge, varying in value from £18 to £26, which are shared in rotation with the pupils of Marlborough and Hereford schools; and there are six of £24 attached to Magdalen College, Oxford, to which pupils from the Manchester school have the preference. An oration in honour of Hulme's memory is periodically delivered by one of the exhibitioners at Brazennose, who receives a prize of books to the value of £10. The masters' salaries are fixed as follows:—

The High Master not exceeding £600, with house, rent and tax free, and Lower to take 20 boarders.

High Master's Usher	£300	with house, and	15 boarders.
" " Assistant....	200	"	12 "
Usher's ditto.....	150	"	10 "
Master of Lower School ...	150	"	
Writing Master..	100	"	
Mathematical Master	200	"	
Master in English Literature	200	"	
Masters of Foreign Languages	150 each.		
Librarian.....	20	(being the Usher.)	

Such Assistant Masters as are deemed necessary.

All the Teachers, except the High Master and his Usher, are removeable by the Warden and High Master, who are to appoint to all vacant situations within a month, otherwise the appointment devolves on the Feoffees. The High Master, or his Usher, resigning in consequence of length of service, age, illness, infirmity of body or mind, may be allowed a pension not exceeding a moiety of their salary. Boys are admissible at the age of six, and may continue in the school to their twentieth year. The Feoffees, of whom the following is a list, are empowered to make fresh statutes from time to time, as occasion may arise.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington	William Hulton, Esq.
The Earl of Wilton	Wilbraham Egerton, Esq.
Sir Robert Holt Leigh, Bart.	Peter Heron, Esq.
The Rev. Thos. Foxley	William Leigh Clowes, Esq.
John Ford, Esq.	John Entwisle, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. John Clowes	William Tatton Egerton, Esq., M.P.

The new School will, in all probability, be opened at the commencement of the year 1837. The building contains one large and two small School rooms, a Library, and a Master's room.

CLARKE'S, 1636.—Houses, &c.—MARSHALL'S, 1624.—£2,250, 3 per cents. —Trustees manage the property.—These two Charities produced, in 1825, £1,250. They are called the Boroughreeve's Charity, and expended chiefly in clothing for the poor, who obtain the advantage by means of tickets from the principal inhabitants. £20 to £40 are also given in small sums to poor housekeepers.*

* Last year about £1500 were expended upon 5000 objects; £1350 in linen, blankets, &c., and about £100 in small sums of money entrusted for distribution to several gentlemen. The expenses attendant on the distribution were about £79 or £80. Trustees manage the property, and hand over for distribution by the Boroughreeve such an amount as the state of the funds will admit.

HUDSON'S, 1787.—£500.—Seven Trustees.—Expended by the Boroughreeve. —In abeyance for some time.

DICKENSON'S, 1682—£100.—£5 per ann.—Churchwardens.

ALEXANDER'S, 1688.—Land.—BROWN'S, 1694.—£100.—Churchwardens and Overseers.—"Manchester Poor Lands," producing with the property on them £30 a-year.—These Charities produce £70 1s. 6d. per ann.; which is expended on the 21st. December and the 6th. January in loaves distributed at the Collegiate Church. A separate account of these and Moss's Charity is kept by the Assistant Overseer.

PERCIVAL'S, 1693.—£150.—Churchwardens and Overseers.—Producing about £28.

CHAMPION'S, 1784.—£100.—Churchwardens and Overseers.

MOSS'S, 1705.—£100.—£5 5s. per ann.—Churchwardens and Overseers.—Five or more coats "of a housewife's kersey, of a sad blue colour," given on Christmas Day at the Collegiate Church.

NUGENT'S, 1609.—£2 per annum.—Trustees.—Two chief rents of 20s. each, to be expended in turf for the poor: one is lost, and in 1826 payment of the other was suspended.

MAYER'S, 1621.—£120.—Trustees: Mr. T. Markland, manager.—The property of this Charity used to consist of a number of almshouses in Miller's-lane, which have been pulled down: it now brings in a rental of about £430, which is distributed among the Trustees, and by them dispensed to the poor.—The almshouses were originally erected in 1680-1, by the Churchwardens, who laid out various sums of money amounting to £158 3s., the bequests of Rd. Holland (£100), Mr. Coale (£30), Mr. Mosier (£10), and others.

HARTLEY'S, (N.)—£50.—£15. 15s. per ann.—Trustees, of whom are T. Hardman and W. Garnett, Esqrs.—Distributed in sums of from 5s. to 2s. by the Trustees. Accounts produced at the Church on Easter Tuesday.

HARTLEY'S (S.) 1626.—Property in Market-street-lane.—Trustees.—The premises were sold to the Market-street Commissioners for £1,370, the net balance of which is now invested in the public funds for the benefit of the poor, to whom the interest is required to be dispensed by the Churchwardens and Constables, who with the Trustees are to produce their accounts at the Church on Easter Tuesday.

PARTINGTON'S, 1677.—£100.—Distributed by the Churchwardens of Manchester.—Lost for a time.

BARLOW'S, 1684.—£12 per ann.—£6 towards maintining a schoolmaster at Shrigley, to teach poor children; £6 to bind apprentice poor boys in Shrigley and Manchester; £1 to buy books for the school.—Lost so far as Manchester is concerned.

SUTTON'S, 1687.—£200 originally.—Interest.—H. Farington, J. Fielding, T. Markland, Esqrs., and three other Trustees.—Twenty-four necessitous housekeepers.—Forty-eight gowns generally given.

MYNSHULL'S, 1689.—Houses in Hanging-bridge.—The rental.—Six Trustees.—Poor, sound, healthful boys, born and living in Manchester.—To bind them apprentice, giving a fee of 50s., and 10s. to buy them clothes.

OLDFIELD'S, 1690.—£70.—The interest.—Trustees.—£50 to poor of Salford, and £20 to Manchester.—In sums varying from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

CARTWRIGHT'S, 1708.—£420.—Six Trustees, for whom Mr. Markland acts.—£1 is paid annually for a sermon, and the residue is applied in loans of £50 to young men, members of the Church of England, to aid in establishing them in business, (they giving two sureties for repayment in seven years,) and in binding children apprentices.

RICHARD'S, 1711.—£100 per annum, now charged on the Poors' Rate.—Managed by Mr. Lings, under direction of the Warden and Lord Ducie.—In relief of poor widows; in educating poor boys and girls, &c.—Children are now educated at the National School, to which a contribution is made from the Charity, and sometimes they are apprenticed.

SHUTTLEWORTH'S, 1695.—£50.—Interest expended in the same way as, and with the foregoing.

BAGULEY'S, 1725.—£200.—Only £2 per annum now obtained.—No Trustees now: Churchwardens receive the £2.—Endowing a Charity School, for educating poor children in Manchester.

HINDE'S 1723.—Lands. &c.—£199 18s. 4d. per ann.—Six Trustees: E. Lloyd, Esq., Treasurer.—To clothe and educate poor children of Manchester and Salford.—From sixty to seventy children are educated at St. Mary's Charity School in Manchester, and at a School in Stretford.

CORLES'S, 1732.—£55.—Interest.—Two Chaplains of Collegiate Church.—Distributed on Christmas Eve to twenty or more poor widows attending service at the Collegiate Church.

SEDGWICK'S, 1733.—Lands worth £200.—£8 3s. 9d. per ann.—J. Sedgwick, Esq., Hoole Hall, Cheshire.—Distributed among necessitous poor in Manchester.

SCHOLES'S, 1740.—Lands worth £21, £150 and £52.—Three Trustees.—£1 to Chaplain of Collegiate Church, for a sermon on John the Baptist's Day; £2 10s. for loaves to be distributed every Sunday after service, at Chapel-en-le-Frith; and the interest of £150 to be given to poor widows in Manchester.

BUTTERWORTH and BAYLEY'S, 1735.—£500; now £3,066 13s. 4d. in 3 per cents., and a considerable balance in hand.—Three Trustees: B. Heywood, James Darbyshire and Joseph Pilkington.—To bind apprentice children of poor Protestant Dissenters (Ministers or Laymen), "not excluding other Protestants," and in rewards to set them up in business.—Up to 1825 the full annual income had not been applied.

DAVID MOSLEY'S.—£400, to purchase lands, &c.—£20 10s. per ann.—Several Trustees and others, being Dissenters.—Presbyterians or other Protestant Dissenters.—Distributed in small sums of from 7s. to 20s.

SHELMERDINE'S, 1801.—120 guineas.—£7 0s. 2d. per ann.—Trustees of Mosley-street Independent Chapel.—Distributed by the Deacons to the poor of the congregation on Sacrament days.

NICHOLSON'S, 1742.—£120.—£6 per ann.—Three Trustees: Mr. Jackson, acting.—Ten poor widows.

BENT'S, 1773.—£300, and two £50.—Lost.—Warden and Fellows of Collegiate Church.—First sum to support a school; and two £50 to be applied by the Boroughreeve, to relief of poor housekeepers in Manchester and Cheetham.

FISHER'S, 1779.—Houses, &c.—Mr. J. Clough.—£15 11s. 6d. given at Christmas, to forty poor widows of the Established Church (5s. each), and for providing loaves to be given at Collegiate Church on Good Friday, Ascension and Christmas Day, to thirty poor; and 50s. in sums of 5s. to poor of Salford.—£60 was also left to be lent out for terms of seven years, but all record of it is lost.

CLAYTON'S, 1784.—£400.—Churchwardens and Overseers.—Given, on St. Thomas's Day, to poor housekeepers, in blankets.*

* The following are the names and other particulars of the Charities now administered by the Churchwardens and Overseers—through Mr. Lings:—

CLAYTON'S. £14 14s. Given in blankets on St. Thomas's Day.

PERCIVAL'S. £28.—DICKINSON'S. £5.—CAMPION'S. £3 10s. 8d.—PARTINGTON'S. £5.—ALEXANDER'S. £30.—In the whole £71 10s. 8d.—Last three or four years given in bread, flannel and blankets, on St. Thomas's Day.

MOSS'S.—£5 5d. per ann.—Blue coats, on Christmas Day, to five old men.

RICHARDS'S.—£100 per ann.—Warden and Lord Ducie.—Ten widows, £7 each per annum; the remainder in apprenticeship fees and in the education of poor boys at the National School.

COLLYHURST CHARITY.—£10, paid by the Lord of the Manor, in aid of the poor-rate.

BREARCLIFFE'S, 1792.—£3,000, minus legacy duty. — Produces upwards of £100 per ann.—Chaplains of Collegiate Church and Proctors of St. Ann's and Trinity Church; on the death of three Trustees, of whom Miss Byrom is one,—Fifteen old housekeepers of Manchester or Salford receive annually from £7 to £8, in quarterly payments.—Miss Byrom selects the objects.

ST. PAUL'S CHARITY SCHOOL, 1777.—A Charity School in Great Turner-street, and other property.—£34 5s. per ann.—Curate and Chapelwardens of St. Paul's.—To educate twelve poor children: in 1816, given up, and children (increased to twenty-six) sent to National School.—This plan is now abandoned.

There are four other Charities in Manchester, to the value of £220, which are set down in the Commissioners' report as "lost."

SALFORD.*

HUMPHREY BOOTH'S, 1630.—Lands, &c.—About £1,000 per annum.—**H. BOOTH'S, (Junior) 1672.**—Lands, &c.—From £500 to £600 per ann.—Managed by six Trustees. The Constables and Churchwarden of Salford to distribute the Charities. Mr. C. Cooke is agent for the Trustees. These parties are required to produce their accounts in the Collegiate Church on each Easter Tuesday.—The former for the relief of the poor of Salford; the latter for the repairs of Salford Chapel and the relief of the poor. The proceeds of these Charities, which were not to benefit persons receiving parish relief, tend greatly to diminish the poor's rate, those who must otherwise fall upon it being relieved out of the fund thus accruing. The distribution takes place on the Thursday afternoon. The former Charity advanced about £9,000 at the close of the last century for the erection of the Workhouse in Salford.

BROSTER'S.—£150 (by accumulation of interest).—£7 10s. per ann. Six Trustees.—One half in coal, for poor widows and housekeepers in Salford: the other in clothing poor children and furnishing them Church Catechisms, distributed by the Minister, Constable, Churchwarden and Overseers of Salford.—The principal sum was lent for building the Workhouse to Booth's Trustees, who now pay interest on it.

HAWORTH'S, 1636.—£16.—10s. per ann.—To Humphrey Booth and others.—Half to the Minister of Salford Chapel and half to the poor.—Expended by the Churchwarden and Constable.

CUTHBERTSON'S, 1683.—£100.—Dispensed by the Churchwarden and Constables.—For "the best benefit and advantage of the poor of Salford," with Booth's Charity.—Payments were suspended for several years, but are now resumed.

BUERDSELL'S, 1690.—Houses, &c.—Trustees to pay over proceeds to Borough-reeve and Constables.—For the benefit of the poor of Salford, to whom proceeds were to be distributed on every 2d. of February.—The same person left £50, and a moiety of the residue of his personal estate, to the same purposes; but all trace of those bequests is lost.

DICKANSON'S, 1697.—House, Orchard, &c.—Produces £42 15s. 8½d. per ann.—Six Feoffees: Mr. C. Cooke, manager.—Eight coats for eight poor men of Salford regularly attending Church, to be given on Christmas Day, with such badge on them as the Feoffees think fit.—Various articles of clothing are given shortly before Christmas to such poor, above 60, as are recommended by respectable inhabitants.

* In October of the last year 188 persons were receiving relief from the "Salford Charities," in weekly sums not exceeding 4s. 6d. The poor's rate is thus very materially relieved. From the published yearly report it appears that Salford Chapel Charity producel last year £745 10s. 5d.; Standley Barn Charity, £1878 16s. 5½d.; Dickenson's Charity, £51 5s. 11d. Of the first of these the the Trustees are Messrs. Thomas Peel, William Garnett, Richard

CALDWELL'S, 1744.—£100.—Three trustees.—One half the interest to the Clerk of Trinity Church; the other half expended in shirts and shifts to persons, above 50, not receiving parish relief.—Mr. T. Boardman, as one of the Trustees appointed in 1825, selected the objects, who continue to receive the benefits of the Charity from year to year.

DAVIES'S (Alexander and Mary.)—Rent charge of £2 10s. and interest on £50.—£5 per ann.—Chapelwardens of Salford.—With these sums and £5 bequeathed by J. Haward, forty-eight loaves are distributed every Sunday; one-half to twenty-four poor children, and the other to twelve aged persons, the deficiency in price being made-up out of the Sacrament money.

FISHER'S,
OLDFIELD'S,
BRIERCLIFFE'S, } Manchester Charities, in which Salford participates.

TOWNSHIP OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

DAME BOOTH'S, £50 per ann.
PICKFORD'S, 1720.—£20 per ann.
HILTON'S, 1740.—£130.
HEYWOOD'S 1740 —£15 per ann.
WALKER'S, (James) 1749.—£250.—£12 10s. per ann.
NEWTON'S.—£3 per ann.
WALKER'S, (J) 1775.—£600.

TOWNSHIP OF AUDENSHAW.

HOBSON'S.—Houses, Lands, &c.
EARL OF WARRINGTON'S, 1738.—Land, &c.
ATTY'S, 1823.—£90.

TOWNSHIP OF STALEYBRIDGE.

SCHOOL and POOR'S MONEY.—£62.
BRADSHAW'S, 1800.—£43 8s. 6½d. per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF WORSLEY.

ROW GREEN SCHOOL and COLLIER'S CHARITY.—Land.—£50 per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF FLIXTON.

WARBURTON'S.—£60,
WOOD'S, 1779.—£30.

TOWNSHIP OF URMSTON.

GREGORY'S.—£10.—£2 per ann.
HAYWARD'S, 1681.—£10.
COUPE'S, 1705.—£30.
SHERLOCK'S.—£20.
NEWTON'S, 1800.—£100.

TOWNSHIP OF BLACKLEY.

HON. EDWARD PERCIVAL'S, 1794.—Land.
LICHFORD'S, 1710.—Annuity of £5.
CHETHAM'S, 1625.—House, land, &c.—Producing about £60 per ann.
THOMAS and JOHN TRAVIS'S.—Two £20.

Gould, Nathaniel Shelmerdine, William Hatton, William Beever; of the second, Rev. John Clowes, Messrs. John Bradshaw and Thomas Darwell; of the third, Messrs. Jerry Lees, W. Jenkinson and John Adamthwaite. The sum distributed last year in money and blankets from the proceeds of the two first-named Charities was (including various expenses) upwards of £1500.

TOWNSHIP OF CHEETHAM.

BENT'S.—(See Manchester.)

TOWNSHIP OF CHORLTON-CUM-HARDY.

USHERWOOD'S, 1742.—£160.

TOWNSHIP OF CRUMPSALL.

SIR E. MOSLEY'S.—DAME BLAND'S.—(See Didsbury.)

SCHOOL COTTAGES.—Three cottages.—Mr. J. Bowker and J. Taylor.—Erected for a Charity School about 1785, but the intention was not for several years fulfilled. Now the property is used as cottages, renting at £22, of which £13 is paid to St. Mark's school, Cheetham, for the education of a certain number of children; and the rest is expended in clothing for the poor.

CHAPELRY OF DIDSBURY.

SCHOOL.—For the benefit of the four townships constituting the Chapelry.—Maintained by voluntary contributions.

MOSLEY'S SIR E., Bart., 1685.—Land.—About £37 per annum.

MOSLEY'S SIR E., Knight, 1695.—Two sums of £4 per annum.

CHORLTON'S, 1728.—£5 per annum.

BOARDMAN'S, 1768.—£50.—£3 1s. 6d. per annum.

BLAND'S and LINNEY'S.—£200.

HAMPSON'S, 1756.—£100.

PARKER'S.—£200.

SCHOOL.

TAYLOR'S, 1680.—Two £20.

TOWNSHIP OF HEATON NORRIS.

HOLLING PRIESTS', 1785.—£200.—£9 per ann.

TITHE BARN HOUSE.—Cottages, &c.—About £11 per ann.

Mosley's, Chorlton's, Boardman's and Bland's Charities (for which see Didsbury) are also participated by this township.

TOWNSHIP OF LEVENSHULME.

SCHOOL FUND.—£150.—The proceeds of the sale of an old house, erected in 1754, by Thomas Fletcher, Mary Dickinson and John Siddall: a dispute long existed in the township as to whether a new school should be built with this sum and other subscriptions on land given by James Wilde, Esq., or whether a school, built in 1825, should be purchased instead.

CHAPELRY OF NEWTON.

PARNALL'S, 1763.—£200.—G. Hadfield and other Trustees.—To the endowment of Newton School, where fifteen boys and girls are taught reading, *gratis*, but pay for writing and accounts.

TODD'S, 1824.—£200.—To Newton Sunday-school, so long as it had 200 scholars, but when it fell short of that number the interest to go to Manchester Infirmary.

CHETHAM'S, 1689.—£20.—Trustees.—For instructing poor children of Moston and Newton till they should be able to read the English Bible.—The interest is paid to the master of Newton School for this purpose.

GUILLAM'S, 1632.—£20.—£1 4s. per ann.—For the poor of Newton.—This seems to be lost.

PARISH OF OLDHAM.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Land, and 40s. rental.—Producing 26s. 9d. per ann

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Rental of £33.

WALKER'S, 1755.

HENSHAW'S, 1807.—(See Ashton-under-Lyne.)

TOWNSHIP OF STRETFORD.

HINDE'S.—(See Manchester.)

TOWNSHIP OF OLDHAM.

POOR'S FIELD.—Lands.—£20. 5s. per. ann.
TETLOW'S, 1704.—Lands.—Upwards of £30 per ann.
HAWARD'S, 1704.—Rent Charges of £25 per ann.
EYRE'S.—£100.
SCHOLES'S, 1747.—Rentals of £12 and £4.
HOLLINWOOD SCHOOL, 1786.—School and House for the Master, built by subscription.

TOWNSHIP OF CROMPTON.

WYLD'S, 1672.—£5 per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF ROYTON.

POOR'S FIELD.—£1 17s. 3d. per ann.

PARISH OF PRESTWICH.

SIR T. G. EGERTON'S, 1756.—£200.
BENT'S.—(See Manchester.)
POOR'S MONEY.—£98 12s.
SIR H. EGERTON'S, 1730.—£20.
EARL OF WILTON'S, 1814.—Two sums of £500.

TOWNSHIPS OF GREAT AND LITTLE HEATON.

WOLSTENHOLME'S and ROGER'S.—Two £10.
SIR H. EGERTON'S—EARL OF WILTON'S.—(See Prestwich.)

TOWNSHIP OF PILKINGTON.

POOR'S MONEY.—£112 8s. 9d.—£5 per ann.
HARDMAN'S, 1762.—£40.
STAND SCHOOL, 1666.—House, &c.—(Henry Siddall's Charity.)

HAMLET OF OUTWOOD.

RINGLEY SCHOOL, 1640.—School House, Lands, &c.—(Wallworth's Charity.) —£50 per ann.
BAGULEY'S, 1725.—£180.

HAMLET OF UNSWORTH.

UNSWORTH SCHOOL, 1737.—£50.

PARISH OF BOLTON-LE-MOORS.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Lands in Harwood, Houses in Manchester, Bolton, Tockholes, &c.
GOSNELL'S CHARITY, 1622.—House & Lands, producing £56 3s. 9d. per ann.
LOMAX'S CHARITY.—£7 per ann.
HULTON'S CHARITY, 1691.—Houses, &c., in Whitworth, producing £377 per ann.
GUEST'S CHARITY.—£57 2s. 8d., for purchase of Lands.

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE BOLTON.

STONES'S, 1764.—£3 per ann.
GREENHALGH'S, 1780.—£4 10s. per ann.
WRIGHT'S (and others).—Producing about £1 5s. per ann.—Lost.

Little Bolton also participates the benefits of Gosnell's, Brookes' and Aspendell's Charities (already named), and of Eagley Bridge School, Turton.

TOWNSHIP OF GREAT BOLTON.

MARSDEN'S CHARITY SCHOOL, 1714.—£150.
BROOKES', 1744.—£120., now producing about £14 per ann.
PARKER'S.—£5 per ann.
PARKER'S.—£2 per ann.
CROMPTON'S, 1784.—£150.
ASTLEY'S, 1734.—£150.
COCKER'S, 1744.—£150.
ASPINDELL'S, 1800.—£100.
MORT'S (Adam and Thomas).—£5 per ann. (about.)
HIGH STYLE SCHOOL.—(See Dean Township.)

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLEZARK.

This Township (with Anderton, Rivington and Heath Charnock) participates the benefits of "John and George Shaw's Charity." The share of Anglezark and Anderton appears to be about £30 per ann., which is expended (by the Trustees resident in the neighbourhood) among poor housekeepers, in small sums.

TOWNSHIP OF BLACKROD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
TURNER'S (and others.)

TOWNSHIP OF BREIGHTMET.

ROSCOW FOLD SCHOOL.
PARKER'S.—£5 per ann.
LOMAX'S.—(See Bolton.)

TOWNSHIP OF EDGEWORTH.

SCHOOL.—£22 12s. per ann.
SCHOOL.—£9.
BRANDWOOD'S.—£100.

TOWNSHIP OF HARWOOD.

GOODWIN'S and BROOKS'S.—£150: lost.

TOWNSHIP OF DARCY LEVER.

BROWNLOW'S and GOSNELL'S.—(See Tonge-with-Haulgh and Bolton.)

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE LEVER.

SCHOOL.

TOWNSHIP OF LOSTOCK.

CHEW MOOR SCHOOL.

TOWNSHIP OF RIVINGTON.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
BROADHURST'S, 1681.—£60.
SHAW'S.—Lands, and £100.
CHARNLEY'S.—6s. 8d. per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF SHARPLES.

EAGLEY BRIDGE SCHOOL.—(See Turton.)

TOWNSHIP OF TONGE-WITH-HAULGH.

SCHOOL.
BROWNLOW'S CHARITY, 1635.—£40.
HIGH STYLE SCHOOL.—(See also charities of "Brookes" and "Greenalgh."

TOWNSHIP OF TURTON.

SCHOOL.
CHETHAM'S (Abigail) CHARITY, 1690.—£28 per ann.
CHETHAM'S (Humphrey), 1748.—Lands, eight acres, &c.
EAGLEY BRIDGE SCHOOL.
SMALLEY'S CHARITY.—£100.
WALMSLEY'S SCHOOL.

PARISH OF BURY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Lands, &c., in Spotland and elsewhere, producing £112 per ann.
GUEST'S CHARITY, 1653.—Lands, &c.
ROTHWELL CHARITY, 1737.—£10.
BANKS'S (Rev.) CHARITY, 1743.—£60.
LOMAX'S (Rev.) CHARITY, 1694.—£10.

TOWNSHIPS OF BURY, HEAP, ELTON AND WALMSLEY.

WARING'S (and others) CHARITY.—£80, or £4 4s. per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF BURY.

SHEPHERD'S CHARITY, 1666.—£9 per ann.
YATES'S CHARITY, 1810.—£400.
HOWARD'S CHARITY, 1808.—£7 7s. per ann.

TOWNSHIPS OF HEAP AND HEYWOOD.

HEYWOOD SCHOOL.—£150.
HAWORTH'S, 1767.—£2 10s. per ann.
NUTTALL'S, 1763.—£10.
BAMFORD'S, 1778.—£30 per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF WALMSLEY.

BALDINGSTONE SCHOOL.
HAWORTH'S, 1760.—£481.

TOWNSHIP OF TOTTINGTON LOWER END.

TOTTINGTON SCHOOL.
BRIDGE'S.—£100.
BUCKLEY'S.—£10.

TOWNSHIP OF TOTTINGTON HIGHER END.

EDENFIELD SCHOOL.
SUNDAY SCHOOL.

PARISH OF DEAN.

GUEST'S CHARITY.
DONOR, UNKNOWN.—£4 per ann.
SEDDON'S.—£100.
MORT'S.—£250.

TOWNSHIP OF FARNWORTH.

DIXON GREEN SCHOOL.
RISHTON'S.—£40.

TOWNSHIP OF HORWICH.

PILKINGTON'S, 1786.—£50.
MORRIS'S.—£15.
GREENHALGH'S, 1807.—Cottages.

TOWNSHIP OF LITTLE HULTON.

MORT'S.
DONOR UNKNOWN.—£1 per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLE HULTON.

LEIGH'S CHARITY.—Lands, &c.

TOWNSHIP OF KEARSLEY.

HIGH STYLE SCHOOL.
GREENHALGH'S.—£20.
CROSS'S, 1814.—£200.
BAGULEY'S.—£2 0s. 10d. per ann.
RINGLEY SCHOOL.
GEDDON'S.
RISHTON'S.

TOWNSHIP OF RUMWORTH.

CROMPTON'S and other Charities.
LATHWAITE'S DOLE.—£10.

TOWNSHIP OF WESTHOUGHTON.

SCHOOL.
WINGATE'S SCHOOL.
RYCROFT'S and FRANCE'S.—£75.

PARISH OF MIDDLETON.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
GUEST'S.—£140.
STOCK'S, 1692.—£22 1s.
HOPWOOD'S (Catharine) and others.—£600.
HOPWOOD SCHOOL.

TOWNSHIP OF MIDDLETON.

MOSS'S, 1772.—£50.
BUCKLEY'S, 1807.—£50

TOWNSHIP OF AINSWORTH.

SCHOOL.

TOWNSHIP OF HOPWOOD.

LANCASHIRE'S and other Charities.—£50.
HOPWOOD'S, (Dr.) 1762.—£21 per ann.

PARISH OF RADCLIFFE.

GUEST'S.—£9 per ann.
LOWE'S and LAWSON'S.—£20.
YATES'.—£5

PARISH OF ROCHDALE.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
FREE ENGLISH SCHOOL.
GARTSIDE'S, 1712.
GRAMTHAM'S, 1717.—£30.
HOLT'S, 1717.—£120.
KENYON'S.—1789.

TOWNSHIP OF BUTTERWORTH.

WHITWORTH'S, 1817.—£100.
MILNROW SCHOOL
HILL'S, 1727.—£80 12s. 0½d. per ann.
BUTTERWORT'S, 1714.—£5 per ann.

TOWNSHIP OF HUNDERSFIELD.

LITTLEBOROUGH SCHOOL.
WOLFENDEN'S, 1688.—£100.

TOWNSHIP OF SPOTLAND.

TOAD-LANE SCHOOL.
WHITWORTH FREE SCHOOL.
BREARLEY'S, 1692.—£50.
SHEPHERD'S, 1709.—£120.
GUEST'S, 1731.

TOWNSHIP OF TODMORDEN AND WALSDEN.

SCHOOL.
CLEGG'S.—£16.
WARMPTON SCHOOL.
LYDGATE SCHOOL.
BOARSHURST SCHOOL.
BUCKLEY'S CHARITY, 1737.—40s.
SCHOFIELD'S.—10s.

The Charities in Lancashire are 1181 in number, being more than in any other county except Devon, Norfork, Somerset and York. Their total annual income is rated at £35,734 11s. 10d., of which £18,715 2s. 8d. is devoted to education. The total Charities in England, investigated up to 1835, are 26751, and in Wales 890, and there still remained in that year many counties wholly unexamined. The commission, however, has lately been renewed, and will doubtless now complete its work. The expense of the investigation, up to the middle of 1835, was £208,527 13s.

CHAPTER II.

THE ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION claims in its design to rank, if not at the head, certainly second in the list of the literary and scientific associations of Manchester.* It had its public origin in a general meeting of the inhabitants, held in the Exchange Room on Wednesday the 1st. October, 1823, Dr. Davenport Hulme in the chair, "to take into consideration the suggestion of an Establishment in Manchester for the encouragement of the Fine Arts." The first resolution of that meeting defined the objects for which the Society was formed to be—the establishment of a collection of the best models that can be obtained, in painting and sculpture, the opening a channel through which the works of meritorious artists may be brought before the public, and the encouragement of literary and scientific pursuits by facilitating the delivery of popular courses of public lectures. Such briefly was the basis of "the Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts." Other resolutions of the same meeting fixed the qualification of members and the mode of government. The management of the Institution was vested in a President and twelve Vice-Presidents, and the current direction was confided to a Council of twenty-four, to be annually chosen at the general meeting of Governors—the President to be capable of serving only twelve months, three Vice-Presidents to be changed every year, and those six members of the Council who have been least punctual in their attendance during the past to be ineligible for the ensuing year.

The Governors, however, were authorized to make any change in the regulations which might be found necessary, provided it had the sanction of three-fourths of the Governors present at each of two meetings duly convened within an interval of one month. At the time of its formation the Institution set sail with modest pretensions, the intention being to purchase premises in King-street, (then occupied by Mr. Howe) to model them to the purposes of the Society, and, if possible, to strengthen it in its infancy by a junction with the Natural History Society, as to which the meeting expressed "their hope that arrangements in every respect satisfactory to its members may be made for the accommodation of its valuable collections in the apartments of the house purchased for the Institution, [*i. e.* in King-street] and that the two Societies may ever be distinguished by a cordial and zealous co-operation for the furtherance of their common object." Other resolutions were passed by this meeting, one of which conveyed its "warmest thanks" to Mr. G. W. Wood "for the unwearied exertions and great ability which he had displayed in promoting the formation of the Institution." The crowning point of the proceedings was the election of a Committee to carry the design into operation, five members being

* Some notice of the Literary and Philosophical Society will be found in connexion with the memoir of its President, Dr. Dalton.

qualified to act. The gentlemen were—Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., F. Dukinfield Astley, Esq., J. D. Hulme, M. D., Edward Holme, M. D., William Henry, M. D., E. J. Lloyd, Esq., Mr. Thomas Hardman, Mr. Edward Loyd, Mr. Robt. Hindley, Mr. William Garnett, Mr. G. F. Bury, Mr. David Holt, Mr. G. W. Wood, Mr. H. H. Birley, Mr. Robert Christie, Mr. John Kirkman, Mr. William Brigham, Mr. J. A. Ransome, Mr. W. Townend, Mr. Jon. Dawson, Mr. Thos. Ainsworth, Mr. Francis Phillips, Mr. James Beardoe, Mr. Joseph Birley, Mr. James Hibbert, Mr. William Cririe, Mr. John Touchet, Mr. Robert H. Greg.—Unfortunately, the success of the projected Institution was so great as to overturn the sober views of some leading members of the Council. No sooner were the hundred pounds of contributions converted into thousands, and the single thousands swollen into tens, than some members of the Committee (for it appears that on this question there was a "difference of opinion") abandoned the original plan, warmly advocating the erection of a new and expensive structure, "combining elegance with utility," "which would reflect honor on the public spirit and good taste of the founders, and be considered more accordant with the wealth and consequence of the town of Manchester."

A strong appeal for authority to erect a new building was successfully made to the general body of Governors, who, with an available fund of only £11,500, authorized the Committee actively to prepare for the erection of a building as to which they reported that "any sum less than £15,000 would be totally insufficient." That point conceded, another step was attempted, and the Council brought forward for adoption, as the best of four architectural plans, the model of an erection (by Mr. Barry, of London) which would cost from £18,000 to £20,000. To warrant this expenditure the Committee acknowledged that there must be a further accession to the funds of from £8,000 to £10,000, the subscription amounting to only £21,500, whereas £32,000 would be required if the Governors adhered to their excellent intention of devoting one-fourth their capital as a permanent fund to the *useful* purposes of the Institution. In 1825 this sum of £32,000 was subscribed; £28,177 were actually paid into the bank. The King's special patronage of the Institution had also been obtained through the mediation of Mr. Secretary Peel. Still, however, a portion of the Committee clung cautiously to the maxim *festina lente*, and whilst one section of their body were zealous to break ground at once, others thought that "it was desirable to know in detail what would be the absolute cost of the whole structure, before the plans were begun to be acted upon." The latter section were defeated, and tenders for parts of the work were forthwith publicly required. Land had been purchased in Mosley-street at a net outlay of £3,225; other small sums had been expended, and there then remained in hand, deducting £7,044 as a permanent fund, the sum of £13,083 available for a building which was to cost £20,000. In addition to this amount there were promised (but not paid) subscriptions to the extent of £4,000, of which £3,000, when received, would be applicable to the building, making a conjectural total of £16,083 for that object. Still therefore, under the most favorable circumstances, there was a deficiency of £4,000, and the season was one the least probable to produce a change for the better, the town having recently been visited by and being scarcely recovered from that terrible commercial panic which carried desolation on its wings. The Committee, however, buoyant and sanguine, clung to their expensive designs—proclaimed the "great pain and regret" with which they should abandon them—urged as an argument

in their favor the patronage they had obtained "in the highest quarter"—and anticipated that as there was nothing in the "splendid model" of a £20,000 building "inconsistent with the rank which Manchester holds among the cities of the world," so was there "nothing in the plan beyond what the resources of the town could easily accomplish." The expensive scheme was sanctioned by the Governors, and its first-fruit was the imposition, within six months, of an annual charge of one guinea upon the Hereditary Governors resident within a prescribed distance of the town, (or the payment in lieu of twenty pounds) in addition to their forty guinea subscription. The outlay of twenty-one thousand pounds upon the building was by this to be completely covered. "A permanent income (they said) will thus be obtained equal to the income derivable from the permanent fund, which may then be advanced on mortgage of the building, and made available towards the cost of erection." This step was taken, and the works proceeded. In December, 1830, the Committee announced the state of their funds:—£22,365 11s. 1½d. had been expended on the building alone; the total incomings had been £31,687 5s. 7½d., of which there remained a balance in hand of £5,884 3s. 8d.—At the close of 1831 the outlay in land and buildings* amounted to £26,070 12s. 2½d., and there was an ominous reduction in the "balance in hand." On the 8th. January, 1834, a circular to each Governor conveyed, in the following statement of account, a tolerably decisive notification that the whole £32,000 had been absorbed.

Present Annual Income from Hereditary and Annual Governors...				£480	18 0
Permanent Annual Expenses estimated on the average of the last three years:—					
Chief Rents	£113	10	0		
Poor, Church and Highway Rates, and Land Tax	72	17	9		
Insurance on £5,000	13	15	0		
Repairs	50	0	0		
Cleaning, Coals and Candles	30	0	0		
Assistant Secretary's Salary	104	0	0		
Porter's Wages	52	0	0		
Printing, Stationery, &c.	15	8	0		
				451	10 9
Balance, applicable for Casual Expenses, Lectures, &c.				29	7 3

The Institution has now, therefore, no assured means of carrying out the legitimate designs of its founders. The permanent annual charges very nearly swallow its annual income, and its only other sources of revenue consist in those vacant parts of the edifice whence perhaps a fluctuating rental may be obtained, and the proceeds of the exhibitions, which vary from four to six hundred pounds per annum. This money, however, was designed originally to be expended in enriching the interior of the edifice with works of art. The permanent fund has almost disappeared, and no efficient substitute for it seems likely to arise. The balance sheet at the close of the year 1835-6 stated the

* Since that time the following additional amounts have been expended on the building:—

1832	£853 16 10	1834	£1662 1 0
1833	1538 9 6	1835	858 14 6

Making a total outlay for the land and edifice of about thirty-one thousand pounds.

existing means of the Institution as follows:—

Balance of the Exhibition Fund	£801	5	5		
Ditto ditto General Fund	1088	18	2		
Ditto ditto Permanent Fund	168	3	9		
Ditto ditto Income Account.....	187	5	2		
				2245	12 6

Instead of three, as originally, the Institution now comprises four classes of members.—1. The Hereditary Governors, consisting of those who paid forty guineas before a certain date, and of those who subsequently have consented to pay an annual subscription of one guinea. The shares of the latter have been made transferable, and another additional privilege, in requital for the annual payment, is that of being allowed to take to the lectures and exhibitions such visitors in their families as do not reside within twelve miles of the town. Both classes have the right of admission for their own families, which embrace, besides the wife or husband, daughters and other female relatives, sons and brothers unmarried and under twenty-four years of age, so long as they are permanently resident.—2. Life Governors, contributors of £25 prior to the 17th. May, 1827, and of £42 subsequently.—3. Annual Governors, subscribers of £3 3s. per annum in advance. These two classes are placed on an equality, each having free admission to the exhibitions for himself and family, and admission for himself and two of his family to the lectures.—4. A class of not exceeding fifty persons, to whom, on payment of £2 2s. per annum in advance, the Council have power to grant personal admission to the lectures and exhibitions. With the exception of the last class, who are admissible by the Council, the election of Governors is by ballot at the annual meeting, a majority of three-fourths being requisite for the admission of candidates, who must be recommended by three members of Council, or six Hereditary or Life Governors.

The interior of the Institution is already adorned with a considerable number of works of art, but for the reasons already specified it is as yet by no means rich in such acquisitions, none of its means having been applied in that channel.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The Manchester Museum, in Peter-street, has long been celebrated for the extent and beauty of its collection of birds. At the old building, in King-street, want of space precluded the possibility of their being displayed in an adequate manner; but since the Society has taken possession of its new Hall, in Peter-street, a systematic classification has been commenced, which in time, it is hoped, will be extended to every part of the collection.* The present Museum consists of three stories, the central portion of which is occupied by an entrance-hall that rises to the summit of the building and is lighted from above by a large dome-light. On a level with the first and second floors, galleries run round the central hall, the lower of which is devoted to quadrupeds, and the upper to birds. On each side of the hall, which may be conceived to represent the body of the building, spacious wings are erected, each of which on the ground floor is occupied by one large apartment, and in the upper stories by two smaller ones. The ground floor of the left wing is set apart for Geology and Mineralogy. The Mineralogical department was one

* It is said to be in contemplation materially to alter some of the existing arrangements of the Museum.

of the first in the Museum to assume a character of importance. A valuable collection of minerals was purchased that happened to be on sale soon after the formation of the Society—and this collection has since been enriched by the addition of a series of volcanic minerals from the district of Auvergne, which was presented to the Museum by Mr. Stanley, of Alderley—and by that of a second of the same nature from the Lipary islands, which was presented by Mr. E. P. Thompson, of Manchester. In the Geological collection the most interesting fossils are those lately obtained from the Ardwick limestone. These organic remains identify the Ardwick limestone with similar formations in Yorkshire and Shropshire—a circumstance which renders it highly probable that the coalfields, which are now surmounted by this identical deposit, constituted originally but portions of one great carboniferous formation, extending continuously from the heart of the West Riding to the centre of Shropshire. The ground floor of the right wing is occupied by the foreign Fish, foreign Crustacea, and foreign Shells. The fish and crustacea can, in their present state, only be regarded as an indication of more extensive collections that are to be formed hereafter. The same remark does not apply, however, to the collection of shells, which is both large in numerical amount and rich in valuable specimens. The collection of Quadrupeds, which, as we before observed, is placed in the lower gallery, is good as far as it goes, but inconsiderable if we compare it with the whole race of mammiferous animals. On the first floor of the left wing, we find, in the ante-room, a beautiful collection of South American Fruits, which cannot fail to present to the horticulturist of our Northern climate many points of intense interest. In the adjoining room, which is called the Mummy room, are to be seen an Egyptian Mummy, in excellent preservation—the Skeleton of an Elephant—trophies of the Burmese War—Grecian relics—and a number of curiosities imported from the South Seas. The corresponding portion of the right wing is occupied for the present by the foreign Insects. The upper gallery is allotted to the foreign Birds, in the arrangement of which Cuvier's classification has been exclusively followed. A great number of specimens, however, will be found in the collection, which are not named by Cuvier—all such specimens are either left unnamed, or have the names affixed which have been assigned to them by other ornithologists. The number and beauty of the birds of the hawk tribe that are here brought together cannot but be noticed by every visitor—but what constitutes the greatest charm of this part of the collection is the exquisite tact displayed in the stuffing and mounting of the birds—an excellence for which the Museum is wholly indebted to the Sub-curator, Mr. Timothy Harrop. The upper story of the left wing is appropriated to the purposes of business, being taken up by the Council-room and the private room of the Curator. The corresponding apartments of the right wing are devoted to the British portion of the collection, which consists of the British Birds, the British Insects, and the British Shells. These are the only branches of the Zoology of Great Britain that have hitherto received an especial consideration in the Museum. The number of the British birds has of late been very materially augmented by the collection of the late James Newton, Esq., which was presented to the Museum after his death. This collection has recently been incorporated with the British birds previously in the possession of the Society; and they altogether now form a group which for the beauty of the individual specimens is unequalled in Great Britain. What gives greater interest to this part of the collection is the fact, that many of the rarer birds

were taken in the immediate neighbourhood of Manchester. Of this number are the Irish Eagle, which was killed in Cheshire—both the golden Orioles—the Roseate Thrush, which was shot by Mr. Hulton's keeper—and the Egyptian goose which was shot by Lord de Tabley's keeper. The British birds are arranged after Jenyns, whose little work on the "British Vertibrate Animals" exhibits the most highly-finished specimen of descriptive Zoology that has hitherto appeared before the public. The collection of British insects was originally the property of Mr. Leigh Phillips, and was purchased by the Natural History Society from the late Mr. Robinson, of Woodlands. It has recently been re-arranged by Mr. Williamson. The classification adopted is that proposed by Stephens in his "Nomenclature of British Insects," which differs, in some degree, from that employed by the same author in his larger work, the "Systematic Catalogue." The British shells have recently been separated from the general collection by Mr. Williamson, and transferred to the British room. They are arranged after Fleming.

THE MANCHESTER MECHANICS' INSTITUTION (in Cooper-street) was founded in 1824. It is a neat, unpretending structure, upon which about £7000, raised in shares, were expended. In its origin it had many difficulties to encounter, but it appears now to have glided into smooth waters, and to be fulfilling the warmest expectations of its friends. A main public object of the Institution has been the delivery of courses of lectures, for which purpose there is an excellent and spacious theatre. There is also an useful and valuable library of 3595 volumes, which is greatly resorted to, the number of books delivered out in the last year being 43,946. All works are now admitted by vote of the Directors, but great part of the existing library consists of donations. Attached to the library is a reading-room, at which all the leading English and Foreign periodicals are taken. The Institution is principally active in privately educating its operative members, who, by attending "evening classes," may be instructed in English grammar, writing, arithmetic, Latin, French and German, algebra, geometry, mechanical drawing, figure, landscape and flower drawing, gymnasia and vocal music. In 1834, a boys' Day School, on the plan of the Sessional School in Edinburgh, was established: 210 boys are educated in it, and its success being complete, a girl's school on the same principle has since been formed—it contains above one hundred pupils. The boys are instructed in reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, geography, history, &c. The girls are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, history, plain sewing and knitting. The hours of attendance are from nine to twelve in the morning, and from two to five in the afternoon; the terms, four shillings per quarter for the sons and daughters, or sisters and brothers of members of the Institution; and five shillings per quarter for all other scholars. There is a well-selected library attached to the day schools. The evening classes are attended by about one half the ordinary members, whose assiduity receives an impulse from the distribution of prizes annually among the most proficient. Some of these classes are attended by upwards of one hundred members, many of whom, no doubt, derive information from their studies which they can render practically useful, and the consequence has been that mechanics and others educated at the Institution are peculiarly sought after by machinists and master tradesmen of the town. Frequent applications (says a recent Report of the Directors) are

made by our machine-makers, builders and merchants, for young men who are good accountants, good draughtsmen, or who have distinguished themselves by diligent application to study, and it is only by reference to the class list and the teachers' reports that satisfactory answers can be given." Added to these varied pursuits, there has been established a "Mutual Improvement Society," at which papers on any subject connected with literature, science, or the arts, are read and discussed. At the date of the last report the number of members of the Institution was 1365, of whom 53 were life members by virtue of a ten guinea donation. It has been remarked, however, that though the payment is only 20s. a year, or about 4½d. a week,* the annual subscribers are not composed of those classes for whom such Institutions were originally designed. One of the fathers of Mechanic Societies, Lord Brougham, took occasion, on visiting the members in July, 1835, to observe upon this fact, and as it is one of some interest, it may be desirable to give the analysis furnished in the last annual report:—

At the close of the year the number of subscribers was 1526, namely,—

Members whose subscriptions expire on the

25th. December	1098
25th. March	100
24th. June	60
29th. September	44
Annual members of 21s.	171
Life members	53
	1526

Of this number there were—

131 Under 14 years of age.
626 Between 14 and 21 years of age.
769 Above 21 years of age.

Total.. 1526

The following is a general classification of their respective employments:—

305 Principals, engaged as merchants, manufacturers and machinists.
117 Mechanics, millwrights and engineers.
58 Overlookers, spinners, and other mill hands.
92 Building trades.
78 Sundry trades, chiefly handicraft.
164 Warehousemen.
240 Clerks.
52 Artists, architects, engravers, &c.
13 Professional men.
15 Schoolmasters.
111 Shopkeepers and their assistants.
18 No profession.
21 Ladies.
242 Youths.

The Institution is governed by a Board of Directors who have latterly been elected from the general body. Until 1834 half of the Directors were chosen

* The pupils of the class for figure, landscape and flower drawing, pay an admission fee of five shillings. A fee of two shillings is paid on entering the Mutual Improvement Society, and no one can be admitted unless he be eighteen years of age, and have been a member of the Institution at least three months. The pupils of the French, German, Latin and vocal music classes pay an additional subscription of five shillings per quarter in each class.

from the honorary members, but since that time the only qualification for office has been, that a Director must be twenty-one years of age or upwards, and of two years' standing as a member of the Institution—and an elector eighteen years of age or upwards, and of six months' standing. It is considered that the Institution has progressed more satisfactorily since its entire management was conceded to the general body. In 1835 the income amounted to £2173 14s. 7d. By a judicious mode of procedure many eminent lecturers have latterly been engaged without any serious inroad upon the funds, which now appear amply sufficient to meet all the purposes of the Institution.

Another, or "New" Mechanics' Institution was established in 1829, and for some time it was in contemplation to erect a large Hall, but although the plan was advocated by Mr. Hume, M.P., who presided at a public dinner for its furtherance, it was not sufficiently supported, and is now abandoned. The subscription to the existing rooms is 20s., and there are about 130 members, who have the use of a small library, and pursue their studies in the same way as at the older Institution. There is besides a Sunday evening school for young women, who are taught reading and writing; about forty females avail themselves of this facility.

THE ATHENÆUM, an Institution for literary, political and scientific uses, was established in October, 1835, by a number of gentlemen who felt a desire to bring together in such a Club the class of superior mercantile servants and young men. The subscription is 30s. per annum, which admits to the news-room, the library, lectures, &c. Money has been subscribed in shares for the erection of a new building behind the Royal Institution, in whose rooms the Club is at present accommodated. It has a considerable number of subscribers.

THE EXCHANGE ROOM.—Of the existing Exchange, the commercial centre of the town, little need be said, a plan being now in agitation by which, if it be accomplished, a new and greatly enlarged edifice will be erected in place of it. The subscribers to the room are about 1770 in number, of whom 1300, being resident in the town, pay an annual subscription of two guineas, whilst the remainder, residing in the country, and availing themselves of the accommodation of the room twice or three times a week only, pay £1 5 per annum. The Exchange was erected originally with a capital of £32,000, derived from £80 shares. The new project contemplates the formation of another proprietary, having a capital of £150,000 in £100 shares. The present building, being purchased, will be taken down and replaced by a larger one.

THE PORTICO, in Mosley-street, which combines the advantages of a news-room and library, was erected by a proprietary of four hundred shareholders. The present value of a share is £12, and the annual income of the Institution, which amounts to £1000, is derived from a subscription of £2 10s. from each shareholder. The library contains ten thousand volumes.

THE MANCHESTER UNION CLUB occupy a new and very splendid edifice recently erected near the Royal Institution. The Club was established in April of 1825, and among the most important of the rules then agreed upon (which cannot be altered or added to without the sanction of a majority con-

Name of Charity, & date of its Foundation.	Medical Officers.	Number of Patients treated in 12 months according to the latest reports.	Annual Expenditure.	Where Situate.
Infirmary and Dispensary.....	Drs. J. Mitchell, E. Lyon, J. S. Bardsley, J. D. Hulme, C. Phillips, and P. Wood:— urgeons, A. Ransone, J. Ainsworth, R. Thorpe W. J. Wilson, T. Turner, and J. Jordan..	7913	£7083 1 8	Piccadilly.
House of Recovery, 1795.	The same	402	if 13 1*	Ayt oun-street.
Lying-in Hospital	Dr. Hull: Surgeons, Messrs. Agnew, Thorpe, T. Radford, T. Fawdington, J. Roberton, R. T Hunt, C. Clough, E. Stephens and G. Greaves	4570†	1*00 0 0	Stanley-st., near New Bailey.
Eye Institution, 1815....	Dr. Hull: Surgeons, Messrs. S. Barton, J. Windsor, R. T. Hunt, and J. Walker	1835	321 0 0	Faulkner-street.
Dispensary for Children..	Dr. J. Alexander: Surgeon, Mr. W. B. Stott	1200	110 0 0	Back King-street.
Lock Hospital, 1819	Dr. Hull: Surgeons, E. Blackmore, G. Plant and J. Owen	.....	169 17 6	Bond-street.
Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin	Dr. Jas. Bardsley, Surgeons, Messrs. G. Plant and E. Stephens.....	—‡	....	Piccadilly.
Salford and Pendleton Dispensary, 1827....	Drs. Harland and R. Hardy: Surgeons, Messrs. J. Boutflower, T. Brownbill, G. Gardom and T. Slack.....	4000; 1000 being accidents.	750 0 0	Chapel-street.
Chorlton - upon - Medlock Dispensary, 1827	Drs. S. A. Bardsley, J. Pendlebury and P. Wood: Surgeons, Messrs. J. E. Partington and W. Johns..... ...	1517; 287 being accidents.	330 19 1	Adjoining the Town Hall.
Ardwick and Ancoats Dispensary, 1828....	Dr. Lyon, Mr. Ransome, Mr. Sinclair.....	2894	473 0 0	Great Ancoats-street.
Hulme Dispensary	Mr. Booth and Mr. White.....	504	146 19 0	Hulme.

* This Charity, at the date of the report for 1835, had funds in hand to the amount of £21,002 10s. 6d.
‡ This Institution has been only a few months founded.
^ This Charity has for the last year employed an agent to investigate the cases of all applicants for its benefits, the result of whose

justly due to the early promoters of these Institutions, for the generous concern which they have displayed for the welfare of the younger members of their profession, and for the advancement of medical science.

RETURN FROM THE INFIRMARIES OF TWENTY-ONE COUNTIES OF THE NUMBER OF IN AND OUT PATIENTS TREATED IN A YEAR, THEIR PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION, THE COST PER HEAD, &c.

County.	Population, 1831.	Name of Hospital.	In-patients in a Year.	Out Ditto Ditto.	Proportion of In-patients in a year to the Population.	No. of Beds.	Expense of one patient for twelve months. £	s.	d.
Cambridge	143955	Cambridge	620	1265	1 to 232	100	23	0	0
Chester	334410	Chester	502	3556	1 to 666	100	28	0	0
Derby	237170	Derby	590	594	1 to 402	80	30	10	0
Durham	253827	Durham	120	710	.....	..	25	0	0
Essex	317237	Essex & Colchester	274	215	1 to 1157	75	21	0	0
Gloucester	386904	Canterbury	444	2084	1 to 1079	66	27	0	0
Lancaster	1336854	Liv. Nor. Hosp.	401	....	1 to 324	..			
		Liv. Infirmary.	1974	1060		300			
		Manchester do.	1749	19334		184			
Leicester	197003	Leicester	898	1785	1 to 218	100	32	17	0
Lincoln	317244	Lincoln	263	327	1 to 1206	56	23	5	0
Norfolk	390054	Norwich.....	745	278	1 to 523	105	24	0	0
Northampton ...	179276	Northampton	756	1871	1 to 238	100	22	0	9
Northumberland	222912	Newcastle on Tyne	1400	1206	1 to 149	120	20	0	0
Nottingham	225320	Nottingham	531	1355	1 to 424	91	23	12	0
Oxford	151726	Oxford	837	249	1 to 181	140	24	10	0
Salop	222503	Shrewsbury	946	1969	1 to 235	120	20	0	4
Southampton ...	314313	Winchester	782	622	1 to 401	96	27	18	0
Suffolk	296304	Bury	326	717	1 to 908	50	30	0	0
Warwick	336988	Birmingham	1556	2400	1 to 217	163	22	13	0
Worcester	211356	Worcester	916	1117	1 to 230	100	18	15	0
York, East.....	204008	York	347	372	.....	72	25	0	0
		Hull	354	820	.....	..			
" North....	190873	.....	....	...	... ...	..			
		Leeds	1341	2503	1 to 390	130	21	18	0
		Sheffield	858	1573		100	22	0	0
" West	976415	Huddersfield....	187	3000		26	22	0	0
		Halifax	40	4054		10			
		Bradford	84	2046		12			

THE HUMANE SOCIETY treated in 1835-6 93 cases: their expenditure was only about £40.

labours has been, that in 1835-6 the number of patients treated is less by upwards of a thousand than in 1834-5. There can be little doubt that the other charitable institutions of the town will gradually be induced to adopt a system of which the beneficial effects have been so striking. It is due to the contributors to our charities that attempts at fraud should be vigilantly watched and checked, and it is desirable also to the successful conduct of the Institutions themselves. Taking, as an instance, the Infirmary, it is evident that every possible precaution is necessary to prevent an overwhelming pressure upon the funds. In 1835-6 the expenditure was upwards of £7,083, whilst the income was only £6,938; of this amount, £5,115 14s. was derived from annual subscriptions, the remaining £1,355 10s. 1d. being "income from funded property." If the principal of this permanent fund be once absorbed, it will be very difficult to restore it.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD DISTRICT PROVIDENT SOCIETY was founded early in the year 1833, after the model of similar institutions in Liverpool, Brighton, London, &c. Its design, as expressed in the fundamental resolutions, is to encourage in the poor a judicious management of their own resources, to suppress mendicancy, and to impart occasional relief to the indigent who may be afflicted with sickness or unavoidable misfortune. These objects are effected by a digested and extensive system of organization. The town has been divided into twenty-four districts, those districts being subdivided to an extent proportioned to the necessities of each: gentlemen or lady visitors are obtained for the sections, whose office it is, periodically, to call among the poor inhabitants for the purpose of encouraging them to make small deposits of money with the Society for the provision of winter stores, clothing, fuel, rent, to meet the exigencies of sickness, or for other objects. The money thus entrusted to the Society is placed in the Savings' Bank, and a premium is allowed on repayment, according to a scale fixed in 1834, but since somewhat modified. The original rate of premium was as follows:—

On sums of	5s.,	and under	10s.		3d.
,,	,, 10s.,	,,	,, 15s.		6d.
,,	,, 15s.,	,,	,, 20s.		9d.
,,	,, 20s.,	,,	,, 30s.		1s. 0d.
,,	,, 30s.,	,,	,, 40s.		1s. 6d.
,,	,, 40s.,	,,	,, 50s.		2s. 0d.

&c. &c. &c.

No premium allowed on any less amount than 5s., or on any intermediate sum between 5s., 10s., 15s., 20s., 30s., 40s., 50s., &c. &c.—Subsequently, however, the Committee discovered that a premium could not be given on deposits made in large, as well as small sums, without interfering perniciously with the design of Savings' Banks, and encouraging frauds upon the Provident Society. The premium has therefore been confined to sums deposited at or beneath the rate of two shillings per week, and the visitors are now requested to encourage and assist the depositors in opening accounts with the Savings' Bank, whenever their deposits have accumulated to a sum exceeding two pounds, for which they have no present need, or whenever they are able to save larger sums.

To facilitate the working of the system, district maps on a large scale were drawn, and from them sections were marked on cards for the assistance of the visitors. Each district is placed under the direction of its own Committee, which regulates all its concerns, except the granting of relief to the distressed, a general Committee, specially organized, being alone competent to that duty. The next object of the Society, the suppression of mendicity, is affected by the members undertaking, and soliciting their friends, to abstain from giving occasional alms in the streets, or at their residences, to beggars, whom they furnish instead with a ticket of reference to the Society's agent, who first inquires into the necessities of the mendicant, and relief is then given or withheld, as the Committee may determine. Another more recent object of the Society has been the establishment of a Benefit Club, which, whilst it affords to the poor man the usual advantage, might save him from the actual losses too frequently suffered from the dishonesty or the ignorance of unprincipled or thoughtless schemers. In addition to the gratuitous services rendered by ladies and gentlemen, the Society some time ago found it necessary to appoint two paid agents, who act as regular visitors for two

districts, inquire into all the cases of mendicancy, &c. The Society also undertook, in 1835, to supervise the cases of applicants for the benefit of the Lying-in Charity, and the beneficial fruit of their inquiries was that in six months, of 184 patient, the Charity was relieved of 47, which would otherwise have been inflicted upon it by parties whose resources were such as to place them quite above the need of aid.

The working of the Society is to a considerable degree in the hands of the Clergy. In their first annual report the Committee adverted to the difficulty they had experienced in obtaining an union of parties, and in maintaining a "neutral ground." They stated that "a proper deference to the established authorities was shewn by electing the municipal authorities of the town and the parochial Clergy to honorary offices;" adding that the districts were marked out with a view to the convenience of the Clergy (of all denominations)—and that as Chairman and Secretaries of District Committees, the Clergy and Dissenting Ministers were usually preferred. Professing to be "deeply impressed with the paramount importance of religion, in elevating the character and ameliorating the condition of the poor," the framers of the same report observe, that as otherwise it would have been impossible to obtain an union of parties, if the promotion of religious principles and observances had been made a prominent part of the Society's plan, they were constrained to adopt a more secular design, not doubting "that in correcting the vices, encouraging the virtues, multiplying the comforts, increasing the independence, and civilizing the manners of the poor, they are doing essential service to the cause of our holy religion, the purity of whose doctrines, and the authority of whose precepts, will ever be more certainly recognised as man advances in the social scale." The Very Rev. the Warden is President of the Society; the Fellows of the Collegiate Church are of its Vice-Presidents; the Rev. G. Dugard, M.A., is one of the Honorary Secretaries; and the Committee embraces the names of twenty-six Clergymen of the English and Scotch Churches, the Wesleyan Connexion and Dissenting Societies.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB was founded in the year 1825. It is supported by subscriptions and donations from annual, life, and hereditary Governors. Children from nine to fourteen years of age, of sound intellect, are eligible to its gratuitous benefits.* When, as is invariably the case, the eligible applicants for admission exceed the number of vacancies, a ballot of the subscribers is taken, votes by proxy being allowed. The children of persons capable of paying for their board and education are also admitted to the Institution, and the sons of several highly-respectable persons (one or two of some note) have availed themselves of the facility. Until March, 1834, the School was under the superintendence of Mr. William Vaughan, (formerly a pupil of Dr. Vaughan,) of very eminent capabilities for his office, and one whose loss, therefore, the friends of the Institution felt deeply. It is believed that the untiring assiduity with which he pursued his professional avocations hastened his death. The sincere regard in which he died induced the supporters of the School to erect a mural tablet to his memory. He had brought the Institution to so high a state of perfection as to be a model for the establishment of others; and an American, Dr. Milner, visiting it, paid its Conductor a high

* Children who have not had the cow and small pox are inadmissible.

compliment, when, selecting it from a hundred and twenty-seven similar Seminaries in the world, he declared that in none had he discovered so ready a communication between the master and his scholars as he had observed in that at Manchester. He is succeeded by Mr. Bingham, of the Exeter School.

The School is at present situated in Stanley-street, near the New Bailey, but this confined and unhealthy locality is about to be abandoned so soon as the new building, for which land has been purchased near the Botanic Gardens, on the Stretford Road, (a part of which will be apportioned to the projected Asylum for the Blind,) shall be completed. For this purpose a fund of £10,000 was required, and the facility with which it was obtained redounds highly to the credit of this great community. £4617 6s. 5d. were raised by subscription; and in 1836, a "Bazaar, or Fancy Fair," was held, which realised a liberal sum. The joint building of the Blind Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb Charity (of which the first stone was laid on the 23d. March, 1836, by William Grant, Esq., the ever zealous promoter of charitable objects,) is of the English academic style of architecture, and was designed by Mr. Lane. The number of pupils in the School in 1835 was forty-seven; the expenditure, £1142 15s. 9½d. An auxiliary fund, of upwards of £50, has, for a few years, been derived from the town of Bolton, which sends pupils. Children from distant places—Macclesfield, Haslingden, Burnley, High Leigh, seven from Lincolnshire, Warwickshire, and Shropshire, are at present inmates of the Institution. Three are "pay boarders;" the parent of one contributes £8 a-year, and another is supported by his parish. The united amount of these payments is about £150. In 1833, no less than fifty applicants for admission were necessarily rejected; and in a recent report, urging the extension of the Institution, it was stated that the town of Manchester alone contains more than three times as many deaf mutes as the present limited state of the building can accommodate. Sincerely, then, is it to be hoped that the operations of the Charity will be speedily enlarged.

Of the Building, of which one half is to be occupied as a School for the Deaf and Dumb, the opposite portion is intended to be used as a BLIND ASYLUM. Mr. Henshaw, an inhabitant of Oldham, dying some years ago, bequeathed a a sum of £20,000, to be devoted to the maintenance of an Asylum for the Blind in Manchester, so soon as the inhabitants were sufficiently liberal to provide and furnish a building. The money remained at interest until it amounted to about £40,000 of 3 per cent. Stock, producing an annual income of thirteen or fourteen hundred pounds a year, when the inhabitants of Manchester had their attention properly aroused, and a subscription for the building was originated, which amounted to about £9,000. The erection will cost about £6,000. A small Church, for the joint benefit of he Deaf and Dumb School and the Blind Asylum, will occupy the centre of the pile of building: its cost will be £3,000, which amount will be derived from subscriptions, and the sale of pews and vaults. The Asylum, to which workshops, &c., are attached, will accommodate about one hundred and fifty inmates. Mr. Henshaw's funds are in the hands of Trustees, among whom are, the Very Reverend the Warden, H. H. Birley, T. Drinkwater, J. Norris, E. Loyd, — Atkinson, — Barker, (Oldhan,) J. Taylor, (Oldham,) Esqrs. The building, &c., are in the hands of eleven Trustees, comprising the Rev. B. Parkinson, (Fellow of the Collegiate Church); R. W. Barton, John Bradshaw, R. Braidley, E. Buckley, T. Darwell, S. Fletcher, R. Garnett, J. C. Harter, B. Heywood, F. R. Hodgson,

T. Townend, and S. Walker, Esqrs.—The regulations for the management of the Asylum, which have been sanctioned by the Court of Chancery, provide that the Institution shall afford such instruction to the indigent blind, of both sexes, capaple of employment, as will enable them to provide, either wholly or in part, for their own subsistence, and afford an asylum to the impotent and aged blind. The fund in the Court of Chancery, arising from Mr. Henshaw's bequest, is to remain in the names of the Trustees for the time being, under Mr. Henshaw's will; but the income arising therefrom is to be paid over by them as received, to the treasurer of the Charity; and the additional income, required to support the expenditure, will be raised by annual subscriptions, donations, or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient. The land, buildings, and furniture, required for the establishment, are vested in the thirteen Trustees already named, who will henceforth be elected by ballot, by the annual subscribers of one guinea or upwards, and donors in any one year of ten guineas or upwards; the annual subscribers of two guineas or upwards, and Donors in any one year of ten guineas or upwards, are alone eligible as Trustees. A new election of Trustees, to be made in like manner, takes place whenever the number is reduced by death, resignation, or otherwise, to seven, (or oftener, if required,) at a general meeting of the Board of Management. The Trustees for the time being, under Mr. Henshaw's will, together with the Trustees of the land, building, and furniture, and all Annual Subscribers of two guineas or upwards, and donors in any one year of twenty guineas or upwards, form a Board of Management, to whom the whole direction and control of the Institution is entrusted: they have power, from time to time, to make alterations in, and additions to, the rules of the Institution, not inconsistent with the fundamental regulations of the Charity. The Board of Management meet at four stated times in the year, viz: in some day in the first week of the months of February, May, August, and November, and at other times, on special occasions. The General Board in February is considered the Annual Board, at which a President, a Treasurer, two or more Deputy-Treasurers, and Two Auditors, are chosen out of the Board of Management, one of which Auditors may be appointed by the Trustees under Mr. Henshaw's will, and the other by the remaining Members of the Board of Management. A Weekly Board, consisting of at least three members of the General Board of Management, meet once a week at the Asylum. Letters are to be transmitted every Monday to seven subscribers, in the order in which they stand in the alphabetical list, requesting their attendance at the following weekly board, to take upon them the offices of Inspectors and House Visitors for the ensuing week; their duty being to visit the Asylum and School, to inspect the conduct of all persons employed in the Establishment, and of all the inmates; to inquire into the circumstances of the persons applying for admission, when necessary, and into any other incidental affairs, and to report the result, either personally or in writing, to the weekly board. Any subscriber, applying for admission of a blind person, may receive from the Secretary printed papers of questions and engagements, to which answers, in writing, will be required, properly attested; and when filled up the paper is to be returned to the Secretary, by whom it will be laid before the weekly board, for examination, their report being submitted for confirmation to the general board, by whose order alone the names are to be placed on the list of candidates. The election will then be by majority of votes, given by the Members of the Board of Management, at some special

meeting to be called for that purpose; every subscriber of two guineas or upwards, and any donor in any one year of twenty guineas or upwards, having one vote for every candidate, and every Trustee under Mr. Henshaw's will having one vote for every candidate, in his capacity as Trustee, in addition to the vote he may be entitled to as a subscriber. Where any donation, or annual subscription, is received from any public company, or mercantile or other firm, the privileges conferred thereby may be exercised by any member or partner of the company or firm.

THE JUBILEE OR LADIES' FEMALE CHARITY SCHOOL was founded in 1806, until which period the town possessed no institution for the gratuitous education, nor any one for the maintenance, of destitute females. In 1809, ten girls were admitted into the school, then situated in Broughton-lane. This number was shortly after increased to fourteen. In 1810, the inhabitants, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of his Majesty George III., contributed funds for the erection of the present building, in Ducie-road, on a plot of land presented by Lord Ducie. In 1811, the structure was finished, when six more children were admitted. In 1812, four more were added, making in all twenty-four. In 1815, the number was increased to thirty, and afterwards to thirty-two; at which number it remained until March, 1832, when a splendid legacy of £10,766 16s. 10d. from the late Mrs. Frances Hall enabled the Committee to add to the conveniences of the present structure, and to raise the number of girls to forty. With a part of this money they built a sub-ward, and an additional dormitory, by which the Charity will be enabled to accommodate fifty children, whenever its funds warrant such an increase. The institution is under the direction of a Committee of twenty ladies, and an assistant Committee of the like number of gentlemen; upon the former devolves the appointment of a Matron, the formation of the necessary regulations for the internal management of the house and the general inspection of the institution: the latter take upon themselves the financial department of the institution, and give their assistance whenever required by the Ladies' Committee. The benefits of the Charity are extended to all children who have lived three months in Manchester, Salford, or within a distance of three miles, and who are from ten to twelve years of age. Candidates for admission are previously examined by the medical officers of the Charity, and it is necessary that they should be reported free from imperfections in their limbs and eyes—from sores—from scrofulous and infectious disorders—not deformed, nor subject to fits, and having passed through the small or cow pox. If, after admission, it shall appear that any disqualification existed at the time, or that the children are subject to any of the above-named disorders, they may be dismissed by the Committee from the School. It is necessary also that the marriage of their parents should be duly verified. When the number of candidates exceeds the vacancies, the election is made by ballot. At a suitable age the children are put out as domestic servants, a preference being given to subscribers to the Charity. The girls thus obtained are found so valuable that the applications for them far exceed the supply afforded by the Charity.

PART VI.

AGRICULTURE, THE COAL FIELD, &c.

Within the last twenty years agriculture, in the vicinity of Manchester, has made a rapid advance, particularly on the lands lying south-west and north-west of the town. In these districts the farmers form a respectable class of society; many of them are liberal in their views, and desirous of making any improvements that hold out a reasonable prospect of success. In general the peasantry are active and industrious. The size of farms varies, some containing upwards of 150 acres of the customary measure,* others not more than ten acres. About WORSLEY,‡ ASTLEY and TYLDESLEY, there may be one fifth of the land in tillage; the soil is generally of a strong clayey loam, which is both difficult and expensive to drain: some fields on the higher part of Worsley farm have latterly been very much improved, and are well worth the inspection of any person who is an occupier of strong soils. The farms in this district are chiefly devoted to the keep of milch cows; the milk is churned, (many farmers having availed themselves of the steam-engine to perform this process) and the butter and milk are conveyed to Manchester, where such products find a ready market.

From Worsley, through WINTON to BARTON, there is little land in tillage. The soil is excellent, and contains,

* Of seven yards to the rood.
‡ Worsley is the property of the Trustees of the late Duke of Bridgwater.

in suitable quantities, almost all the requisites for a good crop. Some of the meadows will grow four or five tons of hay on the acre; wheat and oats, so far as they are the produce of this district, are generally of excellent quality.

In FLIXTON, URMSTON, STRETFORD, SALE, CHORLTON, NORTHEN, and adjacent townships, the soil is generally of a light loam, on *substrata* of silicious earth or gravel, and in some places it is of a peaty nature. The principal landed proprietors are Mr. Egerton, of Tatton Park, and Mr. Trafford, of Trafford. Urmston and Flixton have land inferior to none in the kingdom. This peculiar brown or hazel soil, as it is termed, is not so light and sandy as some before noticed; it contains a sufficiency of aluminous and calcareous earth, together with silica and vegetable mould in such proportions as to render it capable of producing most abundant crops. In the townships just alluded to there is more land in tillage than in the neighbourhood of Worsley. A greater breadth of it here is devoted to market gardening. The farmers sow the white Lisbon onions in autumn, send them to the Manchester market in spring, and will have the land cleared of the onion crop in sufficient time to plant potatos or other vegetables. Many of the farmers sow large quantities of onion seed in spring also: they are liberal with their seed, and consequently have many supernumeraries; these are plucked during the summer, sent to market, and by this management upwards of £150 is often raised from an acre of land.* Early potatos, cabbages, peas and other vegetables, are cultivated to great extent, and almost every one farming, or rather gardening, in this way will manage to draw two or three crops from the same land; eighteen or twenty tons of potatos are often produced on an acre in one year. Some of the large farmers cultivate twenty or thirty

* It is said that in the township of Sale there is now more land cultivated for onions than there was for potatos forty years ago.

acres for potatos on the drill system. Ploughmen here are uncommonly expert at drawing out the ridges, whole acres being executed with the exactness of a line, and being peculiarly agreeable to look upon. The potato soil is sown with wheat, (by which course the ancient practice of summer fallowing for a wheat crop is entirely superseded) and then with oats and clover seeds for a crop in the ensuing year. Perhaps no land in England is in a higher state of cultivation than that in the district here alluded to; the quantity of manure requisite to keep up a necessary *stimulus* in the soil is, to any one not conversant with agriculture, almost astonishing. Some months ago, a person appointed to take the number of carts laden with manure passing through one toll bar on the Stretford road counted, in one day, there, upwards of 400 loads, averaging from two to three tons each. To the farm house there is generally attached a neat garden and orchard, and any one fond of rural associations may here find them in luxuriance.

In CHEADLE, DIDSBURY, HEATON NORRIS, and some other adjoining townships, the soil is various; it is chiefly in grass, well cultivated, and devoted to the keep of milch cows, or the production of hay for the Manchester market.

From STOCKPORT, through HYDE, DENTON, GORTON, REDDISH, AUDENSHAW, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE and FAILSWORTH, the soil for the most part is a strong heavy loam, on a *substratum* of ferruginous clay. The great proprietor in this district is the Earl of Stamford. Farms are generally small, and Much of the land is capable of great improvement, but being in the holding of persons whose attention is divided between farming and other occupations connected with the coal and cotton trades of the district, the farm, perhaps for this reason, is, in many cases, apparently neglected. There are some farms highly cultivated, but these generally are the property of, and occupied by, the master manufacturers and other

resident gentry of the neighbourhood. ASHTON MOSS is the property of the Earl of Stamford. The first attempt to cultivate it was made a few years ago, when all operations were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Reed. The object was praiseworthy, and it promises to prove a satisfactory undertaking. — In the township of OLDHAM the land is generally of a strong loam, on a retentive subsoil, containing a large portion of ferruginous matter. In draining some at HATHERSHAW, near Oldham, portions of stone have been found in the clay, and, near the surface, of almost the specific gravity of iron. In the same neighbourhood are to be seen the remains of some description of smelting works, which must have been abandoned some centuries ago; two oak trees on the site are now in a state of decay from old age, and yet it is evident that they must have been planted since the works were given up. The dross has been dug through in several places, but no part of any manufacture has yet been found, except a small piece of an earthenware vessel. Wood ashes and wood charcoal are plentiful, but not a particle of coal ashes has yet been discovered; the smelting process must therefore have been performed by heat obtained from wood. Similar remains are to be seen on a clay field belonging to WORSLEY farm, north-west of the Hall. A great proportion of this township is possessed by small proprietors, the majority of whom are engaged in the coal or cotton trade. They are liberal in their attention to their respective estates, and land which fifty years ago was almost a barren waste now vies in produce with some of the naturally fertile soils in more favoured situations. The principal landed proprietors are Mr. Jones, of Hope House, Mr. Jones, of Wallshaw House, Messrs. Heron and Starkey, and J. F. Lees, Esq., M.P. There is scarcely any hedge-row timber, nor indeed are there any plantations, except those on the estates of

Mr. Jones, of Hope House, and Mr. J. F. Lees. A great part of the township is bleak and elevated, but the aspect might be much improved and the temperature rendered more congenial to vegetation if the proprietary would encourage, under a proper system, the growth of hedge-row timber, with occasional other plantations, cultivated on the most exposed points of their respective estates.

The township of CHADDERTON is principally the property of Mr. Radcliffe, Captain Reece, the Rev. J. T. Horton and Miss Alsop. MOSTON is the property of the Trustees of the late Mr. Samuel Chetham Hilton, and Mr. Taylor, of Eccleston. ALKRINGTON is the property of Mr Lever. About one-fifth of the land in these townships is in tillage. The farms are generally small and badly cultivated, with some few exceptions. The soil is various, in part strong loam with occasional tracts of sandy loam, and there are some fields of peat. Hollow draining would be highly beneficial to these townships. That excellent foundation for good farming has, however, been but partially attended to here, and it is rather rare to see a neat garden, a choicely stocked orchard, or trimmed fences, all of which are indicative of right taste and correct rural management. In ROYTON, CROMPTON, BUTTERWORTH, CASTLETON, and some other adjoining townships there are many freeholders. The surface of this district is very undulating and the soil various, with little, however, that is naturally fertile; still there are some grass lands in a high state of cultivation. The farms are small, and mostly in the occupation of persons who do not consider farming as a business, but rather regard it as a matter of convenience. The manufacturer keeps his milch cows principally for the use of his family, his horses to carry goods to market and bring back raw materials. Hay and straw here generally command a better price than in any other locality near Manchester. The town of Rochdale is supplied with

milk from these and other neighbouring places. Some milk farms are to be found here, but not on so extensive a scale as those near Manchester. Rochdale is well supplied with milk, and the farmers retail to the inhabitants in summer at 2d. per quart, and in winter at 2½d. The townships of THORNHAM, HOPWOOD, part of HEAP and PILSWORTH are chiefly agricultural. The principal proprietors are the Earls of Derby and Wilton, Lord Suffield, and R. Gregge Hopwood, Esq. The farms are generally from fifteen to fifty acres in extent, but there are a few of eighty or upwards. This district comprises many descriptions of soil—little that is by nature fertile. Hollow draining has been introduced into some of the townships on a liberal scale, and the land has been thereby much improved; some of the proprietors provide stone or tile for their tenants; about one-fourth of the land is in tillage, and under the four-course system. The produce of the district is sent to the town of Rochdale and the neighbouring manufacturing villages, whence the farmers obtain a good supply of manure. In HEATON, CRUMPSALL, PRESTWICH, CLIFTON, PENDLETON, PILKINGTON, and some other adjacent hamlets, the land is well cultivated. The principal landed proprietor is the Earl of Wilton, who occasionally resides at Heaton House. On the domains are about forty milch cows—a most useful stock, selected from the best specimens of the short-horn. The surface of this district is rather uneven, the soil various, but chiefly a light silicious mould on sand or gravel. There are many exceedingly neat villas and country houses in these townships, which are occupied by gentlemen connected with the Manchester trade, many of whom cultivate a small farm for their own convenience. The extent of farms in the holding of persons who make agricultural pursuits their chief employment is from fifty to eighty acres; about one-fourth of the land is in tillage.

There is a considerable quantity of timber here; the fences are very neat, and the husbandry altogether is of a description inferior to none in the neighbourhood of Manchester. About AINSWORTH, GREAT and LITTLE LEVER, with some other townships lying east, north and west of BOLTON, the soil is not so fertile as on lands south of that town. In FARNWORTH, LITTLE HULTON and contiguous hamlets, the soil is principally a strong loam, recumbent on clay. There is in some parts of the district little land in tillage, and few persons make farming an entire business. The gentlemen and master manufacturers have the lands of their respective occupation in good order, but a great breadth in the hands of small farmers is in many respects very poor, and consequently admits of great improvement.

Lands average a high rental in the districts of which we have given the foregoing hasty survey. In Stretford and the neighbourhood, it ranges from £6 to £7 per annum for the Lancashire acre; around Heaton Norris about the same prices are obtained; in the district of Ashton-under-Lyne the lowest price is about £2 10s. and the highest £6; about Oldham it ranges from £3 to £6; in the neighbourhoods of Chadderton, Moston, Alkrington, Crompton and Royton, it runs from £3 to £4; in Hopwood, Heap and Pilsworth, the prevailing rents are from £2 10s. to £3; in Worsley from £4 to £5 is obtained; in Farnworth it varies from £2 to £5; and about Bolton the rentals range from £4 to £6. Generally speaking these are not high prices, when the advantages and facilities furnished by the manufactures of the vicinity are taken into account. No such prices, however, are obtained in the southern counties.

For a considerable extent of country round Manchester, the carriages used for the purposes of husbandry are carts, weighing from ten to eighteen hundred weight. The ploughs and other implements are chiefly made of wood,

and shod with iron, though there are many iron ploughs and harrows used in Pilsworth and the neighbourhood. The farm-houses are of a good size, and are sufficiently strong for any purpose. They are well attended to, and with some farmers an object of much consideration and honorable rivalry is, who can send the best team to market.

The cow stock is of the short-horned breed. Manchester, and a circuit of about ten or twelve miles, are supposed to require weekly two hundred cows in readiness to calve or newly calved, in order to fulfil the demands for milk, and yet comparatively few are bred in the district. The cattle dealers who attend the town market with milk cows make their purchases principally in the West Riding of Yorkshire. They procure the very best stock, and in no part of England are there to be seen finer herds of cows than those of the milk farmers about Manchester: of sheep there are scarcely any kept, except in the parks or domains of gentlemen.

A considerable breadth of land has been greatly improved by hollow draining, and this work is conducted in various modes. Some land has been most effectually drained, and at a little cost, by cutting the trenches about twenty-two inches deep and filling them with ten inches of coarse ashes from the fires of steam-engines. The main carriers of these were cut lower than the branch drains, and either walled and covered, or laid with large tiles.

A considerable degree of attention is paid to the roads, and all have foot-paths on one or both sides. The majority of the foot-paths are flagged for several miles out of Manchester. Some idea of the traffic on these may be estimated by the fact, that upwards of £7000 per annum is raised by two toll-bars on one line of less than four miles, although the charge on each single carriage is very moderate. The parochial roads and bye-lanes have also been latterly very much improved.

All sorts of manures are employed for fertilising the land, but chiefly putrescent matters, which are collected in great quantities. The immense importations of cotton, hemp, bones, tallow, raw hides, potash, &c. &c., in going through various necessary processes, to prepare them for their ultimate use and destinations, give employment to hundreds of thousands, and they also afford a residue useless to the manufacturer, which can be applied to raising the capabilities of the soil, thereby not only relieving our present wants, but affording better means of subsistence to generations yet unborn.

The Manchester Agricultural Society was instituted in the year 1767, and has now a large number of members, each contributing one guinea per annum. They hold their general meetings in Manchester, on the last Tuesday in September, or the first Tuesday in October, and the meetings are regarded with considerable interest on account of the high premiums which are given. Stock is frequently brought forty or fifty miles, and the rewards for general improvements have given rise to a spirit of rivalry and enterprise amongst farmers. Although the vicinity of Manchester, with some exceptions, can not be considered an agricultural district, yet the commercial gentlemen, and others not particularly interested in rural business, with that liberality, public spirit and patriotic purpose for which they are so distinguished, not only support this Society with their presence at the annual meetings, but many of them enrolled as members. Yet with all these advantages, a survey of the agricultural aspect of this district, forces the conclusion, that the interest is still capable of great extension. A considerable portion of arable land is at this time under very indifferent cultivation, arising principally from the want of effectual drainage. Even in the best parts there is much land suffering from an overcharge of water. It is really surprising that this ancient and im-

portant art should so often be left to the management of persons, in the capacity of land-stewards, who are comparatively unacquainted either theoretically or practically with agriculture. For the direction of commercial concerns, persons are almost invariably selected who have a general knowledge of almost every particular branch of trade, but the same principle is too seldom acted on when an appointment is made for the superintendence of landed property.

That there is a most extensive field for improvement, no one who is practically acquainted with the subject, and who has turned his attention to the present state of the land in many counties of England, will deny. A correct observer cannot subscribe to the erroneous doctrine, that the British dominions are too sterile or too limited to produce bread for our people. The soil of Great Britain would in fact, supply food for double her present numbers. Let not the farmer, then, be told that agriculture has arrived at its stationary point. The soil offers inexhaustible resourses, which, when properly appreciated and employed, must increase our wealth, give abundance to our population, and augment our physical strength. The powers of cultivation may, for ages yet to come, be accelerated in a ratio quite equal to the increase of population, and the most inhospitable and cold situation in a commercial district might be made profitably fertile, if its prominent parts were covered with thriving timber. We possess advantages in the use of machinery, and the division of labour such as are enjoyed by no other nation, and the same energy of character, and the same extent of resources, which always distinguished the people of the British Islands, and made them excel in arms, commerce, letters and philosophy, apply with the happiest effect to improvements in the cultivation of the earth. Scarcely any thing is impossible to labour aided by ingenuity. Let Englishmen then, as

it is their duty, seek rather to find food at home than expatiate themselves in the hope of obtaining it more abundantly abroad. Let the agriculturist and the trader mutually sustain and encourage each other. The true objects of the agriculturist's pursuit are likewise those of the patriot. Men value most what they have gained with effort. A just confidence in their own powers results from success. They love their country better because they have seen it improved by their own talents and industry; and they identify with their interests the existence of those institutions which have afforded them security, independence, and the multiplied enjoyments of civilized life.*

The greatest undertaking of modern date in the history of our provincial agriculture is the reclamation of Chat Moss, and though in strictness, perhaps, the subject does not pertain to the province of the historian of Manchester, it is one of so much importance, and withal so little is known of it, that it has been considered a sketch of the novel work could not be without value and attraction.

CHAT MOSS is situated on the North side of the turnpike road leading from Manchester to Liverpool, its Eastern end being about five miles from the former place. It is nearly five miles in length from East to West, and contains no less than 6,000 statute acres. Its quality is identical with what in Ireland is called red bog, and in Scotland bears the name of white flow moss.

It is not necessary here to inquire into the circumstances which produce such morasses, further than to say that the now generally received opinion is, that they are created by a stagnation of water, which engenders a certain description of vegetable organization. This vegetable matter so produced dying, becomes a nidus for another series, which, in its turn, is succeeded by another, until, in the course of time, the mass becomes of great extent and depth. Some

* Sir H. Davy.

parts of Chat Moss are 40 feet deep, resting, of course, on what was the original surface. So far, therefore, as altitude is concerned there is little difficulty in effecting the drainage of Chat Moss, but the vegetable mass retains the water by somewhat of a sponge-like quality. Every fibre contains a portion of water, and the tenacity with which it continues to hold it gives to the whole a semi-fluid quality not always free from danger to the neighbouring land. Leland relates that " at one period Chat Moss had grown to such a height that a considerable portion of it became moveable, and falling into Glazebrook was thence carried into the Mersey." And Cambden says, " A considerable portion of the Moss was in the memory of our fathers washed away by a river flood, not without great danger, causing also a corruption of the waters, which destroyed a great part of the fish in the rivers Irwell and Mersey."

Such an event is not, however, likely again to occur on Chat Moss—the drainage necessary to the formation of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which traverses this morass for nearly five miles—and the outlets for water which have been made on those parts which are reclaimed and cultivated prevent the possibility of any such surcharge of water.

It is impossible to state at what period the first attempts to reclaim small portions of this waste were made. The neighbouring inhabitants have been accustomed from time immemorial to cut away the edges of the Moss and dry it for fuel, not only for the use of their own houses, but for sale in Manchester and other places. The ground so cleared has, in some instances, been cultivated with more or less success, according to the industry, skill, or means of the improver.

The first attempt on a large scale, however, was made by the late Wm. Roscoe, Esq. This gentleman, in the year 1805, obtained from John Trafford, Esq., of Trafford Park,

a lease of about 2,500 acres of Chat Moss, for a term of 92 years, at a progressive rent, the ultimate amount of which is £150 per annum.

Mr. Roscoe says, that "at that time this tract was wholly unproductive, and was unsafe to pass over except in long continued droughts in the summer season." When now in the year 1836, we witness trains of carriages, of 150 tons weight, passing along the entire length of this Moss, at the rate of perhaps twenty miles an hour; there is ample room for congratulation on what may be effected by the skill and industry of man. An account of Mr. Roscoe's doings will be found in Steele's History of Peat Moss—and they are noticed also, in the Treatise on Moss, by Mr. Acton, of Strathaven, from whose remarks Mr. Roscoe says, he derived considerable advantage. The operations of Mr. Roscoe were on a very extensive scale. A road three miles in length was formed, by making two large drains parallel to each other, at 12 yards asunder—and throwing the stuff taken out of the drains into the middle of the intermediate space. Smaller drains at 50 yards distance, were cut to divide upwards of 1000 acres into fields; but it seems it was not until 1809, that the first crops were sown, and these were confined to 20 acres of oats and turnips.

Mr. Roscoe's exertions were continued for many years with great zeal—but from some cause or other, or from a variety of causes, no profitable result was arrived at, and the property passed into other hands. The most important of the new proprietors, (for the 2500 acres became divided) were Edward Baines, Esq., of Leeds, the present M. P. for that town, and J. A. Borron, Esq., of Woolden-hall. Each of these gentlemen pursued his own plan of improvement, and brought an increased quantity of the Moss into productiveness, for be it observed, the amount of surface actually brought under cultivation by Mr. Roscoe, was by

no means commensurate with his first extensive operations. Mr. Baines built a house, with farm buildings to a moderate extent—planted a considerable number of trees, chiefly larch, fir and poplar—which thriving tolerably well now, afford at once shelter to the crops, and an agreeable relief to the monotonous flat surface. The capabilities of the soil too were further developed by means of attentive and liberal cultivation, proving beyond all doubt the fact that by judicious treatment crops of almost any description may be grown on such surfaces. The first step to this desirable end is, of course, *draining*. Experience has taught a plan of doing this in an effectual manner, (but which our limits do not allow us room to describe) at an expense of about £2 per acre. The next process is to break up the surface and destroy its fibrous quality, which is done either by the spade or the plough—and the third is to bring on to the surface a quantity of earth to mix with the vegetable matter of which the moss is composed, and thereby give it the consistency—the mechanical and chemical qualities of *a soil*. In the instance of Chat Moss, this has been done by conveying on to the surface, the clay marl by which the Moss is surrounded—a tenacious earth, being, in fact, clay mixed with a small portion of carbonate of lime.

Mr. Roscoe says, in the account formerly alluded to "he is thoroughly convinced that there is no method of improving moss land, but by the application of a calcareous substance, in a sufficient quantity to convert the moss into a soil, and by the occasional use of animal and other extraneous manures." This opinion is confirmed by the practice of those who have subsequently essayed in these improvements, particularly by Mr. Reed, who was professionally engaged, about eight years ago, by several gentlemen, who subscribed a capital for the improvement of that part of the Moss which agreeably relieves the eye of the traveller along the Liverpool and Manchester Railway,

by presenting him with corn, clover, &c., in exchange for the barren appearance of a still considerable quantity of this morass.

To the north of these last-named improvements, are those effected by the Trustees of the late Duke of Bridgewater, and chiefly directed by R. H. Bradshaw, Esq. Here is a considerable extent of wood, called "Botany Bay," and also some very superior pasture, meadow, and arable land, of exceedingly good quality. Other improvements, in different parts of the Moss, are being made by various persons. Habitations are rising; and it is to be hoped, that the time will arrive, when this "desert shall blossom as the rose." Whether, indeed, the present low price of agricultural produce on the one hand, and the high price of labour in this manufacturing district on the other, will leave sufficient remuneration for capital so employed, it is somewhat difficult to determine. Labour—human labour—forms a very considerable part of the outlay for such improvements, (even although the quantity required has been reduced on Chat Moss by the application of moveable railroads, for conveying the marl, manure, and crops, to and from the land,) the relative prices of labour and produce, may therefore retard the progress of improvements on this spot.

We earnestly recommend, however, the well-wishers to what is ignorantly called *over populated* Ireland, to examine these improvements, and those at Ashton-under-Line Moss, and we would say to the wealthy of that country, "Go and do likewise,"

It is difficult to close this chapter without offering a brief remark upon the advantages which Manchester possesses in her physical position. No county in England, perhaps, is so rich in water navigation as Lancashire, and certainly no town in Lancashire participates so abundantly as Manchester the advantages thence accruing. Surrounded

by populous and thriving communities, to which ready approach is afforded by river, or canal, or excellent roads, having similar means of intercourse with all the counties of England, and with Wales, she has Liverpool, the most growing mercantile out-port in Great Britain, through which to pour her manufactures into Ireland, and Scotland, and the four quarters of the globe. These causes alone might sufficiently account for her pre-eminence in commerce; but the secret of her manufacturing greatness is best explained by a reference to her position in a geological point of view. Manchester lies in the very heart of the great coal-field of England. The town stands almost in the centre of that magnificent range of mountains which begin as it were at Alderly Edge, in Cheshire, and end at Rivington Pike. Within the crescent of hills some of the best coal strata of England are to be found, rising from this point as a centre, and cropping or bassetting out at the base of the mountain chain. The dip of the strata is found very nearly to correspond with the course of the main rivers, or in other words to follow the inclination of the land in the same way as does the water. Thus, the rivers which are navigable serve to carry coal to the manufactories, and to convey back the manufactured produce; whilst the minor streams are made tributary to the canals, which, in the same way, convey and re-convey goods and manufactures.

The coal strata have never been found, except lying between the magnesian lime-stone and the mill-stone: the former crops out at Ardwick, on the south-east, and the coal stratum commences in the adjoining township of Bradford. Taking the line of the Rochdale canal as a guide, the various coal strata crop out one after another, until, in the neighbourhood of Littleborough, the last valuable seam, appropriately called the "Mountain Mine," is discovered. Under this there is no mine of value. Taking

the direction to the right or left, the same facts present themselves—towards Oldham, Bolton, Bury, Ashton, and, indeed, round the whole circumference of Manchester. Beyond this boundary, there is another extensive field in the Wigan district; so that Manchester has, in her own immediate vicinity, a copious supply of coal from the mines of Pendleton, Pendlebury, Worsley, Ashton, Duckenfield, Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, Radcliffe, Tonge, Great and Little Lever, Darcy Lever, Hulton, &c.; and travelling beyond this circle of about ten miles, there is the second or Wigan coal district, embracing the districts of Hindley, Abram, Leigh, &c. Somewhat more out of the line, there are the Haydock, Huyton, Pemberton, St. Helen's, and other collieries; but, the facilities of conveyance being greater towards Liverpool than towards Manchester, the coal of those mines goes almost wholly to supply the former town. Wigan is the ultimate point from which coals are now sent to Manchester. The weekly consumption of the town and neighbourhood is estimated at about 26,000 tons,* and it is believed that of this quantity only about a thousand tons are derived from the Wigan district. Until within the last three or four years, when the trade was encouraged by a reduction of about a shilling in the ton on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, no coal whatever came from that quarter, but as the mines more immediately contiguous to Manchester begin to fail, the remoter places will of course come to aid the market. At present Bolton and Oldham

* It has been calculated, that in London each individual consumes a ton of coal in the year. In these districts the consumption will, no doubt, be greater. A witness before a recent Parliamentary Committee estimated the consumption of coal in factories, after the rate of three quarters of a ton per week for every horse power. In a calculation for Manchester, however, a very great addition must be made for the consumption in dye-works, bleach-works, foundries, &c. &c., which are said to use double as much coal as the cotton factories. Taking the consumption of the town at 26,000 tons weekly, and the price at only 7s. 6d., Manchester pays above half a million yearly for coals. It must be remembered, however, that coal for private houses is much higher priced than that for factories.

supply the great bulk of coal: it is stated that forty boats, each containing twenty tons, are sent from one colliery only in that district. Pendleton,* in point of situation, has the superiority over other collieries, inasmuch as the mines are within two miles of the centre of the town. Other coal-owners, however, are compelled to lower their prices to meet this advantage. At present from 7s. 6d. to 8s per ton is the rate at which coal is laid down at the engine-houses of factories, whilst for private consumption it is charged as high as twelve shillings the ton. In 1831 engine coal obtained 10s. per ton, but the opening of new or the extension of old collieries at Pendleton, near Rochdale, and at Worsley, brought down the price to 6s., and since that time it has gradually recovered.

The carriage of coal to Manchester is chiefly by cart and canal; the railroads do comparatively little in this district.§ By canal the charge is about 5d., and by cart about 8d. per ton per mile. All coal lying at a greater distance than twelve miles is carried free of cost to that point, twelve miles being the limit beyond which it is considered the coal could not be got so as to defray the charge of carriage as well as the cost of getting. The cost of conveying an article which sells for so small a price as coal being equal to the charge for an article of infinitely greater marketable value, the supply is in fact limited

* A shaft, *six hundred yards deep*, is now being sunk here.

§ Railroads have one disadvantage in the carriage of coal for manufactories, which appears likely to give the canals a permanent superiority over them in this branch of traffic. The banks of the latter being generally studded with manufactories (to which such a supply of water as canals afford is indisputable); coal conveyed in boats is lodged without any second expense, at their very doors. The railroads are otherwise circumstanced. The coal is necessarily deposited by them regularly at the "stations," whence it must be carted to its destination, at an expense in no case amounting to less, perhaps, than ten per cent. on the price of the commodity. Again, coal is not an article requiring great speed of conveyance; the rate of tonnage, too, on the canals is low (only three half-pence), and one horse, attended by two men and a boy, are sufficient for the conveyance of a load of twenty or twenty-five tons. It is questionable, therefore, whether the now heavy expense of locomotive power, and the other unavoidable outlay, can ever be so reduced as to enable railroads to compete successfully in this article with water conveyance.

almost to the district within twelve miles; but as these mines become exhausted, the price of the coal will rise, and an inducement will thereby be offered to more distant coal-owners to bring their produce to the market.

At present no such prospect is opening, nor is it likely soon to offer if the calculation of a noted geologist, (Mr. Elias Hall) as to the extent of the Lancashire coal field, be correct. The following is his estimate:—

The first coal-field contains one hundred and thirty-eight square miles, twenty-six yards thick, ten millions nine hundred and fifty-four millions of tons, one cube yard to the ton. The second coal-field contains one hundred and thirty-four square miles, of two yards thick, and one hundred and twenty-nine millions of tons, considered to be equal to two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand tons, and he supposes the coal will last, at the present rate of consumption, three thousand years.

THICKNESS OF WORKABLE COAL.

At Oldham and neighbourhood.....	21 feet	
Middleton.....	12 „	
Leigh and Hindley.....	19 „	
Wigan.	37 „	6 inches.
Ashton and neighbourhood.....	30 „	

Another writer* says, "The great Lancashire coal field, stretching from Manchester to Colne towards the North, and from the former place to Liverpool towards the West, is of an exceedingly irregular form, and running out into vast branches, one of which extends from Ashton-under-Lyne to Macclesfield. From the zig-zag character of the outline of this field on Arrowsmith's map, it is difficult to compute the area of the whole: it cannot, however, be less than from four to five hundred miles, including an insulated portion, at Hornby, near Lancaster."

It is considered that about 2,000 persons are employed in supplying coal to Manchester. Colliers' wages vary from 7s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per day. Their system of working the mines differs materially from that pursued in the northern collieries, and whilst it is in evidence that the latter lose in the getting (that is, leave ungot) about 36¼ per cent. of the coal, it is known that the former lose only 10 per cent. The same system (said a witness before a late Parliamentary

* History and description of Fossil Furl.

Committee) has " succeeded very well so far as obtaining the greatest quantity out of the mine," but he adds, that it produces a greater proportion of *small* coal, which, in the north, is considered of so little value that it may almost be had for the carting, whilst here it is, for manufactures, as valuable as the large coal.

It may, indeed, safely be said that the north, though more of a mining district, is inferior in its mode of operation to this. All the expenses are heavier. The original outlay in sinking the shaft is immensely greater, and all the charges for getting appear to be at least twenty per cent. higher than in Lancashire. The northern collieries, however, obtain a price for their coals in London which renders it unnecessary to economize.

BIOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTION.

In entering upon a task like that which we have planned for ourselves in the present department of our work, many difficulties arise which are so very formidable in their appearance, at first sight as to impress us with the notion that they are altogether incapable of removal. So much of prejudice has to be encountered—so many opinions are to be combated—and so overwhelming a proportion of the cavillers to be propitiated—that it is not to be wondered at if a novice should fall short, where so many of the "older scribblers" have been found wanting.

The early history of a town like Manchester is essentially he history of its early benefactors; and those who have been most active in promoting its Institutions, and contributing by their talents to the spirit of its importance and popularity, are they whose individual biography ought to throw the clearest light upon the history of the town itself. But with *us* this has not been the case;—for although, "if they have writ our annals true," there has been no dearth of mind in the composition of the town's inhabitants during the past few hundred years; and although the wealthy in means have not failed frequently to be the bountiful in heart, but have built for themselves a memory in the foundation stones of our churches and our charities that cannot be done away with until the monuments that record them have become fragments; yet there has been so scanty a supply of historical facts handed down to us relative to these personages, and even those are so inseparable from the mercantile spirit that would seem to have con-

nected them with their little immortality, that except in the few instances of men who have immortalised themselves by their scientific attainments or their learned compositions and have thus become rather the inhabitants of the world at large than of one town in particular, we have nothing beyond the mere circumstances of their birth, their benefactions and their decease upon which to set forth the many excellencies of character which they must publicly have possessed. And even concerning the "illustrious few," the most that can be known is comparatively nothing; because on all those points, which in this day would be most instructive and interesting, the biographers of a *former* day appear studiously to have remained silent, thinking doubtless it was of more importance that posterity should know at what schools a man was educated, what were his writings, and how great were the persecutions he was subjected to, than that they should be told how he thought and acted, and what influence his life had upon the cotemporaries surrounding him. For ourselves we are fond of the little gossipping of biography—the small talk, as it were, of a man's existence; we like to sit upon his hearth-stone and listen to him when he is unconscious of our presence, and when his talent is as idly occupied as if, like the foolish man in the parable, he had wrapped it in a napkin; we like to lay hold of his honest truths, and to take him when he is "not i'th' vein," and when consequently there can be no design or premeditation in his little sayings and doings. Why should men have only the *perfections* of their nature pourtrayed?—As if perfect humanity were not an incongruity!

Moreover, in a provincial town, the materials for a general biography are particularly scanty, because those individuals whose lives would seem to be the most fitted for publicity invariably contrive to migrate as soon as they perceive their own real importance in the

world of letters; disdaining to "waste their sweetness on the desert air," they seek a more congenial abode within the heart of the great city of the plains. It is therefore only in a sketchy manner that we can speak of them—we must prate of their whereabout with all the humility of a mere story-teller; and having made believe that we are only writing another series of the gossip of "our village," we must entice our reader into a belief of its probability, and by little and little persuade him to give full credence to the truth of our rehearsal. We confess that in our "great mercantile city" (as strangers emphatically term it) we can offer no inducements to the ramblings of the mere enthusiast who seeks in our streets temples dedicated to the muses—in our church-yards catacombs of heroes—and in our ancient cathedral effigies of the learned men and martyrs who have once made this space their habitation; we can tempt him not by the ruins of an ancient castle, or the sight of a tesselated pavement; we have no remnant of a prætorium, nor even a shapeless market-cross, with quaint inscriptions, rendered illegible by the hand of time—nothing of this antiquarian nature have we in our parish—yet will we not altogether disclaim those calls upon his imagination which a knowledge of our town's classical importance will naturally excite. Though we cannot say of our streets "here rode King Lud,"—there did Jack Cade assume the royal state—yonder did a Ridley and a Latimer suffer martyrdom—and here in Eastcheap did Shakspeare and those good fellows of his day make their hearts "righte merrie." Yet can we point out scenes of interest equally exciting—though in a different degree. Kings *have* passed over our pavements; imposters *have* flourished in our land; a Ridley and a Latimer have preached within our houses; martyrs have perished amongst us; and the great revivifiers of Shakspeare's impersonations have been of us and amongst us, and have feasted and made merry in our play-houses

and our taverns. There did the ancient Romans fix their camp—from this spot did the descendants of the Cæsars dispense their law; here dwelt the famous Dee, to whom English Nobles and Foreign Potentates bowed with reverence—in yonder building did he converse with spirits, and beneath the shadow of that roof did he perform his divinations; there flourished that imposter—alas! that we should use so harsh a term—the famous Booker; here, where now stands this green-grocer's shop, resided one of the proud Earls of Derby; and in that huge hotel, whose front some twenty years ago had an aspect so uncouth, revelled the merry sons "who danced our infancy upon their knee," whose names are called into remembrance whenever that of Shakspeare is spoken, and who will have a sigh of regret as long as memory can retain a thought of George Frederick Cook, and his glorious tribe of "true companions." Such are the retrospections our trading city can afford—such is the lore that will repay those who may search into its archives.

PART VII.

CHAPTER I.

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observed, a man may prophecy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life; which, in their seeds
And weak beginnings, lie intreasured.

SHAKSPEARE.

THOMAS WEST—LORD DE LA WARRE.

One of the earliest of our men of note of whom there exists any available account was Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, who was a descendant of the Grelleys, the ancient Lords of Manchester, and who (according to Hollingworth,) "was the last heire male of that familye." He was Rector of Manchester during the latter part of the fourteenth and the commencement of the fifteenth century, and claims notice principally on account of having been the founder of the Collegiate Church. To those who are fond of a reminder of the pages of Shakspeare, there may be something interesting in the fact, that Roger de la Warre, (the father of our present subject,) and the Duke of Lancaster, "Old John of Gaunt, time honoured Lancaster," had some rather serious altercation and differences relative to the right of tyrannizing over the poor inhabitants of Manchester, and that this same "warlike Gaunt" did order his bailiffs to collect monies from them to which he had no right, very much to the prejudice of our natural and liege lord, and for which a trial was held in Preston, A.D. 1359, when it was decided that Roger de la Warre, and he only, had authority to gather money of the townspeople. Restitution was, therefore, made; and the renowned sire of the "cankered Bolingbroke" was compelled to acknowledge, for once, that right conquered might. Often has it been matter of wonder to us, whether John of Gaunt might

not possibly have the remembrance of this transaction upon his mind when he so earnestly desired to see King Richard previously to his death, sending a message in all haste by Bushey, one of the servants of the King—

> "Old John of Gaunt is grievous sick, my Lord,
> Suddenly taken; and hath sent post haste
> To entreat your Majesty to visit him;"—

And whether he might not, also, have some faint allusion to it when he said,

> "Oh, would the scandal vanish with my life,
> How happy then were my ensuing death."

For although, perhaps, the context (Shakspeare is our historian) may not substantiate this hypothesis, we can readily imagine that, with *so* great a weight upon his conscience, such might in reality have been the old man's reflections. This is merely a passing observation—but if Hamlet could suffer "imagination to trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he found it stopping a bung hole," why may *we* not trace the thread of our own history, till it is found having reference to that which has so essentially the charm of poetry in its truth.

Lord de la Warre was Rector of St. Mary's Church, which, in his time, was situated in the present St. Ann's-square; and so assiduously devoted was he to the interests of his charge, that he resided almost wholly in Manchester, that he might the more completely superintend the work of the Rectory. And this is no trifling praise; for in those times not only were the duties of a Rector arduous in themselves, but in the instance of the Parsonage of Manchester they were peculiarly so. "He was," says Whittaker, "common confessor to the clergy of the Deanery. He had a settled jurisdiction over all the clergy and laity, and was invested with a coercive authority over the goods and persons of offenders among the former. He visited the clergy statedly, his object being to examine their demeanor, and the conduct of the laity, and to promote the important interests of religion in both; also to inspect the state of the structure, and the condition of the furniture in the churches, and keep the ecclesiastical house in good repair." And this was not a mere nominal duty, which might be left unperformed at pleasure, or entrusted to a deputy to fulfil; it was required to be discharged to the letter, and circumstances rendered it, at this period, particularly obnoxious, because the increasing civilization of the times had introduced habits of luxury among the priesthood that had been formerly altogether undreamt of, that body of men whose motto had hitherto been mortification and humility, having now assumed ideas of ease and sensuality to which even the greatest of the Barons

were almost, if not altogether, strangers. Whether this was owing to the multiplying revenues of the Church, which naturally gave an impulse to the growing pride of the Clergy, or to that somewhat effeminate spirit, disguised in the garb of refinement, which had kept advancing every year upon the rising orders of that body; or whether, in fact, it may not be attributed to the knowledge of the power which they possessed over the minds of the laity, which power they knew would be increased in proportion as they maintained their appearance of luxurious and intellectual superiority, it is difficult to determine. Certain it is, this spirit had crept in amongst the Clergy who were under the immediate cognizance of the Baron de la Warre; their ministerial duties were neglected; and, although the increasing population of the town required extra labour at their hands, they deserted their posts without a moment's consideration, pleading, in excuse, that the apartments and style of living at the Parsonage-house were inferior to that arrangement to which they were entitled. Men may smile in this day to learn that a class, whose minds they would imagine to have been so highly cultivated, and whose desires might be supposed to rise superior to the mere things of time and sense, should plead, as a ground of their exculpation from a charge of desertion of truth, anything so resembling the frail pretences of a truant schoolboy. But it was nevertheless the case, and it was partly on this account that Lord de la Warre was induced to attempt to found another church in Manchester. For this purpose he called a meeting of his parishioners;" at the sound of the bell they gathered themselves together—nobles, and knights, and squires, and working men in goodly array—and to them he laid down his plans and his purposes, how he meant to carry into effect the pious design which he had originated. And *how* meant he to effect this? Not by saying to Sir John le Byron and to Sir John de Ratcliffe, "Subscribe your thousand pounds, and present me, each, with a rood of land to help on my undertaking;"—not by soliciting of Edmund de Trafford, and John de Hulton, and Ralph de Prestwich, and Otho de Redditch, and James de Strangeways, and those "profusion of squires" by whom he was surrounded, five hundred pounds to assist in raising up the edifice;—not by asking of Geoffrey de Hopwood, and William de Birch, and Hugh de Highfield, and Lawrence de Barton, and the stout yeomen whose veneration for the church was only equalled by their determined zeal in giving it their defence, "Buy me each your pews and chapelries, that I may have the money wherewith to erect my pulpit." All these, and more whose names are handed down, were present, yet he asked them not for money, but at his own charge, and in the benevolence of his own good heart, did

he offer to erect the noble pile which has become the living monument of his piety, and which will enshrine his memory within its aisles so long as one stone of the Collegiate Church shall be left standing upon another. We can imagine our warlike ancestors met together within the ancient walls of St. Mary's on this peaceful and important occasion, their honest faces turned assentingly towards the noble priest and baron, who had sought their approval of an undertaking so void of the common selfishness of humanity—we can fancy ourselves present at this primitive "vestry meeting," and by a little stretch of the imagination can hear the spurs of the nobles and esquires clank along the pavement as they retire from the scene, and we can distinctly see the honest satisfaction of the yeomen as they form themselves in little groups to discuss the bounty of their Rector on their way homewards.

But there were other motives than those of piety to which the enemies of Lord de la Warre attributed his munificence in founding the Collegiate Church. Nor can this be matter of any great surprise. In all ages and countries there are men, the malevolence of whose disposition is such that upon the mere principle of self-defence they must traduce the good intentions of the worthy and virtuous amongst them; because in the lives of such they read that which puts a condemnation upon their own evil practices. There were revilers upon the earth in those days—there was an outcry even at that early period of its history against the institution of the church—but luckily, the cavillers were then to be found only amongst the narrow-minded and the noisiest of the populace. The motives which these men imputed to the Rector were, that being the last male of his house he grieved at the desolation which was come upon it, in the prospect of being with him extinct for ever, and that having a secret wish to perpetuate his line he covertly sought to obtain a dispensation from the Pope permitting him to marry, the price of which apostatizing (as it might be termed) was to be the foundation of a church and college in the parish over which he was Rector, with suitable accommodation for the residence of the clergy, and an endowment that should place them in possession, not only of plenty, but of affluence. This slanderous report was passed from one to another amongst the then railers;—currency was given to it by repetition;—and in the pages of an old historian the fact is handed down to after times.. Not only, however, did Lord de la Warre remain unmarried, but the very extensiveness of his bounty proves that at least in so far it was voluntary. Be that as it may, to him Manchester is indebted for the magnificent pile which is designated the "Old Church," since, although it was

not originally the immense structure which it is now seen, the design and the partial execution of it sprung from the mind of this most benevolent man. He, alas, lived not to see his plans completed,—being seized, in the year 1427, with an illness that speedily carried him to his grave. But he died "like a shock of corn fully ripe,"—he had spent his years upon earth not idly and unprofitably, for in a time when the knowledge of the Gospel was confined to a few, and the practice of its injunctions to a still smaller class, he made himself an ensample of the truth of that precept which says "it is good to be zealously affected in a good cause," and throughout the whole of his career whatever his hand found to do he did it with all his might. Of his private life little or nothing is known, for he had no Boswell to perpetuate his truisms. If, however, any estimate may be formed from that which *is* known, he was one of whom it might truly be said that, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

HUGH OLDHAM, BISHOP OF EXETER,

Claims notice amongst the ancient worthies of Manchester by reason of his having been the founder of the Grammar School; but as he has already been mentioned in connexion with that institution, little more than an allusion will be made to him here. He is supposed to have been born either in Manchester or Oldham—and as two towns dispute the honor of his birth, so two Universities may claim that of his education, for he studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, but took his degree of D.D. at the latter. He was patronized by the Countess of Richmond, whose chaplain he was, and who appears to have felt greatly interested in him; for, after presenting him successively to several valuable livings, she ultimately obtained his advancement to the see of Exeter, in which he remained until his death on the 15th. June, 1519. He was a great patron of learning, and an extensive benefactor of Corpus Christi College.

JOHN BRADFORD,

One of those victims to religious rancour so numerous in the reign of Mary, was born in Manchester, during the early part of the reign of Henry the Eighth. He received a tolerably good education in his native town, and was considered so very clever in accounts that he obtained the situation of Secretary to Sir John Harrington, Treasurer and Pay-

master of the English forces in France. Some little scandal is involved in the occasion of his resigning this employment, as it is scarcely probable he would have left so lucrative and honourable an occupation to study the dry intricacies of the law, (which for a time he afterwards did) unless there were something not altogether creditable connected with it. According to the most partial of his Biographers, he had imbibed the principles of the Reformers, which were inconsistent with the duties of a military vocation; but others opine (and this is the most truth-like solution) that having allowed a species of dishonesty, in the shape of overcharges and little embezzlements, to creep into the office of his employer, in which he had himself participated, whilst he connived also at the participation of others, his conscience (at all times remarkably tender) would not let him any longer retain in peace the situation he held. In proof of this, it is recorded that he refunded the sum of five hundred pounds, of which he confessed the Government had beed defrauded by errors of his own. Such peccadilloes seem to have been of rather frequent occurrence; so much so, that Bishop Latimer preached a sermon upon the subject, from which the following passage immediately in point is extracted:—

"I have now (says he) preached three Lents.—The first time I preached Restitution: "Restitution!" quoth some, what should he preach of Restitution? let him preach of *Contribution*, quoth they, and let Restitution alone."—Then say I, "if thou wilt not make restitution thou shalt goe to the devil for it—now choose thee either restitution or else endlesse damnation."—At my first preaching of Restitution, one man took remorse of conscience and acknowledged to me that he had deceived the King, and willing he was to make restitution; and so the first Lent came to my hands twenty pounds to be restored to the King's use.—Well, the next Lent came three hundred and twenty pounds more; I received it myself and paid it to the King's Council; so I was asked what he was that made this Restitution.—But should I have *named* him? Naye, they should as soon have this weasand of mine!—Well now, this Lent came one hundred four score pounds ten shillings, which I have paid and delivered this day to the King's Council; and so this man hath a godly restitution."

Upon leaving the army, Bradford entered the law; but in a short time turned his attention to divinity.—He went to Cambridge in the year 1548, where he took his degree of M. A., and was chosen Fellow. Bishop Ridley was particularly fond of him, and lost no opportunity of evincing his regard. He not only lodged him in his own house, but presented him also with a Prebend in St. Paul's.—The modesty and diffidence he felt in his own powers prevented him for some time from taking orders; but immediately on his commencing to preach, his popularity became such that he was appointed one of the Chaplains of the King. On the accession of Queen Mary, however, this exaltation became a sore trial to him, for it attracted the attention of the Government and ultimately brought him to the stake. Nevertheless, he persevered in his public preaching, and used every means in his power to

keep alive that Protestant religion which appeared to be so fast sinking beneath the more gorgeous ordinances of the Popish faith.—In Lancashire, the mass of Papists seems to have been so enormous and so greatly exceeding all that were to be found in other parts of the kingdom, that Bradford thought himself especially bound to labour for a time almost exclusively in this district; and the speedy reconciliation of a great portion of the people to the Reformed religion is attributed solely to the soundness of his arguments and the zealousness of his preaching in favour of a creed of which, till he came amongst them, they knew not the beauty. It is said that whilst in Manchester, in the early part of his career, the people being not very ready in embracing the word of God, he deprecated in the warmth of his energy the indifference they displayed, and prophesied that, as a punishment for their lukewarmness, the *Mass* should be again said in the Collegiate Church, and the profane mummeries of the past age of superstition again be enacted within its walls. And when, on the death of Edward, Mary ascended the Throne, and Papistry became again the State Religion, Mass *was* celebrated in that Church, and the pageantry of Robin Hood and Maid Marian *was* enacted as of yore within its chancel, men looked upon Bradford as a prophet, and many hundreds became secretly converts to his creed. But alas! the *multitude* were not turned, but adopted rather the precept of Jeroboam—it was too much for them to go up to Jerusalem.

The Queen soon found means to stop the good this zealous preacher was effecting in her dominions, and she failed not to employ them. Accident however seems to have assisted her, for Bradford was caught in the snare of his own generosity and magnanimity. On the 13th. August, 1555, one Gilbert Bourne, a Papist, was preaching a sermon in the open air, in the course of which he took opportunity of traducing the late King, which so enraged the mob, by whom Edward had been beloved, that they immediately commenced a furious attack upon the preacher, who, espying Bradford in the crowd, called out to him for protection. This the Reformer not only gave him, but he also harangued the mob in his favour, assisting him at the same time to escape, and "shadowing him from the people with his gown," while passing through the streets to his house.

In three days after this generous interposition on the part of Bradford, he was publicly accused of sedition and of preaching heresy, for which he was committed to the Tower. He lay imprisoned there for the space of eighteen months; but he continued to spread forth his doctrines, both by preaching in his prison and by writing letters to his friends who were without. This at length attracted observation; he

was again brought up for trial, the result of which was a re-confinement in prison and a strict refusal to allow him the use of his pen. Still he had the means of disseminating his religious opinions. The suavity of his manners and the general mildness of his disposition were such as to win over the hearts of his keepers, and completely to nullify the severity of his judges, so that "his arguments discharged out of prison did their cause more hurt than all the terror of their tyrannical treatment did it good!" He preached twice a day in his prison, his room being always filled with hearers—some who came to listen to the heresies he dared to promulgate even in defiance of the law—others out of mere curiosity, to behold one who was so zealous under affliction—but the majority from motives of pure and pious devotedness to religion, and a burning desire to imbibe knowledgee from the lips of one who had so entirely the power of teaching it.

After a third examination he was at length condemned to die, but was kept several months longer in prison, in order, if possible, that so sound a theologian and so important a champion should be gained over to the Papists. For this purpose the Catholic Bishops and Priests visited him almost daily, conversing with him upon their respective points of doctrine; but, true to his master, he swerved not from the cause—choosing rather to perish at the stake than belie the fixed sentiment of his heart, by flying from "the faith once delivered to the Saints." As the flames were rising around him he held up his hands and face to heaven, and exclaimed aloud, "O England, England, repent thee of thy sins! Beware of idolatry, beware of Antichrists, lest they deceive thee!"

In personal appearance, we are told, Bradford was "tall and spare, and somewhat macerated in body—of a faint sanguine complexion, with an auburn beard—and his eyes, through the intenseness of his pious contemplations, were often so solemnly settled that the tears would silently gather in them, till he could not restrain them from overflowing their banks and creating a sympathy in the eyes of his beholders. He was of a most gentle nature, and even his enemies wished for the preservation of his life."

DOCTOR JOHN DEE.

Concerning this remarkable man, much has been already written. He was born in London, July 13, 1527, and fixed his residence in Manchester in February, 1596, having been presented to the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church on the resignation of Dr. Chadderton,

who was made Bishop of Chester. In the early part of his life, Dee was noted for his great acquirements; and he has himself said that he "was so vehemently bent to study, that for three years I did inviolably keep this order—only to sleep four hours every night; to allow to meat and drink, and some refreshing after, two hours every day; and of the other eighteen hours, all except the time of going to and being at the divine service was spent in my studies and learning." With so close an application as this, and a mind so immense in its capability as was his, it can excite no surprise that he acquired universal fame for himself—nor, considering the age in which he lived, can we greatly wonder at misfortunes resulting from a knowledge so unattainable by those even who were deemed the wise men of the day. Before he left Cambridge (to which University he was sent in his sixteenth year) his claims to notoriety had made themselves somewhat more prominent than was altogether pleasant to him; for, having whilst there enacted a Greek comedy in which by a piece of machinery a sort of legerdemain trick was exhibited, and the Cambridge divines having in the profundity of their ignorance attributed this extraordinary performance to an unlawful acquaintance with the black arts, poor Dee was so persecuted by the charges brought against him in consequence that he hastily left England for Louvaine, in the year 1548, where, although he was only in his twenty-first year, he so greatly distinguished himself that persons of the first rank and of the highest talents paid homage to him. He was in intimate friendship here with the Dukes of Mantua and of Medina; and Queen Elizabeth's favourite, Sir William Pickering, became his admirer and pupil. He was also sought after, as he mentions in a letter to the Emperor Rudolph, of Germany—by two emperors, Charles the Fifth, and Ferdinand his brother and successor; and many of the scions of royalty seemed desirous of connecting his name in some way or other with their own. One of his biographers relates that, whilst in the University of Louvaine, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him; but the statement is contradicted by others; and in fact there is considerable doubt whether he possessed any claim to the title, he himself never having assumed it, but always styled himself simply John Dee, which it is scarcely probable he would have done had he possessed any right to the honour conferred by the title of Doctor of Laws. On leaving this place (which he did in the year but one following) he went into Paris, where for some time he gave lectures upon Euclid, which gained for him not only applause but an offer of a Professorship in the University of Rheims. He thought proper, however, to refuse it. In 1551 he left Paris and returned to England,—was introduced to King Edward, and received a

pension of one hundred crowns per annum, which was afterwards exchanged for the grant of two rectories. During the latter part of the reign of King Henry, he suffered much persecution, and was very nearly put to death in consequence of having carried on a correspondence with some of the servants of the princess Elizabeth at Woodstock, the nature of which correspondence being unknown, it was stated he was practising enchantment against the life of the Queen Mary. For this offence he was thrown into prison, but was ultimately liberated in 1555. On the accession of Elizabeth, Dee, for a time, enjoyed somewhat more of tranquillity than had fallen to his lot during the past few years; indeed, he was held in such high favour by the Queen, that she not only consulted him as to the most fit day for her coronation, but entrusted him afterwards with secrets of the greatest moment and importance. She paid him a visit at his house at Mortlake, in Surrey, where he had a very extensive library, consisting of more than four thousand volumes, one thousand of which were in manuscripts, besides a number of mathematical instruments, and a large collection of seals and other curiosities. Unfortunately, however, this visit was ill-timed, Dee's house being then one of "mourning," so that the Queen would not go in. Two years afterwards she sent for him to Court, again to consult him, and was so delighted with his talents that she promised him in future her royal protection, although the vulgar reports to his prejudice had not failed to reach her ear. She employed him also, in ascertaining her title to several newly-discovered countries in distant parts of the globe. She likewise, on occasion of her illness, sent him into Germany to confer with the most scientific of the physicians there respecting her case, and so great was her confidence in him, that she gave the most perfect obedience to his advice and instructions. In many other employments she made use of him—amongst the rest, in the reforming of the calendar, which we are told was "one of his best performances, and did him great credit;" and when in the decline of his fortunes he applied to her for relief, she appointed two commissioners to inquire into his circumstances, and to report faithfully to her, in order that she might know in what manner to render him more comfortable.

Thus far the pursuits of Dee seemed to have confined themselves to the level of this earth; at least they had given no indication of that sudden change to the speculative which so deteriorated from their usefulness. But the current of his life was altered—he became a "dreamer of dreams" and an enthusiast—and where, as hitherto, he had given his mind to the study of that which was scientific only, he now gave himself up to researches into that which was not alone scientific, but

essentially spiritual also. And with this study commenced the real sorrows of his life—with this rising into the ideal began the bitter afflictions of the actual. In the early part of his career, Dee had been taught to feel that "a prophet hath no honour in his own country;" he discovered that where he most fondly had hoped to cultivate his talents, and where his soul yearned to shine forth amid the dispelling darkness of the age, as a constellation that should give lustre to the gloom of centuries—there he was to be put down by clamour, and the glory of his science branded with the epithet of necromance, himself being compelled to flee, lest his attainments should become a weapon in the hands of his persecutors! In years a mere youth, he had the mind of ripened maturity; in person little removed from boyhood, he had a soul that could grasp the most manly and boldest of theories with all the nerve and energy of a mighty and overpowering intellect! And yet he was scowled upon as an evil practiser, and men kept aloof from him because they dreaded the cloven foot; he was persecuted by those whose ignorance was even greater than their superstition, because that which they could not comprehend they imagined must necessarily be evil in its tendency. Thus, in his correspondence with the servants of the Princess Elizabeth, to which an allusion has already been made, he was charged with assailing the Queen's life by *enchantment*, and was, in consequence, dragged into prison, where he was confined a considerable time—tried for the crime of high treason—acquitted of that, but again thrown into prison on some other equally groundless accusation—charged as a heretic, and handed over to Bishop Bonner for examination—and at last liberated only because no further pretext could be found for a continued persecution. But notwithstanding all this, he continued to labour with his accustomed zeal and determination, nor suffered the maledictions of the populace to prevent the publication of those works on his favorite science which he persevered in writing. He must, however, have been peculiarly disgusted by the non-appreciation of his talent by the public at large; and it is more than probable that to this cause may be attributed that unhappy mysticism and derangement of intellect which in later years overtook him, and which suffered him to be imposed upon by the notorious Edward Kelly. Being misunderstood by those to whom he looked for his reward, he was naturally thrown back upon himself, and being originally of a disposition highly imbued with romance he gave the rein to his imagination, summoning from their inmost cell thoughts that would, but for this, probably have lain dormant for ever, and which were now only dragged forth at the summons of an overheated

brain. He began in his frenzy—not the frenzy of distraction, but that of which his cotemporary, Shakspeare, speaks, "glancing from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven"—to people the air with shapes fantastical; he said not "the earth hath bubbles as the water hath, and these are of them," but, on the contrary, fixedly believed in the living presence of the beings he had summoned. Day after day he held commune with them,

> "And, as imagination bodied forth
> The form of things unknown,—
> Turned them to shapes, and gave to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name"—

and this he did in the pure innocence of a faith which previous wrongs had in a manner etherialized. If he was a dupe, therefore, he was the dupe of his own heart—not the ignorant bigot to a vulgar theory; his mind was in another atmosphere from the rest of the world, and within his own breast was that immense empire of thought and speculation over which fantasy reigned supreme—he seemed not "like an inhabitant o'th' earth, and yet he *was* on it"—he lived in musings and reveries, that imparted to him all their spirituality, and gave him that sombre and mysterious appearance which awed the vulgar into fear, and even the learned themselves into a feeling of mingled dread and adulation. All this is referable to the degree of abhorrence that was expressed for him in his youth; all the superstition and all the necromancy that he was unfortunately the victim of may be traced up to this first great cause;—and though doubtless there may be those who will ridicule the idea of a man of the profound knowledge of Dee becoming so abject a dupe to the workings of imagination, yet it was clearly and most deplorably the case. The title of impostor, therefore, which his biographers have given to him, was as unmerited as were the scoffings of the multitude of his own day. At the same time, it must be confessed that he gave great scope for the censure of those who were opposed to him, because not only was he a man of most unbounded ambition, "desiring to surpass all men in knowledge," and striving even for the knowledge of that which is beyond the bounds of human faculty, but his vanity also, it is said, was such as to render him very greatly disliked. With this latter quality men of the present generation can very readily sympathise, but it must not be forgotten, in extenuation of the disgust of the then populace, that between him and them there was a great gulph fixed, and that it was as impossible for the one to adapt himself to the low intellect of the other, as for that other to appreciate, beyond the ordinary capacity of a mere mob, the sublime learning of the philosopher they insulted. It must not also be forgotten that in

those times the slightest pretence to astronomical science was considered as a prying into futurity, and the foretelling of an eclipse or a comet equivalent to an intercourse with the devil. And it was in these abstruse sciences that Dee most essentially excelled,—it was in this speculative knowledge that he was the most deeply versed. When, therefore, he entered upon that portion of his life which so deteriorated from the usefulness of it, it is not surprising to find the outcry against him raised to a more exceeding pitch even than before. It is not surprising that the populace in their ferocity should hasten down to his place at Mortlake, break into his dwelling, and with the vindictive feelings of a superstitious mob invade the quiet sanctuary of his study, tearing and destroying all that came within their grasp, till nearly the whole of his splendid collection of books lay scattered in fragments about the premises. Nay, it would scarcely have excited surprise if his own life had been the forfeit of his temerity, so exceedingly severe was the wrath felt for one who, like him, was supposed to have "dealings with the devil."

It was in the year 1580 that Dr. Dee commenced those studies to which allusion has been made. Having persuaded himself that by certain invocations an intercourse with the invisible world might be obtained, and from thence an insight into the occult sciences, he lost no time in seeking to acquire the requisite knowledge. For this purpose it was necessary that a course of incantations should be performed upon a table consecrated for the occasion; and that a convex glass, which he said was brought to him by the angels Raphael and Gabriel, with whom he was particularly intimate, should be intently gazed upon by a person having the gift of a seer, to whom would be presented certain signs and figures invisible to every one else, but which, being related to Dee, were to be explained and written down by him. This glass he shewed to Queen Elizabeth, when she visited him in 1575, and explained to her its properties and their causes, hoping by this means to clear himself of the stigma attached to him by being thought a magician. The glass itself is understood to be now in the collection of Lord Orford.

The Doctor himself, not having the gift of seeing, engaged a young man from Worcestershire, named Edward Kelly, who either had or pretended to have the required power, and who for a salary of fifty pounds a year undertook to perform the task assigned to him. This Kelly was a man of very notorious character, having some few years previously to Dee's acquaintance with him been convicted of forgery, put in the pillory for the crime, and lost his ears; but being of a very bold and enterprising disposition, and of a temper the most violent

and ungovernable, he so intimidated his employer as ultimately to gain quite the mastery over him. This again is a strong proof that Dee was not the imposter he has been styled, but the dupe, either of his own unhealthy mind or the craftiness of a designing knave; because if he were really imposing upon the world a science in which he did not believe, where was the necessity for him to place himself under the cognizance and power of one whose art he must be convinced was equally an imposition, and without whose services he could quite as well have carried on his visions and incantations, inasmuch as only himself could know whether he had the gift of a seer or not, it being the lack of this gift alone which rendered him in his opinion incapable of understanding the whole power of the mystery.

The following account of one of the many visits paid by the "spirits of the air" to the studio of Doctor Dee is from the Doctor's own account published by Casaubon in 1659, entitled "A true and faithful narrative of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee, a mathematician of great fame in Queen Elizabeth and King James their reigns, and some spirits, tending, had it succeeded, to a general alteration of most States and Kingdoms in the world—out of the orignal copy written by Dr. Dee's own hand, kept in the library of Sir Thomas Cotton, Knt., Baronet:"—

"As I and Edward Kelly sate discoursing of the Noble Polonian Albertus Laski, his great honor here with us obtained, and that he doth so much strive to suppress and confound the malice and envie of my countriemen against me —suddenly there seemed to come out of my oratory a spirituall creature, like a pretty girl of seven or nine years of age, attired on her head with her hair rowled up before and hanging down very long behind, with a gown of say, changeable red and green, and with a train; she seemed to play up and down, and seemed to go in and out behind my books lying on heaps, and as she did go between them the books seemed to give place sufficiently, displacing one heap from the other while she passed between them; so I considered, and ****** diverse reports which E. K. made unto me of this pretty maiden, and I said, whose maiden are you?—[*She.*] Whose man are you? I am the servant of God, both by my bound duty, and also, I hope, by his adoption.—[*A Voyce.*] You shall be beaten if you tell.—[*She.*] Am not I a fine maiden? Give me leave to play in your house; my mother told me she would come and dwell here.— [*D.*] She went up and down with most lively gestures of a young girle playing by herself; and divers times another spake to her from the corner of my study by a great perspective glass, but none was seen beside herselfe.

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[*E. K.*] I have heard a voyce about the shew stone very great, as though men were beating down of mud walls; the thumping, shuffling and clattering is such.—[*A Voyce.*] Arise, I say, for I will be revenged against the scorning of those, yea, of those that are sucklings.—[*D.*] After a great silence and pause, appeared on the table (without the skirts of the silk sarcenet,) like a woman having on a red kirtle, and above that a white garment like an Irish mantle; on her head a round thing like a garland, green and like a coronet under the garland, but not perfectly to be discerned; on her breast a precious stone of white colour, and on her back another precious stone, both which stones are set upon a cross, in the very centre of the cross.—[*D.*] Your external apparel (you daughter of Light) you perceive that we have somewhat noticed; but, by the power of mercy of the eternal light, we trust and desire to know something of your internal virtue.—[*She.*] What! do you think I am a

jeweller's wife by my apparel?—[*D.*] We deem you to be the messenger of Him that hath for mankind purchased the Jewell of Eternal bliss by the incomparable jewell of his own precious blood.—After a pretty while silence, I said: We expect the execution of the purpose for which you are sent.—[*She.*] It is written, pride was the first offence—Girshgulang knew not himself, therefore he was ignorant.—[*E. K.*] Now she talketh with others whom I see not; her talk is very short and quick, but I cannot perceive what she saith.—[*She.*] Read what I have said.—[*D.*] I read the former words.—[*E. K.*] She talketh again with her invisible company.—[*She.*] Pride is rewarded as sin, ergo, the first offender was damned. What say you, sir; [Speaking to E. K.] what difference is between your mind and pride?—[*E. K.*] Wherein am I proud?—[*She.*] In the same wherein the devil was first proud. Who glorified the devil?—[*E. K.*] God.—[*D.*] God glorified not the devil, but before he became a devil he was in glory.—[*She.*] The abusing of his glorification made him a devil. So the abusing of the goodness of God toward this man may make him a devil. The works of the spirit quicken; the doings of the flesh lead unto destruction. Art thou offended to be called a devil? Then extol not thyself above election.

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[*D.*] Very long I prayed in my oratory and at my desk, to have answer or resolutions of divers doubts which I had noted in a paper, and which doubts I read over distinctly. At length appeared a woman, like an old maid, in a red petticoat, and with a red silk upper boddice; her hair rolled about like a Scottish woman, the same being yellow; she stood aside from the green sarcenet belonging to the stone, and she said, God speed, my friend—[*D.*] A good greeting to wish us speed by him.—[*E. K.*] I never saw this woman before.—[*She.*] It may be you have seen me, but my apparel may alter my fashion.—[*E. K.*] She seemeth to go in a great path before her very speedily.—[*D.*] I pray you, whither make you such a speedy journey?—[*She.*] I am going home. I have been from home this seven-night.—[*E. K.*] Now cometh a goodly, tall, aged man, all in black, with a hat on his head; he hath a very grey beard, forked. He saith to the maid, thus:—Whither go you, maid?—[*Maid*] Belike, sir, you may be some kin unto these men, for they are also desirous to know whither I do go.—[*Old man.*] Methinks I should have known you before.—[*Maid.*] If you knew me before, you may the easier know me now.—[*E. K.*] Now she goeth on forward, and the old man is gone out of sight, There appeareth now a young man sitting on the side of a ditch, and to him she said:—What aileth you to weep?—[*Young Man.*] I weep for thy discourtesie.—[*Maid.*] Thou canst not move my conscience; no, I say, thou canst not move me to pity.—[*E. K.*] The young man went away stamping and angry.—And now she is come where a multitude of young children are; there is much meat on a table, and the children not being high enough to reach it, pulled the maid by the clothes and pointed to the meat; she goeth round the table; there is but one dish uncovered, and that seemeth to be like dew—she putteth her finger into the dish and letteth the children lick, and they fall down dead."

For some time Dee and Kelly travelled about the continent, visiting the Courts of the various monarchs, and being patronised and discarded in turn by each, until at length, their finances being considerably reduced, and starvation staring them in the face, as the only possible result of the extravagance in which they had been indulging, they commenced those recriminations and upbraidings of each other which ultimately caused their eternal separation. Immediately afterwards, in the year 1589, Dee returned to England, having been summoned by Elizabeth, who sent him at the same time the means of prosecuting his journey more in the style of an Ambassador or a Prince than in that of a persecuted scholar. He left Trebona in a

chariot drawn by four horses, and was attended by two coaches with four horses each, several waggons loaded with his baggage, and a guard of soldiers to protect him from those who it was expected would strive to prevent his departure from the country. On his arrival in England the Queen welcomed him in the most generous manner—condoled with him for the privations he had endured on the continent in the cause of a true science—and gave orders that he should pursue his studies in whatever manner he thought proper, subject to no cavilling and no molestations, and that he should in future consider himself as acting under her immediate sanction. For a time there seemed to be some degree of enjoyment yet reserved for the philosopher. But alas! it was merely for a time. The sudden good fortune that had thrown a light upon his path served only to render more palpable the darkness of the evil that was forthcoming. Previously to his quarrel with Kelly, he had given up to him that which he firmly believed was the elixir that had the power of transmuting metals; with Kelly also he lost the faculty of divination, because he himself was not gifted with the endowment of a seer; and although he afterwards engaged a man named Kirkman who boasted of this capability, still he was unable to carry on his discoveries as of yore, the seer either not having the skill or being deficient in the cunning invention of his more desperate predecessor. Dee, therefore, finding his resources beginning to fail, and not having the same means as formerly of making a livelihood out of the shawdowy influences of his mighty imagination, applied to the Queen for some substantial proof of that favour which she had hitherto professed to him. And she did not deceive him—for though he was disappointed in that upon which he seems to have fixed his desire, he was presented to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's Cathedral, which, about 1595, he exchanged for the Wardenship of the College of Manchester. During the twelve years he held this post, eight of which were spent in the discharge of its duties and a residence in the town, he suffered much from the persecutions of those who were opposed to him. From the Fellows of the College in particular he endured great unkindness, they on their part charging him with haughtiness and contempt, whilst he accused them of neglect and insubordination. He was, however, held in high esteem by the laity of Manchester and the adjacent country, by whom he was looked up to as one who could afford them relief and protection in times of difficulty and danger. On one occasion they applied to him to exert his power in casting the evil-spirits out of seven persons in Lancashire who were supposed to be possessed of them; but he, knowing

that only by the power of God such things could be effected, advised them to apply to some righteous minister in the county of Northampton, his own fellow-members of the Collegiate Church being such that their prayers could be of little avail.—He was very zealous in the discharge of those duties which his authority in the College demanded from him; and had the nature of his studies been somewhat more within the pale of the probable and the terrestrial, there is little doubt that he would have lived upon terms of amity with his brethren, the decline of his life would have been blessed with prosperity, and he would have gone down to the grave in peace. Unfortunately, however, this was not the case; he grew uncomfortable in consequence, and was so annoyed by the reports that were circulated to his discredit that he presented a petition (in 1604) to King James, praying most earnestly to be brought to trial, in order that the suspicions of necromancy under which he had laboured for so long a time might, by the determination of a jury, be either nullified or confirmed; at any rate, that he might be freed from the stigma that now rested upon his name. But the King turned a deaf ear to his petition, and, instead of showing him favour, expressed, through the Earl of Salisbury, his disapproval of the course which the philosopher had pursued. Thus thwarted in the plan which he had begun to imagine contained his only chance of liberation—frowned upon by those who were once his friends and patrons—despised even by the ignorant multitude who at the same time dreaded the influence of his intellect—poor Dee bent his steps to his dilapidated mansion at Mortlake. With a broken heart and ruined fortunes he recommenced his wild intercourse with spirits; and finally (having sold his books to procure bread) he passed into the world he had so long dreamed of, where "there is no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain." He died in the utmost poverty in 1608, aged 81 years, and his bones lie in the church at Mortlake, without inscription or memorial to say whose they were—

"To whom related or by whom begot."

JOHN BOOKER,

The learned and celebrated imposter, was born in Manchester in 1601. Of his early life very little is known beyond the mere general facts that have been preserved by the uninquisitive historians of a former day, who thought perhaps that succeeding generations would possess as little of the spirit of curiosity as themselves. Thus much, how-

ever, we *are* told: he was apprenticed at the usual age to a mercer and haberdasher who had a shop in Lawrence-lane, London; but being soon tired of this business he commenced, in the profession of a writing master, that course of study which subsequently advanced his name to so extraordinary a height in the world of letters. After being engaged some little time in teaching writing, at Hadley, in Middlesex, he became clerk to the sitting magistrates at Guildhall; and although this did not last long, yet it gave him so many opportunities of making himself prominent and of bringing his name before the noted men of the day in connexion with some learned point of discussion, that it was no difficult matter to foresee the station that must ultimately be accorded to him. He was particularly fond of the science of astronomy, and studied it so very zealously, and at the same time so effectively, as to be appointed licenser of all such books as related to mathematics or the celestial sciences. Unfortunately, however, he could not divest himself of that appearance of superiority and of mystery with which the nature of his studies necessarily in those days endowed him—he would not separate the improbable from the real—he saw the veneration with which he was looked upon by the world—he took advantage of its weakness, and became the impostor instead of the astronomer. Thus it is said by Lilly (who, with George Wharton, was at one time his most particular friend) that "he had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and was quite as successful in resolving love questions"—and, knowing that he had credit for the possession of these faculties, he traded upon the capital thus supplied to him. He died in April, 1667, and was buried in St. James's Church, London, where a memorial was erected to him by one of his admirers. The following are the titles of a few of his works:—"The bloody almanac; to which England is directed to foreknow what shall come to pass." "Mercurius Vapulans; or Naworth (George Wharton) stripped and whipped; in answer to a pamphlet called Mercurius-Celico-mastix." "No Mercurius Aquaticus, but a cable rope double twisted for John Taylor, the water-poet, who, escaped drowning in a paper-wherry-voyage, is reserved for another day as followeth."—"A rope treble twisted for John Taylor, the water-poet." "A bloody Irish Almanac; or rebellious and bloody Ireland discovered, in some notes extracted out of an almanack printed at Waterford, in Ireland, for this year, 1646," &c. &c.

JOHN BYROM,

Commonly called Dr. Byrom, was born at Kersal, near Manchester, in 1691. His father was a linen draper in the town, of a good family,

and gave his son an education that assisted in maturing those superior natural endowments with which he was blessed. Having passed through the usual routine of his studies with much reputation to himself, he went to reside in France, his health having been impaired by too close an application to books; and it was during this residence that he acquired much of the peculiarity of opinion which afterwards made him so prominent a character in his native town. He was for some time undecided in his choice of a profession, but on his return to London he applied himself to the study of medicine, and to this he was probably indebted for the prefix to his name, as he did not proceed sufficiently far to take a degree. It is said his progress in study was arrested by an affection for his cousin, Miss Elizabeth Byrom, who was on a visit with her sisters in London during his residence there, and whom he followed to Manchester on the expiration of her stay. His love for her was of so enthusiastic a nature that it somewhat unsettled him in mind; and the opposition he met with from her parents, who were particularly averse to the match, added in no small degree to the irritation of his malady. They were married, however, at last—and it was then that deriving no additional assistance from his father, nor from his wife's parents, who were rich, he found it necessary to resort to some more tangible means of procuring a livelihood, and introduced to the public his celebrated system of writing in short hand. This method he had previously invented whilst at Cambridge, his attention having been drawn to the subject by the difficulties he experienced in learning the art from works then extant. For a long time, we are told, he despaired of being able to bring it to the perfection at which he aimed, but after most indefatigable labour for several years, he at length succeeded, not only to his own satisfaction, but so also as to obtain the approbation of the most learned and critical of his friends. He gave to the Royal Society (of which he was elected a Fellow in 1723) two papers on the subject of this science, both of which were published in the Philosophical Transactions of that learned body. After teaching his system for a time in Manchester, he went to reside again in London, where having a wider field for his labour he met with very great success—the Earl of Chesterfield, then Lord Stanhope, being one of his pupils. But he was not long doomed to the drudgery of such a profession, for in the year 1724 his elder brother, who held the family estate at Kersall, died, leaving no children, and he himself came into possession. This of course made a material alteration in the state of his finances, and he acted accordingly, indulging in that easy life of literature which is only known to such as are independent of its fruits.

During the rebellion of 1745 Byrom was a very busy personage in Manchester, having espoused the cause of the Pretender with so much zeal as to procure for himself from the opposite party the title of "Master tool of the Faction." He entered with spirit into all those unfortunate projects of the day which were to assist in replacing the Stuarts on the Throne, and became in consequence a marked man by the Hanoverians; so that when, ultimately, the day of retaliation arrived, he with others was compelled to flee the town for refuge; "and had we not," says he, "met with some kind asylum towns, we might have wandered among the inhospitable hills, like the present mountaineer rebels." The political incidents of the day gave such active employment to his satirical pen, that to them we are indebted for some of the best of his political compositions. Party was so inveterate against party, that every week ushered from the press some cutting invective from one or other of "the houses," Dr. Byrom generally officiating as the chief scribe of the Jacobites. In all companies, whether public or private—in the crowded ball room, or the social meeting of familiarity and friendship—the spirit of faction was felt to be upon them and around them; even the drinking of healths was no longer an innocent formality. Party colours were exhibited by all classes of society; and the ladies, who were generally most staunch Jacobites, appeared in the streets with their plaid gowns and white rosettes, as if openly to give their countenance to the supporters and abettors of "bonny Prince Charlie." The Whigs were bitterly opposed to this display, and yet knew not how to prevent it; but as the surest means they endeavoured to place under the jurisdiction of the Magistrates not only the political conduct but even the dress and manners of the whole town! This gave a good opportunity for the severe satire of Dr. Byrom, and from an ironical publication which he wrote, addressed to the police functionaries, after humourously proposing that a select Committee be appointed, consisting equally of Protestant Dissenters and "Down with the Rumpers," whose duty shall be to meet at stated times and examine into the political opinions of all within the parish,—he says, "but as the little regard for an oath in this perverse generation may often render this mode ineffectual, I would have them further empowered to determine of characters by circumstances which as the law stands at present are not criminal, viz.: dress, looks, company, &c. How absurd is it that *words* should be made penal, and these things, which are every whit as expressive, be left unrestrained. If treason is published, what is the difference, as to the government, whether it be done by words, looks, dress, or any other method? We would recommend it to the guardians and regulators of

our dress, amongst whom I think some well affected ladies should be admitted, to attend all public meetings at church, assemblies, &c.; and to observe strictly and punish severely all deviations from decency and loyalty. The arrant Scotch plaid waistcoat I desire may be animadverted upon with the utmost rigour;—to appear in one of those ought to be deemed little less than setting up the Pretender's standard. I look upon such disaffected doublets as so many Hercules' shirts—and the wearers of them ought to have Hercules' fate and mount to heaven in a flame. Our assembly supervisions, I should judge, may be best employed in regulating and harmonizing the music. All Scotch tunes I would have banished without exception, notwithstanding the artful insinuations of the Jacobites that they have a peculiar softness and sweetness. I protest against no instrument but the bagpipe, which must be harsh and grating to every loyal ear; and I have the more reason to object to this, because one of them is now skulking amongst us, squeaking disaffection and treason into the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects."

Notwithstanding the general inveteracy of the two opposing factions, Mr. Byrom was highly esteemed by both; throughout the whole of his life he remained on the most intimate terms with the talented men of the day. A passion for poetry exhibited itself in him at a very early age, and that spirit of satire which imbued more or less almost every thing he wrote became also very quickly developed. He was not however of an envious or malevolent disposition; on the contrary, good nature and affection were the prominent qualities of his heart. Pious from his youth, he had always an abhorrence of those who made light of religion; and when he heard any of the reckless profanity so apt to break forth in the companies which the state of the times almost compelled him to frequent, he never failed to check it in its progress, either by holding up to ridicule the offending person, or by that more serious method of which he so well knew how to avail himself. It is stated that on one occasion, when the Jacobite council were holding one of their secret meetings at a small public house near Didsbury adjoining the ferry at Jackson's Boat, Colonel Townley, who was a member, and who was always particularly proud of rather profane language, made use of "oaths and curses" much more frequently than was agreeable even to the least fastidious of the party; upon which Byrom reproved him in the honest indignation of his ready muse, as follows:—

"O that the muse might call, without offence,
The gallant soldier back to his good sense!
His temporal field so cautious not to lose,
S[illegible] quite of his eternal foes!

Soldier! so tender of thy Prince's fame,
Why so profuse of a superior name?
For the King s sake the brunt of battles bear,
But, for the King of Kings' sake, *do not swear.*"

He made strong attempts to put down the annual horse races at Kersal Moor, which were commenced some time during his life, having written a pamphlet containing a very urgent dissuasion from attending them. What would be his impression if he could now rise from his grave, and standing upon the roof of his once earthly abode, see the vastness of the multitudes that gape and gaze annually upon the race that is set before them!

Mr. Byrom's writings are too well known to require enumeration; nevertheless a few of them may be nentioned. Besides three papers which he contributed to the "Spectator" in his 23rd. year (two on the subject of dreams, and the third his beautiful pastoral of "Phœbe") and the letters on stenography which we have already spoken of as being published in the Philosophical Transactions—he published a poem entitled "Enthusiasm;" An Epistle to a Gentleman of the Temple;" "The Contest;" "Universal Short-hand;" and "Miscellaneous Poems" in two volumes, containing the major part of his Tales and Fables and other fugitive pieces which had previously appeared in the public prints of the day.

After passing the greater part of his days in the enjoyment of those calm comforts of domestic life which the affection of a loving wife and the endearments of his children would naturally create for one of his gentleness of heart; and having proved by his early career that independence of mind is not necessarily restricted to the independence of means, but that those who have that honest pride of soul which is always its own true reward may attain to a much higher rank in the scale of beings than they who have it not and are yet wealthy—Mr. Byrom died, on the 28th. September, 1763, aged 71.

DR. SAMUEL OGDEN.

In the history of an English pastor there is seldom any thing particularly to excite notice, beyond the mere acquirements he may have possessed, or the example for imitation he may have held forth. The life of Dr. Ogden was essentially of this nature; though a learned and a good man, he pursued "the noiseless tenor of his way" without gaining any very great notoriety, and having finished his course upon earth sunk calmly to death, leaving no stain upon his reputation to feed the appetite of biographers. He was born at Manchester in the year

1716, and educated at the Free Grammar School, from which he was removed in 1733 and admitted a poor scholar of King's College, Cambridge, whence he again removed to St. John's in 1736. He became Master of the Free School at Halifax in the year 1744, but resigned it in 1753 for the purpose of residing at Cambridge, where he shortly afterwards took his degree of D. D. His talent gained him many influential friends; amongst the rest the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University, who presented him to a living which was tenable with his fellowship, the vicarage of Danurham, in Wiltshire. In 1764 he was appointed Woodwardian professor.

In private life Dr. Ogden was greatly beloved, being of a most gentle and humane disposition; but in his appearance and outward demeanour there was something so uncouth and uncivilised that a species of disgust was entertained towards him by those who were not well acquainted with his character. In fact, the sternness and ferocity of his countenance became occasionally so remarkable, and the surly and discordant tone in which he spoke were so unpleasant to his auditors, that even his friends have at times been incapable of restraining their disgust. But this was a feeling which soon wore off, and those who knew him best are they whose love for him was the strongest and most unqualified in its nature. His bluntness of demeanour, however, is said to have prevented his being raised to a more exalted station in the church.

He died on the 23rd of March, 1778, in the 62nd. year of his age, having been previously seized with a paralytic fit whilst stepping into his carriage. He was interred in St. Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge.

DR. THOMAS PERCIVAL

Ought, in strict justice, perhaps, to be considered as one of the worthies of Warrington, that town having given to him both his birth and education; but as Manchester was the stage upon which he performed the greatest and most honorable part of his career, it will not be thought too bold an assumption if he be classed amongst the chiefest of her sons. He was born, as has been said, in Warrington, on the 29th. September, 1740, and had scarcely attained his third year before he became an orphan. His sister, however, in a great degree compensated for the loss of his parents, her superior understanding being only excelled by the affectionate kindness of her disposition. Having passed through a course of study at the Warrington academy, Mr. Percival contemplated entering the University of Oxford; but his conscience

not permitting him to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, he was obliged to abandon this view: he, therefore, entered instead the University of Edinburgh, in 1761, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1756, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, being the youngest member ever introduced into that learned corporation. In the same year he received his degree of M. D. In 1777, he had the honour, without any solicitation on the part of himself or friends, of being elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Paris; and ten years afterwards, through the recommendation of its President, Dr. Franklin, he was chosen a member of the "American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia." About the same time, also, he became a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society in London. Dr. Percival was amongst the most active in the formation of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and was appointed, in conjunction with James Massey, Esq., the first joint President; on the death of Mr. Massey, he became sole President, and remained so during his life. He likewise originated an Institution for the delivery of Lectures on Mathematics, Commerce, and the Fine Arts; but the spirit of the people of Manchester was at that time inadequate to its maintenance, so that it was speedily abandoned. He assisted, too, in the year 1785, in establishing the Manchester Academy for the Education of Protestant Dissenting Ministers; a building was erected in Mosley-street for the purpose, and during several years the academy flourished very reputably: but again there was a lack of energy, and that institution also was obliged to change the seat of its operations. In several other schemes of benevolence Dr. Percival was most laudably active during his life; he was arrested by the hand of death in the midst of his godlike avocations, and on the 30th. of August, 1804, he ceased to be a denizen of this earth. He was buried in the Church-yard of Warrington, and his epitaph was written by Dr. Parr. "As a literary character," says the late Archbishop of Dublin, "Dr. Percival held a distinguished rank. The subjects which occupied his pen in later years were of a nature most congenial to his feelings; and in the several volumes of "A Father's Instructions to his Children," and of "Moral Dissertations," there is to be found as much of pure style, genuine feeling, refined taste, apt illustration, and pious reflection, as can easily be discovered in the same compass in any didactic composition. He was an author without vanity, a philosopher without pride, a scholar without pedantry, and a Christian without guile. The grand object of his life was usefulness, and the grand spring of all his actions was religion."

THE DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER

Does not fall strictly within the limit marked out for this branch of our history, but it is difficult, at the same time, to pass by without mention a nobleman whose works have contributed so highly to the prosperity of Manchester. The Duke hitherto has been deemed unworthy of a page in well-nigh all the books of biography which have issued from the press since his death; and whilst loads of paper have been spoiled in narrating the lives and adventures of men whose highest achievement was the sacking of a town or the successful generalship of a tribe of bandits, it has not occurred to any one of the caterers for the national mind to sound the fame of a man whose life ought to date as an important era in the history of his Country. The injustice which has been done to his memory cannot now be remedied. Those who knew of him and his, and whose knowledge had been derived from personal observation, have long since passed to the tomb. The class next in succession, whose knowledge was traditionary—the gossip of their household and neighbourhood—are also, the majority of them at least, beyond our reach; whilst the few that remain either dislike the labor or have a strange fear of taking upon themselves, without sanction, the responsibility, of communicating the grandsire small-talk which they have collected, touching the character, the personal deportment, the habits and associations of this remarkable man. Thus it is that the means of remedying past neglects are almost daily diminishing, and ere many years have glided over our heads the last glimmerings of the light which, concentrated, might convey to the mind a tolerably correct outline of the features of the father of inland navigation in Great Britain, will be lost for ever. It is said, indeed, that the Duke himself did execution upon his own immortality. "The late Duke of Bridgewater, I am informed, (says a noted writer) burnt many of the numerous family papers, and bricked up a quantity which, when opened after his death, were found to have perished. It is said he declared that he did not choose that his ancestors should be traced back to a person of mean trade, which, it seems, might possibly have been. The loss now cannot be appreciated, but unquestionably stores of history, and perhaps of literature, were sacrificed. Milton's manuscript of Comus was published from the Bridgewater collection, for it had escaped the bricking up."

Such being the case, little can be said of the Duke of Bridgewater, for a minute description of the works which he originated would now convey no novelty. He was born May 21, 1736; he succeeded his brother John in the dukedom in 1748; and he died on the 8th.

March, 1803, after a short illness, the result of cold and influenza. His father, the first Duke, was the original projector of the canal from Worsley to Manchester—indeed it had always been a favorite plan with the family from the time of "William of Worsley, Sir W. Egerton." In 1737, an Act was obtained for making navigable Worsley Brook, but the work was never commenced, and the whole scheme lay dormant until the year 1758, when, urged forward probably by the progress of the Sankey canal, (the first in England) he made the requisite application to Parliament. The Duke concocted all the plans himself,* and to him, therefore, and not to Brindley, the highest merit is due. The canal had originally reference only to the coal works; subsequently other and far more extensive schemes were engrafted on it; but the underground cuttings connected with the collieries are alone to the extent of upwards of thirty miles. The plan of the canal had, it is said, been arranged by the Duke before he came of age, and immediately after that event he went before Parliament for the necessary powers. The first Bill was for a canal from Salford to Worsley. Though it encountered great opposition in the two houses, he in the next year applied for an Act to extend his works over the Irwell to Barton. It might have been expected that the opposition to his designs would grow fainter at each step, but his application for authority to execute his more extended plans encountered a most resolute, though happily an unsuccessful, opposition. The works, which were completed in five years, under the management of Brindley and John Gilbert,† who was originally in the Duke's service in another capacity, were opened in 1762 before an immense concourse of people. Their successful progress induced the Duke very warmly to support the next great canal scheme, "the Grand Trunk," which communicated with his own at Preston Brook. All his available means were thus absorbed, and the Duke was so enthusiastic as to limit his personal expenditure for some years to £400 per annum. He passed much of his time at Worsley, moving about his own territory like his poorer neighbours, from whom he was distinguishable, if at all, rather by the meanness than the costliness of his

* This is the assertion of Rev. F. Egerton, in a paper which he read before one of the learned societies of London.

† We have it on the authority of the Rev. F. Egerton that the aqueduct at Barton was commenced in September, 1760, and completed on the 17th. July, 1761. Brindley "thought it would fall, and ran away from it to Stretford, whence he never returned to it. He had weighted the sides. John Gilbert saved it. He took just the contrary method. He weighted the arch in danger and lightened the sides. He put a layer of clay, which he covered with straw, on the arch; he then clayed it again, and let the whole remain till late in the following spring."

outward appearance. The energy with which he followed out his plans naturally abstracted him from the world, and in public life—in the sphere in which nobles generally move—he was little known. He sometimes appeared in the House of Lords, and when he did mix in the political strife he followed the course of his relative, the Marquis of Stafford. He was a great patron of all our national Institutions. He was of a most liberal and benevolent disposition, and he contributed no less a sum than £100,000 to the "loyalty loan." His Grace was never married, and various stories are current as to the cause of his celibacy. A cotemporaneous print (the *Gentleman's Magazine*) states that it was "asserted to have been occasioned (though we do not vouch for the fact) by a circumstance which is said to have occurred in early life. We understand it to be in substance as follows:—"The Duke being on a visit at a friend's who was on the eve of marriage, the lady to whom he was betrothed took a fancy to his Grace; and, forgetting her own dignity and her sacred engagement to another, made an easy sacrifice of her virtue to him. This occurrence is said to have wrought so strongly on his Grace's mind, as to have indelibly impressed on it an idea of general infidelity in the sex, and to have determined him against ever entering the state of matrimony."—There is another story, the very reverse of this, and the more probable, because of a kind the more frequent perhaps in its occurrence,—namely, that a lady to whom the Duke was betrothed deserted him for another, whom, of course, his Grace deemed less worthy of her favor. His only female associate in after life was a "Madame Gilbert," who managed his domestic concerns, and with whom, it is said, he maintained a close and most honorable friendship, engendered by the respect he had for her strong mental capacity.

The Duke acquired immense wealth by his canal property and coal mines. His return to the income tax was £110,000 a year. At his death his canal was realizing from £50,000 to £80,000 a year: he entailed it on the second son of the Marquis of Stafford, Lord F. L. Gower; the Marquis's eldest son being, of course, the inheritor of the paternal estates. To General Egerton, who succeeded him in his Earldom, (the title of Duke became extinct) he left estates in Herts, Salop, Bucks, Yorkshire, and elsewhere, worth about £30,000 a year; £600,000, which were invested in the funds, he apportioned to the General and several female relatives, and he also left nearly all his houses, his plate, pictures, and estate at Woolmer's, Hertfordshire, to Lord Gower. The Duke was buried in the family vault, at Little Gaddesden, Herts, in the plainest style. He was fifth son of Scroop, the first Duke, by Lady Rachel Russell. He enjoyed the sounding

titles of Duke of Bridgewater, Marquis of Brackley, Earl of Bridgewater, Viscount Brackley and Baron of Ellesmere. The title of Earl devolved, as has been said, on Lieut. Gen. W. J. Egerton, M. P., for Brackley. The old Hall at Worsley descended through the families of Worsley, Massey, Stanley and Brereton, to the Egertons. The new Hall was built about the middle of the last century, by the Duke.

CHARLES WHITE,

One of the most eminent surgeons of his day, was born in Manchester, on the 4th. of October, 1728. Having very creditably pursued his studies, and gained some degree of reputation for classical learning, he became at an earlier period than is customary a pupil of his father, Dr. Thomas White, under whose tuition he evinced a degree of knowledge so far beyond his years that he was entrusted, whilst still a youth, with cases of comparative difficulty and danger. During his attendance at the lectures and hospital practice in London he became acquainted with the celebrated John Hunter, who was afterwards his most valued friend, and to whom he dedicated one of his first medical publications. On his return to Manchester he joined in the practice of his father, and soon obtained such eminence as to be consulted by families who resided in the most distant parts of the country; his name, in fact, seems to have been considered as almost a sure passport to health. He was thus no sooner established than he was famous; and one of the first uses he made of that advantageous notoriety was to promote the welfare of the town and neighbourhood, by instituting a charity of which, in common with many of his professional brethren, he clearly foresaw the happy effects. By his exertion (in conjunction, of course, with others) subscriptions were immediately entered into, a fund which was deemed amply sufficient to justify the commencement of operations was raised forthwith, and thus was erected that humane institution which is now, not only one of the richest, but also the most beneficial of the charities of the country. In the practice of his profession Mr. White effected some very important and radical alterations; more particularly in the art of midwifery, which had hitherto been treated with the grossest and most fatal ignorance. He discovered also new modes of treatment in several classes of disease, all of which have been successfully adopted by his professional brethren. In 1761 Mr. White was elected a member of the Royal Society; in 1781 he was instrumental in the organization of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was for several years one of the

Vice-Presidents. Up to the year 1812 he continued to practice and occasionally to perform operations; but having been attacked by a disease in his right eye, the sight of which he entirely lost, his health began gradually to fail. On the 20th. February, 1813, he died; being in the 85th. year of his age, and having "finished a long life of unremitting exertion, and of great and extensive usefulness."

THOMAS BARRITT,

In his day a most devoted disciple of antiquarianism—that dry and dusty science—was also a native of the town of Manchester, in which he lived, died, was buried, and (we may almost add) has been forgotten. His more substantial avocation in life was that of a saddler—antiquarianism being only his hobby and amusement. He was born in a house next to the Buck public-house, in Withy Grove—*then* literally a "grove"—the present dirty and crowded thoroughfare being in his boyish days surrounded by withy trees, and having in its centre a running brook. The Mosleys and the Bradshaws, of Darcey, (the *magnates* of Manchester at that time) had mansions in the grove, and the district including Hanging Ditch was then the fashionable quarter of the town. Although Mr. Barritt was usually punctual in attendance upon his shop, yet he often cast off the care of saddles and bridles, "and such like gear," to recreate himself, like Scott's Antiquary, in "measuring decayed entrenchments, making plans of ruined castles, reading illegible inscriptions, and writing essays on medals, in the proportion of twelve pages to each letter of the legend." He was, moreover, very clever in heraldry, and had an unsurpassed collection of stained glass and old armour,* and such "miscellaneous trumpery" as crowded the overburthened *sanctum* of the same hero of whom we have already spoken. He had the merit, too, of being self-taught, and of having made himself respectable—in his own locality even *eminent*—in a peculiarly unattractive study, without the benefit of any original education, and with the necessity of constantly stretching leather for the purpose of keeping the wolf on the nether side of the door. For these reasons, perhaps, he has acquired more fame than he otherwise would. Several of his drawings, devices and legends, which survive him, have been deposited in the College; but there are many sketches of old halls and edifices in Manchester or the vicinity, now in private hands, which exhibit greater skill than any of those which may be considered public property. He was a member of the Man-

* Of which Mrs. Isherwood, of Marple Hall, purchased the greater part.

chester Literary and Philosophical Society, and obtained the acquaintance of several distinguished men. He was three times married; his last wife died only in 1835. He himself passed from the earth, and became a subject for the researches of his successors in the science of dust-raking, in the year 1820. He had children, some of whom are still living abroad. In comparatively early life he was necessitated to submit to an amputation of the thigh, and for twenty years one of his main-stays was a cork leg.

THOMAS HENRY, F.R.S.

The subject of these pages descended from a respectable family which, for many generations, had resided in the county of Antrim. His immediate progenitor, (William) the son of an officer in the army of James the Second, having become an orphan while of very tender age, was taken under the generous protection of Viscount Bulkeley; educated in Dublin at his Lordship's expense, and brought over by him into Wales, which led to his settlement in the principality. Having married the daughter of a clergyman of the Established church, they jointly engaged in the education of females, and in that capacity acquired considerable eminence.

Thomas, their son, was born at Wrexham, in North Wales, on the 26th. October, O.S., 1734. When of a proper age, he was sent to the Grammar School of that town, then under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Lewis, whose merits as a teacher are recorded in an epitaph copied by Mr. Pennant into his Tour through Wales. At this school, his only place of education, he rose to nearly the foremost rank, and formed several valuable and permanent friendships, especially with Mr. Price, afterwards the respected Keeper of the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The inclinations of Mr. Henry were early directed to the Church; and after leaving school it was fixed that he should remove to Oxford. But a prudent regard to the claims of a numerous family induced his parents to pause, and to look around for some less expensive destination. While hesitating about the choice of another profession, their doubts were decided by the proposal of an eminent surgeon-apothecary at Wrexham to take Mr. Henry as an apprentice; and to this plan, though involving the sacrifice of long indulged hopes, he could not but admit the reasonableness of assenting.

In this new situation he was left to mark out and to follow his own system of study. The only professional book which he could recollect to have been put into his hands for perusal was the Latin copy of

Boerrhaave's Chemistry, in two large quarto volumes, which, though a work of great merit, was ill calculated to present the science to a beginner under a fascinating aspect. By means, however, of such books as could be obtained in a small country town, he made a proficiency in the studies preparatory to medicine, creditable to his abilities and industry. For Chemistry he felt a decided preference, and seized every opportunity which his limited means allowed of gaining a knowledge of it, not only by reading but by experiment.

After the close of his apprenticeship, Mr. Henry engaged himself as principal assistant to Mr. Malbon, then at the head of his profession as a visiting apothecary at Oxford. This proved a fortunate connexion; for having gained the confidence of his employer, who was become affluent and desirous of ease, Mr. Henry was frequently called upon to officiate in his stead as a medical attendant. Opportunities occasionally presented themselves of profiting by lectures, and he had the advantage of attending a course on anatomy, in which the celebrated John Hunter, then a young man, officiated as demonstrator. At Oxford, too, he was recognised by a few of his school associates, who were pursuing an honorable career as students of the University, and who, notwithstanding the disparity of their stations with his, sought the renewal of his society. He was fortunate enough, also, to acquire the good opinion of some of the leading members of the medical faculty, especially of Professor Wall, with whom he continued, for many years, to correspond on topics of science mutually interesting to them.

In 1759, Mr. Henry settled at Knutsford, in Cheshire, where he soon afterwards married. He remained at Knutsford five years, and then embraced the opportunity of succeeding to the business of a respectable apothecary at Manchester. Soon after his removal he eagerly resumed the study of Chemistry, and diligently made himself master of what was then known on the subject. Having accomplished this object, he felt an ambition to contribute to the advancement of the science. In the year 1771, he communicated to the Royal College of Physicians of London, "An Improved Method of Preparing Magnesia Alba," which was published in the second volume of their "Transactions." When he presented this essay, nothing could have been further from his purpose than to engage in the preparation of that article. Even when the measure was suggested and urged upon him by a friend, in a letter which is still preserved, he hesitated on the ground of delicacy towards the College, and he did not relinquish those scruples until he had been assured, by several distinguished members,* that as res-

* Sir John Pringle, Sir Clifton Wintringham, and Dr. Warren.

pected the College they saw no objection; and that, for the public advantage and his own, the plan was highly desirable.

Two years afterwards, Mr. Henry reprinted the communication above-mentioned, along with other essays, in an octavo volume. It was probably owing to this publication that he was admitted into the Royal Society of London, of which he became a Fellow in May, 1775. In obtaining this distinction, he had the zealous assistance of Dr. Priestley and Dr. Franklin, both of whom happened to be then in London. It is remarkable that the latter venerable philosopher, when in his 81st. year, presided at the meeting of the American Philosophical Society, at which Mr. Henry was elected a member, and for the second time honored him with his suffrage.

In pursuing the study of Chemistry, through the works of foreign writers, Mr. Henry became acquainted with the "Opuscules" of M. Lavoisin. Though the tendency of that work was adverse to the doctrine of phlogiston, which he then held, and which was current over Europe, yet he was instantly struck with the great merits of the performance, and determined to make it accessible to English readers, among whom a knowledge of the French language was then by no means a common attainment. To his translation, published in 1776, he gave additional value by notes, in which he corrected some errors of the author, and supplied some information respecting the claims of British philosophers. A few years afterwards, he collected from the Memoirs of the Paris Academy of Sciences, into a small volume, several subsequent essays of Lavoisier, justly regarding them as beautiful models of experimental and inductive enquiry. From their celebrated author, Mr. Henry had the gratification of receiving his warm thanks, for having been thus the foremost to extend the knowledge of his views and discoveries in England.

It was not, however, in the labour of translation only, that Mr. Henry employed his leisure. In 1777, he undertook a series of experiments on the influence of carbonic acid gas on vegetation. The results proved (as subsequent experience has confirmed) that though carbonic acid is, when undiluted, a poison to plants, yet, that when mingled in a small proportion with common air, it promotes their health and vigor. This point had been a matter of controversy; and it is creditable to the candour of Dr. Priestley, that he was forward to publish, in an appendix to a forthcoming volume of his 'Experiments on Air,' the results of Mr. Henry's enquiries, *because they were opposed to his own.* About the same period, Mr. Henry published a small tract on preserving water sweet at sea. The process, which he found perfectly effectual, was to impregnate the water with lime, and then, by carbonic acid, to

precipitate the lime after any required interval. All chemical methods, however, have long been superseded by the simple expedient of stowing the water on shipboard in metallic tanks, from which it is impossible that good water (itself well-known to be incapable of putrefaction) should derive any putrescible matter.

In the winter of 1781, the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, which had for some time existed as an occasional assemblage at private houses, was first organised as a public body, and Mr. Henry was appointed one of its Secretaries. During many succeeding years, his zeal to fulfil the duties of a member operated as a frequent incitement to him to prepare communications for its meetings. Many of these, being intended only to give occasion to an evening's discussion, were withdrawn; but several (ten in number) are preserved in the Society's published volumes. Of these, it would be unsuitable to the purpose of this brief memoir to offer even a general account. The one which is of most importance is contained in the Third Volume of the First Series. It is entitled "Considerations on the Nature of Wool, Silk, and Cotton, as objects of the Art of Dyeing; on the various Preparations and Mordants requisite for these different Substances; and on the Nature and Properties of Colouring Matter." The new and ingenious views, first inculcated in that Essay, respecting the theory of Dyeing, and especially of the action of Mordants, evince a remarkable superiority to the prejudices of the time, and are, indeed, now generally received by the best writers on the subject.

In the year 1783, an Institution originated among the members of the Philosophical Society, which was destined to occupy, in an agreeable and rational manner, the evening leisure of young men who, during the day, were devoted to commercial pursuits. For this purpose, courses of lectures were delivered on the Belles Lettres; on Ethics and Moral Philosophy; on Anatomy and Physiology; and on Chemistry. From causes which it is now difficult to trace, but among which may be numbered a superstitious fear of the tendency of a taste for knowledge to unfit young men for ordinary business, this excellent Institution had not a long existence. The lectures of Mr. Henry, however, on the general principles of Chemistry, as well as distinct courses which he also delivered on the Arts of Bleaching, Dyeing, and Calico Printing, (the latter of which were made accessible by the lowness of the admission fee to the better educated among the operative artisans) were continued for several winters; and were at length relinquished solely in consequence of the privation of the services of a son,* since deceased, whose

* Mr. Thomas Henry, junior, characterized in the eloquent address of Dr. Percival, on presenting to him the Society's medal, as "one whose proficiency in the knowledge of nature reflected a lustre on his youth."

able assistance had lightened the labour and greatly promoted the success of the undertaking.

It was while he was engaged in teaching the principles of bleaching and of the arts allied to it, that the important discovery was made by M. Berthollet, of Paris, of the use of oxy-muriatic and (chlorine) in whitening cloth,—a discovery which soon led to a complete revolution in the trade of this town and neighbourhood, by its effect in quickening the returns of capital. With the most creditable frankness and liberality, the French philosopher freely imparted an invention, by the reservation of which he might have secured to himself immense wealth, not only to men of science, but to persons likely to benefit by it in practice. The history of its introduction into this country would lead to too many details, and these have already been given by various writers. The share of Mr. Henry, in the merit of introducing the discovery into general practice, consisted in his being one of the first to make out, from vague and general rumour, all the details of the operations; in zealously and successfully exciting his fellow-townsmen to oppose an unprincipled attempt at a monopoly of the process, by a company of foreigners who had contributed nothing whatsoever to the invention, and in various ingenious contrivances and improvements, by which the preparation and application of the gas were rendered more cheap, safe and effectual. The experience which he had thus acquired he applied to the instruction of persons who were already embarked in bleaching by established methods, some of whom, by the adventurous and able use of what they learned from him, laid the foundations of their own subsequent prosperity, and of the present high state of the art.

From this period, during the course of more than twenty years, the increase of Mr. Henry's professional engagements left him no leisure for entering on experimental enquiries. He still, however, continued to take an unabated interest in the advancement of Chemistry, and to hail, with delight, every discovery of an important fact or of a new principle in that science. His taste for literature, which he had cherished from his youth, contributed, at this season, to enlarge and diversify his sphere of enjoyment. Though always of a delicate constitution, yet in advancing age he reaped the fruits of an active and temperate life in an almost complete exemption from painful diseases, and in a serene and cheerful frame of mind, which prepared him to derive constant pleasure from the exercise of the intellectual faculties, as well as from the indulgence of the benevolent and social affections. But his highest happiness was founded on hopes that, in him, reposed alike in the assurances of reason and of revelation—hopes which enabled him to wait, with calm expectation, the hour of death, and view without

dismay its slow but evident approach. The event which he had anticipated took place on the eighteenth of June, 1816, when he had nearly completed his eighty-second year.

Of the character, intellectual and moral, of Mr. Henry, an impartial estimate can scarcely be expected from one closely allied to him. Its general features may, however, be gathered from the following address, which a few years before his death declared the feelings entertained towards him by many who had long been his associates in the pursuit of literature and science, and his friends and companions in private life:—

"To the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. We, the subscribed, beg leave to present, to the Literary and Philosophical Society, a portrait of our President, painted by Mr. Allen, which, having been in a public exhibition, has been declared by competent judges to be not only a correct resemblance, but likewise an excellent production of art. Our wish is, that a suitable place may be assigned to it, in the room where our meetings are held; and that, if approved by the Society at large, it may be inscribed by them as an affectionate tribute of respect and gratitude to a man universally beloved for his conciliating qualities and private worth, and peculiarly endeared to us by the relation in which he stands, as one of the very few founders of the Society whom an indulgent Providence has still spared to us; a Philosopher to whose talents we owe much of the approbation which the public has bestowed on our labours; and a Member whose zeal has for a period of nearly thirty years been uniformly exerted, in every station, to promote the peace and prosperity of the Institution over which he presides."

NOTE TO DR. DEE.

In proof of the high esteem in which Dee was held by Queen Elizabeth, and of the important services he rendered to his Country, we quote the following passage from Stubbe's "Further Justification of the Present Warr against the Netherlands," 1673:—

"Queen Elizabeth, at her first comeing to the Throne, found this king-dome in a farr worse condition than it is now; the Popish interest was much more powerful in riches, number and nobless, the Exchequer very low, and the revenues of the Crown altogether inconsiderable. The Spanish Monarchy was then in its grandeur, terrified all Europe, and proposed to its self no less aimes than those of the Universal Empire. Sundry Councils were formed for the security of her Majesty amidst so great hazards and difficulties, and several projects for advancing the royal revenue. Amongst others Dr. John Dee (whose kindness she requited with a visit at Matlock, and bestowed on him the title of her mathematician), being looked upon as a curious and intelligent person and very much honoured by many of her favourites, communicates a project out of the life of Pericles in Plutarch and Thucydides, shewing that the only way for the Queen to be secure of her subjects at home and against her enemies abroad, without infusing any jealousies into the heads of her subjects, was to increase her fleets to such a constant strength that she might instil terror into her neighbours and veneration into those Princes which were more remote from her Majesty; that

hereby she would multiply her mariners and sea forces (the best offensive and defensive strength of islanders), encrease navigation and commerce, (whereby her subjects would be better enabled to assist her) would improve the riches of her cities and towns, and raise the rent of land and augment the crown revenue by customes and imposts; neither would any foreign Prince dare to tamper with her subjects, to her prejudice, whilst she could awe them by her navy; nor would her subjects, however incensed, make any domestic commotions against a person so redoubtable abroad. He urged the precedent of King Edgar, who, though he were surnamed the Peaceable, did ensure his tranquillity by a constant navy royal of 4800 ships; the which he divided into four stations in the four seas, and those he visited in person every summer. He inculcated the glory of Pompey, whose honour had this for its principal foundation, that he had restored to the Romans the dominion of the sea. But, above all, he pressed the advice and example of Pericles and the Athenians, and by the glory thereof, he excited her Majesty to fix upon the course of strengthening her navy royal. The Queen did embrace the advise, and within the compass of a few years, (not full four,) her reputation grew great, the trading and tillage infinitely did increase, her coffers began to replenish, her subjects were rich, loved and reverenced her. She was called by foreigners the Queen of the Sea; the North Starr; the Restorer of the Naval glory; and in 1563, the Parliament presents her with two subsidies, the clergy giving one, the layety another, together with two-tenths and two-fifteenths; and amongst their reasons for this gift, this is one:—"That she had repaired the fleet, and made unexpected preparations for warr and navigation."

CHAPTER II.

DR. HENRY.

How little could we anticipate in the progress of this work through the press, that we should have to record, upon its last pages, the loss of an illustrious townsman, to whose liberal assistance we have been much indebted, and one of whose compositions in particular greatly enriches this publication.

Within the last few years, death has extinguished very unexpectedly, both in this country and on the continent, a large proportion of the most eminent lights of science. La Place, Cuvier, Stromyer, Ampère, Davy, Wollaston, Young, Leslie, all passed from the stage of life in rapid succession. To this list we have now to add the name of one who enjoyed their intercourse, and rivalled them in their fame. Of all the eminent individuals to whom we have referred, there is no one perhaps whose death has occasioned a greater sensation in the scientific world, or will produce a wider chasm in the town of his residence, than that of Dr. William Henry. As no man could be more generally respected, so none has been more sincerely and extensively lamented.

Dr. Henry finished his education in the University of Edinburgh. To this College he manifested through life a great attachment. During his studies in that celebrated establishment, he was exceedingly fortunate. He attended the lectures of the illustrious Dr. Black, one of the fathers of Chemistry; and he was the associate and friend of Brougham, of Jeffrey, of Mackintosh, and of a number of others, who have since attained, like himself, a high degree of celebrity. Lord Brougham in his address to the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, in 1835, referred to Dr. Henry in the most respectful terms as a fellow student. "I met," he says, "an old and worthy friend of mine, a man of great ability and learning, your townsman Dr. Henry. We were fellow Collegians, and learned Chemistry together—though, God wot, he learned a great deal more than I did."

Dr. Henry was intended for the medical profession; but very delicate

health, and the necessity of his co-operation in his father's lucrative pursuits, which he subsequently so greatly extended, induced him, after some practice, to relinquish that arduous and harrassing occupation. A taste for chemical research had also, no doubt, its influence upon his determination.

In private life Dr. Henry had qualities calculated to excite and to rivet esteem and admiration. His conversation was peculiarly attractive and insinuating. Pregnant with varied and extensive information, he knew how to impart it in the most alluring manner. His anecdotes, of which he had a copious selection, were always aptly introduced, and felicitously narrated. Intended to enliven or to illustrate at the time, they generally left upon the memory impressions worthy of subsequent reflection. He was a master of the science of conversation. He was never overbearing or dogmatical; and no one, how humble soever his talents, was, in private intercourse, made to feel an inferiority, except by a silent comparison which was, in many cases, almost unavoidable. He never appeared to speak for the purpose of display. He always seemed to talk for others, not for himself. He was always anxious to inspire the most diffident with confidence. He had no repulsive airs, but many admirable graces; and no one, it is believed, ever enjoyed his conversation without feeling that, high as was his reputation, it afforded a very inadequate estimate of his merits. It might be justly said of him, in the words of an eloquent statesman, that " he was the life and ornament of polished society."

In all the relations of private life he was most exemplary. As far as the writer can judge, no man was more highly regarded and more warmly beloved by his relatives. The combination of kindness with mental superiority was his most marked characteristic; and it attached to him every one who came within the sphere of its influence.

Occupying a splendid establishment, he displayed commensurate hospitality. He was particularly distinguished for the liberal and active patronage which he readily afforded to those aspirants in science who attracted his attention. In such cases, he required no solicitation. The encouragement was on his part spontaneous. It was the emanation of his nature. When he formed a favourable opinion, he was very unlike an ordinary patron. His kindness never ebbed and flowed. It was always equable. Any one who tried to deserve it might calculate upon it, at any time, with absolute certainty. He not only possessed high talents himself, but he was almost a creator of talent in others. The younger members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester will deeply lament the loss of him who peculiarly encouraged and stimulated their earliest efforts. That association

will, in all its ramifications, mourn the absence of him who has been "as water which was spilt upon the ground, and cannot be gathered up."

Dr. Henry has conspicuously shewn that a due and regular attention to business is not incompatible with very high success in science. Soon after the termination of his collegiate education, he delivered, in Manchester, several courses of lectures on Chemistry. These lectures were illustrated by a very expensive apparatus, and contained experiments of a highly interesting character. The notes of these courses ultimately led to the publication of a small volume on the science, which has, in successive editions, gradually become a detailed and excellent treatise on the subject. This work has long been remarkable for the precision of its information, and for the characteristic elegance of its style. In the latter particular, especially, Dr. Henry is entitled to decided pre-eminence among all the writers on Chemistry.

Besides this publication he has contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, to the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and to several Periodicals, a number of papers of a very interesting and important character. When coal gas was applied to the purpose of illumination, he was one of the first to determine its constitution; to point out the best mode of analysis; and to suggest the most effective methods of obviating the inconveniences to which, in its early applications, it was liable. His papers on this subject present a fine specimen of inductive research. His investigations on the combinations of the gases by volume; the absorption of the different gases by water; the application of Doberiener's spongy platina to gaseous analysis; and a great number of other interesting subjects, have exhibited great philosophical acumen, and unequalled precision in manipulation. Never was there a more careful, a more impartial, a more accurate experimenter. It may be mentioned, as an instructive illustration, that on one occasion when a young friend was assisting him in his operations, the former proceeded, before the termination of an experiment, to calculate the result. "Stop," said the Doctor, emphatically, "don't try what the result should be, or there will be danger of *coaxing the experiment* so as to make it correspond with the estimate."

As a literary character, Dr. Henry deserves a much higher reputation than he has, in this respect, yet obtained. His character of Priestley, of Davy, and of Wollaston, are some of the finest specimens of that species of composition in the English language. The discrimination which they manifest, and the elegance and accuracy of the style, will render them models of the highest value to those who are required to exercise their powers upon such topics.

To the death of Dr. Henry it is necessary to refer. In anoient times to shorten the natural period of life was, in certain cases, regarded with applause. Cato, Brutus, Seneca, and others were lauded by their countrymen for an act which has received from modern times unqualified censure. Yet, even in modern times, illustrious instances have occurred. Romilly, Whitbread, and others fixed the limit of their own earthly existence. Such an act cool reflection cannot justify; but we should not be disposed to admit the right of erring human beings to dictate to Providence in presumptuously assigning a penalty for the offence. In the case of Dr. Henry there was every circumstance which might preclude or could mitigate condemnation. Months had elapsed during which he had not slept; his ever active mind was perfectly exhausted; and he was himself conscious that, as others too clearly observed, his mind was acquiring, by perpetual excitement and want of repose, a tendency to "wander from its dwelling." It is, perhaps, in the very constitution of superior intellects, too continuously exerted, that they should be peculiarly liable to be shaken from their equilibrium. Even Newton's transcendant mind was repeatedly subjected to this condition of humanity. The pious and amiable Cowper was also a martyr to mental alienation. It has been so with very dissimilar dispositions and characters. The last days of Tasso, of Collins, and of Swift, were obscured by the same mysterious visitation. The human intellect may be, to a certain extent, compared to the dew-drop in the sun-beam,—the brighter it shines, the more rapidly it fades away!

Dr. Henry was 61 years of age. He was interred on Wednesday morning the 7th. of September, 1836, in the burial-ground of the chapel, in Cross-street, Manchester, and his coffin was deposited upon that of his distinguished father.

This very, very hurried and equally imperfect tribute has been drawn up by one who has reason to cherish Dr. Henry's memory with mingled feelings of gratitude and admiration. At a period when the pressure of his loss is so heavily felt, by those who could appreciate his talents and estimate his worth, it is impossible to do justice to his character. When the agitation of grief shall have subsided, his career and his virtues will, we trust, be detailed by an abler pen, under more favourable circumstances.

JOHN DALTON

Was born at Eaglesfield, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland, on the fifth of September, 1766. Little is known of his early history.

His grandfather, Jonathan Dalton, owned a small copyhold estate, which descended to the elder of his two sons, who bore the name of his father. Joseph, therefore, the father of the great philosopher, was originally possessed of no property, although on the death of his brother the family estate descended to him. He had six children by his wife Deborah Dalton,—of whom, Jonathan, John and Mary only grew up to years of maturity, and the first named, on the death of the father, came to the estate. He, however, died a few years ago, leaving the property to John Dalton, the subject of this memoir. Limited as were his means, Jonathan Dalton strove to give his children the best education he could obtain for them. John Dalton attended a school kept by a member of the Society of Friends, named John Fletcher, until he had attained his twelfth year. Though probably the instruction he there derived was only limited in its range, Dalton invariably spoke with respect of Mr. Fletcher to the period of his death, which occurred a short time ago, and he seems, ere he left the School, to have made very considerable progress in knowledge. This, however, was no doubt owing rather to his own energy and natural capability, than to any great aid he derived from his tutor. At the age of twelve or thirteen, Dalton commenced a school in his native village, and persevered in it for two winters; his vacant time was filled up in assisting his father upon the farm, and he is also said to have taken part, at this early period of his life, in the labour of altering the farm-house. He appears to have had an early tendency to mathematical pursuits. It is related that, when about ten years old, his curiosity was excited by a dispute among some mowers as to whether sixty square yards and sixty yards square were identical: at first he concluded that they were, but after-reflection shewed him that they were not. When about ten years old he was taken notice of by a Mr. Elihu Robinson, a gentleman of some property, in whose service was a young man named William Alderson, of double Dalton's standing in the world. Mr. Robinson, himself a gentleman of liberal education, had an accomplished wife, and under their joint direction, Alderson being disposed to self-improvement, he and Dalton pursued their studies together. Mr. Robinson used to relate, that when any difficult question in mathematics was proposed, Dalton, with the resolute perseverance which has so strongly marked his character, far from being daunted, used to encourage his companion by remarking, in the dialect of his country, "Yan might do it." On one of these occasions, Alderson proposed to settle a dispute with Dalton by a bet of sixpence, but Mr. Robinson put his *veto* upon the proposition, and suggested that, instead of risking money, the losing party should undertake to supply

his companion with candles for the nights' studies during the winter. The suggestion was adopted, and Dalton won the wager. In the year 1781 he went to Kendal, where better opportunities were afforded for satisfactorily combining an indulgence of his own inclination with the necessary attention to the acquisition of an honorable livelihood. Having a cousin named George Bewley, who taught a boarding-school in that town, and with whom his brother had lived as an assistant, Dalton succeeded him in his office, and in the course of time his avidity for mathematics and philosophical speculation procured him the acquaintance, among others, of Mr. Gough, a gentleman of congenial habits, who possessed a good library to which Dalton had access. During his residence in Kendal, he contributed largely to two works, called the Gentleman's and the Lady's Diary. The volumes, extending from 1784 to 1794, contain the name of Dalton very frequently among the answers to queries of a mathematical, philosophical, or general character, but strange to say, his mathematical answers do not seem to have been very generally received by the Editor of the work. His contributions, when inserted, appear as from "Mr. John Dalton, Teacher of the Mathematics, Kendal," and he was so successful as to obtain two of the prizes awarded by the Editors.

In 1788 he commenced his "Meteorogical Observations," which have been continued to the present time. In 1793, he published a volume of "Meteorological Observations and Essays;" a work which displays much original thinking, and the germs of some of Dalton's after-discoveries.* The first edition is dated at "Manchester, September 21st., 1793,"

Some time previous to the publication of this work, Dalton had serious thoughts of qualifying himself to practice either as a physician or a lawyer, and corresponded with a relative in London on the propriety of residing there for that purpose; but his views and determination were changed in consequence of the receipt of a letter by his friend, Mr. Gough, from Dr. Barnes, making inquiry for a gentleman to fill the situation of Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the New College, Mosley-street, Manchester. Dalton accepted the proposal, and removed hither upon his appointment to that office. He resided for about six years within this Institution, with which Dr. Barnes was cotemporaneously connected as Theological Professor, and continued to hold his office until the College was finally removed to

* "I have been the more anxious to preserve the first edition unchanged, as I apprehend it contains the germs of most of the ideas which I have since expanded, given at large in different Essays, and which have been considered as discoveries of some importance."—*Preface to Second Edition.*

York.* The volume of "Meteorological Observations and Essays," though dated at Manchester, apparently from the circumstance of its being ready for publication at the point of time at which the Author removed, was written at Kendal, its original design being merely "to explain the nature of the different instruments used in Meteorology, particularly the barometer and thermometer," and to add "a few practical rules for judging of the weather, deduced from experience;" but the Author's plan was afterwards enlarged, by having, "soon after this," discovered the relation of the Aurora Borealis to magnetism.§ In the preface to this volume, to which much greater value attaches than that merely appertaining to it as the first avowed publication of so great a man, Dalton remarks upon the difficulties which beset his early pursuit of knowledge:—"It will be sufficiently evident, (says he) that I have not had a superabundant assistance from books, in providing and digesting the matter contained in the following pages; by an attentive consideration of facts, I have drawn conclusions, in some instances, which had formerly been done, though unknown to me at the time. * * * At the same time, I acknowledge with particular satisfaction the friendly aid and assistance of one or two individuals, in the article of books; to one person in particular I am more peculiarly indebted, not only in this respect, but in many others; indeed, if there be anything new and of importance to science embraced in this work, it is owing, in great part, to my having had the advantage of his instructions and example in philosophical examination."

The tribute here paid to a nameless friend is ratified in the second edition of the same work, published in the year 1834:—"At the conclusion of my former preface, (says Mr. Dalton) I alluded to a person who had laid me under great obligations. That gentleman being now no more, I consider I can speak of him without reserve. It was the late John Gough, Esq., of Kendal. Mr. Gough might justly be deemed a prodigy in scientific attainments, considering the disadvantages under which he laboured. Deprived of sight in infancy (one or two years old) by the small pox, he was destined to live to an advanced age, under this, which is commonly reputed one of the greatest misfortunes which can fall to the lot of man. In his case, however, it may fairly be questioned whether he would have had

* The first stone of the Manchester Academy was laid on the 17th July, 1786.

§ The work was announced in the Gentleman's Diary of January 1794, in the following terms:—"Mr. J. Dalton, of Kendal, wishes it to be announced that he is about to publish a work entituled 'Meteorological Observations and Essays; containing several new Theories, and what he conceives to be a complete Discovery of the cause of the Aurora Borealis.'"

more enjoyment in himself, and have been of more use to society, in the capacity of a manufacturer, his probable destination, than in that which was allotted to him. By the liberality of his father, he had the benefit of a good classical and mathematical education, and naturally possessing great powers of mind, he bent them close to the study of the physical and mechanical sciences. There are few branches of science in which he did not either excel, or of which he had not a competent knowledge. Astronomy, Optics, Pneumatics, Chemistry, Natural History in general, and Botany in particular, may be mentioned. For about eight years during my residence in Kendal, we were intimately acquainted. Mr. Gough was as much gratified with imparting his stores of science, as I was in receiving them; my use to him was chiefly in reading, writing, and making calculations and diagrams; and in participating with him in the pleasure resulting from successful investigations; but as Mr. Gough was above receiving any pecuniary recompense, the balance of advantage was greatly in my favour, and I am glad of having this opportunity of acknowledging it."—On withdrawing from the College in the year 1799, Dalton began to teach Mathematics and Natural Philosophy privately, at his residence in Falkner-street. He did not remain there very long, but removed to the house of John Cockbain, one of the Society of Friends, of which he is a member, and he then first occupied, for the purpose of study and instruction, the lower rooms in the building of the Literary and Philosophical Society in George-street, where he has since continued. After living some time with Mr. Cockbain, Dalton quitted his house for that of the Rev. William Johns, in the same street, immediately opposite his laboratory. Except when called to the private seminaries at which he gave lessons, the few yards which intervened between his residence and laboratory formed the boundary of the philosopher's daily perambulations, until last year, when the progress of commerce requiring new depôts, the whole line of houses was sold for warehousing, and the Doctor was ejected. He then took a house for his own undivided occupancy in Falkner-street, still keeping within a few moments' walk of his laboratory. But in these details, interesting as respects such a man as Dr. Dalton, we have anticipated somewhat the current of events.

His removal from Kendal to Manchester both extended the sphere of Dalton's rising ability, and added greatly to his means of pursuing his favourite studies. He became a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society in 1794; and it is singular that the first paper which he read in his capacity of a member related to a

peculiarity of vision with which he was affected. The essay is entitled "Extraordinary facts relating to the vision of colours, with observations, by Mr. John Dalton," and appears in vol. 5. part 1. of the Society's Transactions,* as having been read on the 31st. October, 1794. He states, "Since the year 1790 the occasional study of botany obliged me to attend more to colours than before. With respect to colours that were white, yellow or green, I readily assented to the appropriate terms. Blue, purple, pink and crimson appeared rather less distinguishable, being, according to my idea, all referable to blue. I have often seriously asked a person whether a flower was blue or pink, but was generally considered to be in jest. Notwithstanding this, I was never convinced of a peculiarity in my vision till I accidentally observed the colour of the flower of the *Geranium Zonale*, by candle-light, in the autumn of 1792. The flower was pink, but it appeared to me almost an exact sky-blue by day; in candle-light, however, it was astonishingly changed, not having then any blue in it, but being what I called red, a color which forms a striking contrast to blue." Two years after he had observed this peculiarity in his vision, he entered upon a more minute inquiry into the subject. Among his friends and pupils he took every opportunity of making his peculiarity known. Whilst only one or two have differed from the generality of mankind and from himself also,—"I think," he says, "I have been informed already of nearly twenty persons whose vision is like mine. Our family consisted of two sons and one daughter, who arrived at maturity, of whom two sons are circumstanced as I have described. The others are mostly individuals in families, some of which are numerous. I do not find that the parents or children in any of the instances have been so, unless in one case. Nor have I been able to discover any physical cause whatever for it. The vision, except as to colours, is as clear and distinct as that of any other persons. Only two or three are short-sighted. It is remarkable that I have not heard of one female subject to this peculiarity."

From the date of this, his first essay, Dalton has been a liberal and constant contributor to the memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society.† For the most part the merits of these productions are not

* The same volume contains an essay "On the variety of voices," by Mr. Gough, who was a frequent contributor of papers to the Society.

† Probably enough has been said, in the course of these memoirs, of an institution so well known and of such high reputation as the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. It has classed among its members (of the various grades) all the distinguished natives of the vicinity, and many residents at a distance—Berthollet, Banks, Davy, Jenner, Roscoe, Henry, Roget, Percival, Ferrier, White, Aikin, Rush, Young, Holme, &c. &c. It has now for its President one of the greatest men of any age or country, and it has

known beyond the circle of literary and scientific men, among whom the volumes of memoirs are periodically distributed; nor will public attention, it is to be feared, ever be sensibly awakened to the untiring perseverance, and the restless searching after knowledge, which have so remarkably distinguished Dr. Dalton throughout his life, and of which these papers are the living evidence. They abound, indeed, with the fruits of those scientific investigations which are his constant employment. It is not a little curious that nearly all the experiments upon which Dalton's discoveries are founded have been made with an apparatus of the simplest—it might be said the rudest, description. Early in life he was as much restricted in the furniture of the laboratory as in his supply of books. When he came to Manchester, the College increased in some degree his resources; they were, however, of a very limited description, and he would make experiments at an expense of a few shillings upon which other individuals would expend pounds.* Dr. Dalton still abides by his early and simple modes of operation, but whilst the difficulties he here encountered and overcame may be remembered as an encouraging stimulus to the young enquirer, it must also be mentioned that his profound mathematical knowledge, constantly exercised in working out conclusions, enables him to attain by a few steps results at which others would arrive only by numerous experiments. For many years his time has been principally occupied in instructing young people, and persons whose minds have only been awakened in later life to the advantage of such studies as Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry; and as his laboratory is also his school, his attention to either individuals or classes of pupils has been divided between them and his chemical investigations. Many a time and oft has the writer of this memoir, driven beside his patience by the mysteries of mathematics, profanely ventured to waste in wonderment at the philosopher's movements time which ought to have been more productively spent: he can still vividly remember how insignificant appeared even to his untutored vision the apparatus by which the experiments of his instructor were made.

been the medium of communicating to the world his achievements in science The Society still flourishes under his supremacy, and whilst some discrimination is exercised in the admission of members, its portals are always open to those who feel a disposition to enlarge their own stores of information or possess the capacity to enrich those of others. The Transactions of this Society, of which there is a Second Series, possess great value.

* In this characteristic Dalton and Scheele stand alone. Dalton's early difficulties were diminished, however, from the fact of his being a skilful constructor of instruments.

The greatest of those discoveries of Dr. Dalton to which a full reference will hereafter be made—the discovery, namely, of the atomic theory—first presented itself to the philosopher's mind in 1803 or 1804. In the latter year he made some general reference to it, and he also touched upon it in his lectures in this town. In 1807 he developed his views more fully in lectures delivered at Edinburgh and at Glasgow, before the members of the two Universities. The merit, however, was not immediately awarded to him, other men claiming at least to participate the honour. Among these was Higgins, Professor of Chemistry at Dublin, who, in his lectures, boldly declared that Dalton was indebted to him for a discovery which he was claiming as his own. Several persons maintained the pretensions of Higgins, and Sir H. Davy, visiting Dublin in 1808 or 1809, was so strongly possessed by him with their justice, that on his return to London, on the occasion of reading before the Royal Society a paper on oxymuriatic acid, be appended to it a note asserting that not Dalton but Higgins was the discoverer of the atomic theory.

This paper was of course published in the Society's Transactions, but the volume containing it not being as usual transmitted either to the only three Fellows then resident in Manchester, (Dr. Henry, his father, and the late Charles White, Esq., to whom Davy had long been in the habit of sending his own papers as soon as they were printed) or to Dalton, who had hitherto received copies of the papers from Sir Humphry himself, Dalton was wholly unaware of the authoritative sanction given to the pretensions of Higgins, of whose rivalry he was first apprised by Professor Leslie, on the occasion of a visit paid by him to Mr. Peter Ewart, of this town, soon after the publication of Davy's paper. A formal controversy afterwards occurred between Davy and Dr. Thomson, the latter advocating the claims of Dalton. He himself, however, never mingled in the strife, nor could he be prevailed upon, either then or at any subsequent period, to embark in any such disputation. He has invariably left his merits to the arbitrement of the world, his sole ambition appearing to be to extend the bounds of science, without giving one thought to the applause which may be awarded to the discoverer. In this case the world has now arrived at a correct conclusion; Dalton's merits are no longer in the balance; and Higgins is considered to have arrogated to the development of isolated facts praises that were due to the law whereon those facts were based. The injury which he had attempted, perhaps unwittingly, to inflict upon Dalton's fame, Sir Humphry Davy afterwards repaired. In the last course of lectures ever delivered by him at the Royal Institution, in 1813 or 1814, speaking of the discoveries

of modern times, he stated that the greatest step in science was the application of mathematics to chemistry, for which the world was indebted to Dalton.

In addition to the instruction privately afforded to pupils, Dalton has also for many years directed his great powers to the service of the public in lecturing. His first public course in this town was given in 1805, in the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and comprised twenty lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He also lectured at Leeds and Birmingham, and has since delivered several courses in Manchester on various branches of science. In recent years also he has lectured in the Mechanics' Institute, in the Pine-street School of Medicine, and, on the latest occasion, in the Royal Institution of the town. It may, however, be asserted, that he has embarked in these pursuits rather from a love of knowledge and a desire for its diffusion, than from any attachment he entertains for the office of a public lecturer. It is always evident that the task is irksome to him. Rarely, however, does he perform it without taking at least one opportunity of inculcating a doctrine in which he himself appears to be a sincere believer, and which in his private intercourse he has very frequently advocated—namely, that greatness in any pursuit is to be attained by perseverance and industry, and is in a very small degree the result of superior original endowments. His own case is always brought in illustration of his opinion, and though claiming a very small *modicum* of reputation for himself, he invariably attributes its acquirement to the possession of these two qualities.*
At the same time there is no affectation of self-disparagement on the part of Dr. Dalton. If led into a discussion on any branch of science or philosophy with which his name is connected, he never hesitates to explain where his own discoveries begin and end, and what portion of the ground has been trodden by others. He is equally superior to the arrogance of false applause, and that affectation of modesty which seeks whilst it seems to shun flattery. Dalton first lectured at the Royal Institution of London in the year 1804, and again upon solicitation in 1810, and subsequently he delivered lectures at Leeds and Birmingham.

* Dalton's own words may be quoted on this subject. At the anniversary dinner of the friends of the Pine-street Medical School in October, 1833, the philosopher thus responded to a toast embodying his name:—"With regard to myself, I shall only say, seeing so many gentlemen present who are pursuing their studies, that if I have succeeded better than many who surround me, in their different walks of life, it has been chiefly, nay I may say almost solely, from unwearied assiduity. It is not so much from any superior genius that one man possesses over another, but more from attention to study and perseverance in the objects before them, that some men rise to greater eminence than others. This it is, in my opinion, that makes one man succeed better than another. That is all I shall say concerning myself."

When the first expedition to the polar regions under command of Captain, now Sir John, Ross, was fitted out by Government, Sir Humphry Davy addressed a letter to Dalton in which he stated that the Royal Society having been charged with the duty of soliciting some individual to accompany the expedition in the character of Natural Philosopher, and he being deputed by the Society to make the appointment, he had fixed upon him as the individual who was best qualified for the post, and whose high capabilities he desired to see exercised in a more extended field. In his reply to this flattering communication, Dalton stated that he was conscious of the honour intended in such an offer, and that if younger many considerations would have allured him to accompany the expedition, but considering his age, and the objects in which he was already embarked, he thought he could render greater service to science by remaining at home, and pursuing his own peculiar studies, than by accompanying the expedition.

Dalton was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in the year 1821 or 1822. He himself never sought that honour, and it was eventually conferred upon him by the sole solicitation of his friends, who, as the forms of the Society prescribe that a candidate must have expressed a desire to become a member, were compelled to exercise some skill in surmounting the difficulty. The Society waived the usual attendance for admission, and that ceremony was not performed till some years subsequently. Other marks of distinction have been conferred upon him. On the first opportunity he was admitted a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and a few years afterwards he was enrolled one of the Foreign Fellows, of whom the number is very limited. He is President of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, which office he attained in 1817, after filling for many years the subordinate ones of Secretary and Vice-President. On his first election as President, a feeling very honourable to both individuals was manifested by himself and by Dr. Henry, many members being of opinion that the latter had a preferable title to the distinction, whilst Dr. Henry himself strenuously urged the claims of Dalton, and in fact secured his election. Dalton, on the other hand, was solicitous that the mantle should fall on Dr. Henry, and when elected he coupled with his acceptance of the office a stipulation (which, however, the members would not allow him to fulfil) that at the termination of his year he should vacate the chair. Dr. Dalton is also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, the Royal Academies of Science of Berlin and Munich, and of the Natural History Society of Moscow, an Honorary Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Philosophical Societies of Bristol, Cambridge, Leeds, Sheffield and Yorkshire.

Notwithstanding the latter evidences of popularity, it may be asserted that until a recent period, if not to the present hour, a more correct estimate of our great countryman's merits has been entertained by foreigners than by ourselves. It is, indeed, notorious that his writings were read and prized on the continent, in France and Germany more especially, when even his own townsmen were in utter darkness respecting them; and there is a further corroboration of this opinion in the circumstances under which he visited France in the year 1822. He left England with only one introduction (from Mr. Kennedy, of this town) to Brequet, an eminent mechanician in Paris, and a member of the Institute, to whom he also carried, as his credentials, a watch of his make. Brequet, who had some time previously sent to Dalton for his approval an instrument of his own invention for measuring degrees of temperature, heard the name of his distinguished visitor with the greatest delight, speedily made his arrival known to the *savans* of Paris, and on the following day Dalton received an invitation from the Marquis La Place. At his table he was introduced to all the leading philosophers of France, who one and all offered tribute to his great attainments. On the succeeding day he was invited to the Institute, and there honored in a manner becoming his character. During his stay he had daily intercourse with men of science, who paid to him the most unbounded attention. Gradually the same honors have been doled out to him at home. In 1826 George IV. having presented to the Royal Society the sum of one hundred guineas (intended to be paid annually) for the purchase of two gold medals to be awarded by the Council to such individuals as were most eminent for their scientific discoveries, the Council unanimously awarded the first to Dr. Dalton. Owing to the non-fulfilment of the royal intention till the reign of his present Majesty, (when the money was obtained by the intervention of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex) some delay occurred in the presentation of the medal, but it was eventually forwarded to Dalton, to whom the decision of the Council was communicated by Sir Humphry Davy. Thus tardy as has been the acknowledgment of his merits by the scientific world, his own townsmen, upon whom devolves the office of fostering and preserving his fame, have been still more remiss. Until but yesterday, indeed, it would be almost true to say, many of them were ignorant that they lived in the same locality with him. In the year 1833, however, steps were taken to remove the imputation of neglect which rested upon us. Until that time the only memorial of Dalton was a portrait painted by Allen, who, though only an occasional resident in the town, felt that he should be honored in perpetuating the

remembrance of such a man, and he made an offer to the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society which they were glad to accept. Dalton was requested to sit to him in 1814, and his portrait now adorns the Society's room of meeting. Subsequently his friends were anxious to secure its counterpart, and it was engraved. In 1833, a subscription was opened by some of his more ardent admirers, and the sum of £2000 having been raised, arrangements were made for obtaining a full-length statue of the great philosopher, from Sir Francis Chantrey, who has brought to the execution of his task, besides his great skill, a warm admiration of his subject and a proportionate desire to do him justice. The statue, when completed, will be deposited in the entrance hall of the Royal Manchester Institution.

It being necessary that Chantrey should take a bust of Dalton, he was invited to visit London for that purpose. During a stay of a fortnight in the great metropolis, he was treated with the utmost consideration by scientific men, and invited to the *soirees* of the Duke of Sussex, who received him most graciously, and in a manner somewhat original. "I am very glad to see you, (his Royal Highness is reported to have said,) I was too ill to go down to Manchester to see you, and it is very kind in you to come to town to see me." His friends in London, also, conceived it only fitting that our townsman should pay his respects to Royalty, and arrangements were accordingly made for his presentation at the levee. Mr. Babbage undertook to escort him to the Palace, and the then Chancellor (Lord Brougham) at once acceded to an application which was made to him to present the philosopher to his Majesty. With great skill, all the minute preparations for his appearance in such august presence, were made by his friends, and arrayed in the pompous vestments of a Doctor of Oxford, with the scarlet gown and black cap, the silk stockings, the buckles, and the whole paraphernalia of a learned courtier, our townsman mingled in the crowd of soldiers, sailors, statesmen and divines, who thronged the splendid apartments of St. James's, where he was very graciously received by the King. About the same time, some acknowledgment of his great deserts was made by the Government, in conferring upon him a pension. It was publicly announced at Cambridge, at a meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, of which the first meeting had been held at York. Dalton attended this meeting, and took an active part in the business of the various sections, in which he had, almost for the first time, an opportunity of communicating freely with the scientific men of the day, all of whom offered him every mark of respect. The next meeting of the Association was held in the following year at Oxford, and

the University availed themselves of his presence to present him with the degree of Doctor of Civil Law. A public convocation was held for the purpose of conferring the same honor on Sir David Brewster, Farriday and Brown, each of whom was introduced by Dr. Philimore, in a Latin oration, to the Vice-Chancellor. Dalton was the last presented, and great as had been the applause bestowed on the other three philosophers, he carried away the meed of their warmest approbation. He was elected, by the Association, President of the Chemical Section for that year; and at all their meetings the highest seat was appointed for him. In 1833, the members, as has been said, assembled at Cambridge, and Dalton was once more among them. The learned professor Sedgwick, President for the year, took an early opportunity to express his regret that honorary degrees could not be conferred by the University of Cambridge, except by royal *mandamus*, but it fell to his lot to communicate a more gratifying and substantial award to Dr. Dalton, which he did in the following eloquent terms:—"They had all read a highly poetical passage of a sacred prophet, expressed in language to the beauty of which his feelings (he said) had never before been so forcibly awakened as at this moment. 'How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings.' If he might dare to make an adaptation of words so sacred, he would say that he felt himself in the position here contemplated—of one who had the delightful privilege entrusted to him of announcing good tidings, for it was his happiness to proclaim to them what would rejoice the heart of every true lover of science. There was a philosopher among them, whose hair was blanched by time, whose features had some of the lines of approaching old age, but possessing an intellect still in its healthiest vigour—a man whose whole life had been devoted to the cause of truth—he meant his venerable friend Dr. Dalton. Without any powerful apparatus for making philosophical experiments—with an apparatus, indeed, many of them might think almost contemptible—and with very limited external means for employing his great natural powers, he had gone straight forward in his distinguished course, and obtained for himself in those branches of knowledge which he had cultivated a name not, perhaps, equalled by that of any other living philosoper of the world. From the hour he came from his mother's womb, the God of nature had laid his hand upon his head and ordained him for the ministration of high philosophy. But his natural talents, great as they were, and his almost intuitive skill tracing the relations of material phenomena, would have been comparatively of little value to himself and to society, had there not been superadded to them a beautiful moral simplicity and singleness of

heart, which made him go on steadily in the way he saw before him, without turning to the right hand or to the left, and taught him to do homage to no authority before that of truth. Fixing his eye on the highest views of science, his experiments had never an insulated character, but were always made as contributions towards some important end, were among the steps towards some lofty generalization. And with a most happy prescience of the points towards which the rays of scattered experiments were converging, he had more than once seen light while to other eyes all was yet in darkness—out of seeming confusion had elicited order—and had thus reached the high distinction of becoming one of the greatest legislators of chemical science. While travelling among the highest mountains of Cumberland, and scarifying the face of nature with his hammer, he (the President) had the happiness of first being admitted to the friendship of this great and good man, who was at that time employed, day by day, in soaring among the Heavens, and bringing the turbulent elements themselves under his own intellectual domination. He would not have dwelt so long on these topics, had it not been his delightful privilege to announce for the first time, (on the authority of a Minister* of the Crown, who sat near him) that his Majesty, King William IV., wishing to manifest his attachment to science, and his regard for a character like that of Dr. Dalton, had graciously conferred on him, out of the funds of the Civil List, a substantial mark of his royal favour."

At one of the same meetings, opportunity was taken to couple the name of Dalton with a toast; and the brief, simple, and unaffected manner in which he replied to it, is highly illustrative of the character of the man. "He did not expect," he said, "to be called upon in this manner when he sat down to dinner; however, as it was the case, he should express, in a few words, what he had to say. He had come to this place anticipating a great deal of pleasure, in treading on the same ground which Bacon and Newton had trod before. That alone would have been a high gratification; but the addition of such an assembly as they had, and the quantity of scientific information thrown before them, was a still greater gratification; and to find those subjects so combined with religion and morality, would be a most powerful stimulus to fresh exertion."

The next meeting of the British Association was held at Edinburgh, and again distinctions were forced upon him. The Town Council presented to him the freedom of the City. In the same year (1834)

* The Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, M.P. for the town of Cambridge.

the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., his diploma being signed by nearly thirty of the Professors, and he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society of that city. In 1835, Dr. Dalton once more attended the meeting of the Association in Dublin, where he was honorably noticed, and invited to partake of the hospitalties of the Castle.

Although seduced by these meetings to a short absence from his laboratory, Dr. Dalton is not a frequent traveller. For many years, however, he has paid a periodical visit to his native mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, pursuing there his philosophical investigations of the constitution of the atmosphere. On these occasions he invariably ascends Helvellyn, and often Skiddau, from the double impulse of gratifying his ruling passion for enquiry, and an ardent admiration of nature and the beauties of those magnificent regions. In his younger days, his passion for grand and picturesque scenery led him to visit various parts of the kingdom: on one of these tours he spent a day with the celebrated James Watt, at his residence near Birmingham—a day of which he has ever since entertained and expressed a pleasing recollection.

But his annual tour is not the only interval from study which Dr. Dalton permits himself. As the records of his life must testify, he is not less remarkable for the great powers of his mind, than for the extreme industry, the indomitable insensibility to fatigue or weariness, with which he pursues his daily avocations. No sooner is the fast of the morning broken, than Dr. Dalton repairs to his laboratory, where he remains teaching his pupils, and, at the same time, pursuing his manipulations, till nine at night. These long hours of mental toil have for years been persisted in during six days in the week, with the exception of the Thursday afternoon, which Dr. Dalton has allowed himself as a period of relaxation, in the society of a number of gentlemen who meet in the country for the same healthful object as their illustrious associate.

It has already been said, that Dr. Dalton is not merely the instructor of the young, but that persons comparatively advanced in life avail themselves of his assistance in studying various branches of science. Many of these individuals, who of course can appreciate more fully than ordinary pupils the advantages accruing from his instruction, have spoken of the great benefit they have derived from their intercourse with him, and the peculiarly new and striking manner in which he presented to their view points with which they conceived themselves to be already conversant.

It is only necessary to advert to one other topic in connexion with our illustrious townsman, and it is one to which it is fitting the inhabitants of this vast mercantile and manufacturing community should be fully alive. The merits of Dr. Dalton, as a man of science and a philosopher, resting as they do upon discoveries of the utmost value at all times and in every place, cannot be exalted by the considerations to which we are about to refer; but the respect with which his townsmen now regard him will certainly be much enhanced by a knowledge that during his long connexion with us, he has ever evinced the utmost readiness to make the powers of his lofty mind subservient to the promotion of our welfare. In this way he has rendered the most essential services to bleachers, calico-printers, dyers and others, who have found his chemical experiments of the greatest value in pursuing their several arts. Not a week passes in which Dr. Dalton is not thus consulted, and the most ordinary reader will at once perceive how substantial must be the benefits he hereby confers upon our commerce and manufactures.

Even to his great discovery, the atomic theory, the same character of practical usefulness peculiarly belongs. In speaking of this "the last improvement which chemistry has received," Dr. Thompson has said that it is "an improvement which has given a degree of accuracy to chemical experimenting almost equal to mathematical precision—which has simplified prodigiously our views respecting chemical combinations —which has enabled manufacturers to introduce theoretical improvements into their processes, and to regulate, with almost perfect precision, the relative quantities of the various constituents necessary to produce the intended effects. The consequence of this is that nothing is wasted, nothing is thrown away. Chemical products have become not only better in quality, but more abundant and much cheaper." This theory, he adds, is "still in its infancy, but is already productive of the most important benefits. It is destined one day to produce still more wonderful effects, and to render Chemistry not only the most delightful, but the most useful and indispensable of all the sciences."

Towards the end of the last century, a Literary and Scientific Society had been established in Manchester, of which Mr. Thomas Henry, the translator of Lavoisier's Essays, and who distinguished himself so much in promoting the introduction of the new mode of bleaching into Lancashire, was long President. Mr. Dalton, who had already distinguished himself by his Meteorological Observations, and particularly by his account of the Aurora Borealis, soon became a member of the Society; and in the fifth volume of their Memoirs, part II., published in the year 1802, six papers of his were inserted, which laid the foundation of his future celebrity. These papers were chiefly connected with meteorogical subjects; but by far the most important of them all was the one entitled "Experimental Essays on the Constitution of mixed gases; on the Force of Steam or Vapour from water and other liquids in different temperatures, both in a torricellian vacuum and in air; on Eva-

poration; and on the Expansion of Gases by Heat." From a careful examination of all the circumstances, he considered himself as entitled to infer, that when two elastic fluids or gases, A and B, are mixed together, there is no mutual repulsion among their particles; that is, the particles of A do not repel those of B, as they do one another. Consequently, the pressure or whole weight upon any one particle arises solely from those of its own kind. This doctrine is of so startling a nature and so contrary to the opinions previously received, that chemists have not been much disposed to admit it. But at the same time it must be confessed, that no one has hitherto been able completely to refute it. The consequences of admitting it are obvious: we should be able to account for a fact which has been long known, though no very satisfactory reason for it had been assigned; namely, that if two gases be placed in two separate vessels, communicating by a narrow orifice, and left at perfect rest in a place where the temperature never varies, if we examine them after a certain interval of time we shall find both equally diffused through both vessels. If we fill a glass phial with hydrogen gas, and another phial with common air or carbonate acid gas, and unite the two phials by a narrow glass tube two feet long, filled with common air, and place the phial containing the hydrogen gas uppermost, and the other perpendicularly below it, the hydrogen, though lightest, will not remain in the upper phial, nor the carbonic acid, though heaviest, in the undermost phial; but we shall find both gases equally diffused through both phials. But the second of these Essays is by far the most important. In it he establishes, by the most unexceptionable evidence, that water, when it evaporates, is always converted into an elastic fluid, similar in its properties to air. But that the distance between the particles is greater the lower the temperature is at which the water evaporates. The elasticity of this vapour increases as the temperature increases. At 32° it is capable of balancing a column of mercury about half an inch in height, and at 212° it balances a column thirty inches high, or it is then equal to the pressure of the atmosphere. He determined the elasticity of vapour at all temperatures from 32° to 212°, pointed out the method of determining the quantity of vapour that at any time exists in the atmosphere, the effect which it has upon the volume of air, and the mode of determining its quantity. Finally, he determined, experimentally, the rate of evaporation from the surface of water at all temperatures from 32° to 212°. These investigations have been of infinite use to chemists in all their investigations respecting the specific gravity of gases, and have enabled them to resolve various interesting problems, both respecting specific gravity, evaporation, rain and respiration, which, had it not been for the principles laid down in this Essay, would have eluded their grasp. In the last Essay contained in this paper he has shown that all elastic fluids expand the same quantity by the same addition of heat, and this expansion is very nearly 1-480th. part for every degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer. In this last branch of the subject Mr. Dalton was followed by Gay-Lussac, who, about half a year after the appearance of his Essays, published a paper in the Annales de Chimie, showing that the expansion of all elastic fluids, when equally heated, is the same. Mr. Dalton concluded that the expansion of all elastic fluids by heat is equable. And this opinion has been since confirmed by the important experiments of Dulong and Petit, which have thrown much additional light on the subject.

In the year 1804, on the 26th of August, I spent a day or two at Manchester, and was much with Mr. Dalton. At that time he explained to me his notions respecting the composition of bodies. I wrote down at the time the opinions which he offered, and the following account is taken literally from my journal of that date:—The ultimate particles of all simple bodies are *atoms* incapable of further division. These atoms (at least viewed along with their atmospheres of heat) are all spheres, and are each of them possessed of particular weights, which may be denoted by numbers. For the greater clearness he represented the atoms of the simple bodies by symbols. The following are his symbols for four simple bodies, together with the numbers attached to them by him in 1804:

	Relative weights.
○ Oxygen	6·5
⊙ Hydrogen	1
● Carbon	5
⊕ Azote	5

The following symbols represent the way in which he thought these atoms were combined to form certain binary compounds, with the weight of an integrant particle of each compound:

	Weights.
○⊙ Water	7·5
○⊕ Nitrous gas	11·5
●⊙ Olefiant gas	6
⊕⊙ Ammonia	6
○● Carbonic oxide	11·5

The following were the symbols by which he represented the composition of certain tertiary compounds:

	Weights.
○●○ Carbonic acid	18
○⊕○ Nitrous oxide	16·5
●⊙● Ether	11
⊙●⊙ Carburetted hydrogen	7
○⊕○ Nitric Acid	18

A quaternery compound:

○⊕○ / ○ Oxynitric acid	24·5

A quinquenary compound:

⊕○ / ○⊕○ Nitrous acid	29·5

A sextenery compound:

○● / ⊙●⊙ Alcohol	23·5

These symbols are sufficient to give the reader an idea of the notions entertained by Dalton respecting the nature of compounds. Water is a compound of one atom oxygen and one atom hydrogen, as is obvious from the symbol ○⊙ Its weight 7·5 is that of an atom of oxygen and an atom of hydrogen united together. In the same way carbonic oxide is a compound of one atom oxygen and one atom carbon. Its symbol is ○●, and its weight 11·5 is equal to an atom of oxygen and an atom of carbon added together. Carbonic acid is a tertiary compound, or it consists of three atoms united together; namely, two atoms of oxygen and one atom of carbon. Its symbol is ○●○, and its weight 18. A bare inspection of the symbols and weights will make Mr. Dalton's notions respecting the constitution of every body in the table evident to every reader.

It was this happy idea of representing the atoms and constitution of bodies by symbols that gave Mr. Dalton's opinions so much clearness. I was delighted with the new light which immediately struck my mind, and saw at a glance the immense importance of such a theory, when fully developed. Mr. Dalton informed me that the atomic theory first occurred to him during his investigations of olefiant gas and carburetted hydrogen gases, at that time imperfectly understood, and the constitution of which was first fully developed by Mr. Dalton himself. It was obvious from the experiments which he made upon them, that the constituents of both were carbon and hydrogen, and nothing else. He found further, that if we reckon the carbon in each the same, then carburetted hydrogen gas contains exactly twice as much hydrogen as olefiant gas does. This determined him to state the ratios of these constituents in numbers, and to consider the olefiant gas as a compound of one atom of carbon and one atom of hydrogen; and carburetted hydrogen of one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen. The idea thus conceived was applied to carbonic oxide, water ammonia, &c.; and numbers representing the atomic weights of oxygen, azote, &c., deduced from the best analytical experiments which chemistry then possessed.

Let not the reader suppose that this was an easy task. Chemistry at that time did not possess a single analysis which could be considered as even approaching to accuracy. A vast number of facts had been ascertained, and a fine foundation laid for future investigation; but nothing, as far as weight and measure were concerned, deserving the least confidence, existed. We need not be surprised, then, that Mr. Dalton's first numbers were not exact. It required

infinite sagacity, and not a little labour, to come so near the truth as he did. How could accurate analyses of gases be made when there was not a single gas whose specific gravity was known, with even an approach to accuracy; the preceding investigations of Dalton himself paved the way for accuracy in this indispensable department; but still accurate results had not yet been obtained.

There were some of our most eminent chemists who were very hostile to the atomic theory. The most conspicuous of these was Sir Humphry Davy. In the autumn of 1807 I had a long conversation with him at the Royal Institution, but could not convince him that there was any truth in the hypothesis. A few days after I dined with him at the Royal Society Club, at the Crown and Anchor, in the Strand. Dr. Wollaston was present at the dinner. After dinner every member of the Club left the tavern, except Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Davy, and myself, who staid behind and had tea. We sat about an hour and a half together, and our whole conversation was about the atomic theory. Dr. Wollaston was a convert as well as myself; and we tried to convince Davy of the inaccuracy of his opinions; but, so far from being convinced, he went away, if possible, more prejudiced against it than ever. Soon after, Davy met Mr. Davis Gilbert, the late distinguished president of the Royal Society; and he amused him with a caricature description of the atomic theory, which he exhibited in so ridiculous a light, that Mr. Gilbert was astonished how any man of sense or science could be taken in with such a tissue of absurdities. Mr. Gilbert called upon Dr. Wollaston (probably to discover what could have induced a man of Dr. Wollaston's sagacity and caution to adopt such opinions) and was not sparing in laying the absurdities of the theory, such as they had been represented to him by Davy, in the broadest point of view. Dr. Wollaston begged Mr. Gilbert to sit down, and listen to a few facts which he would state to him. He then went over all the principal facts at that time known respecting the salts; mentioned the alkaline carbonates and bicarbonates, the oxalate, binoxalate, and quadroxalate of potash, carbonic oxide and carbonic acid, olefiant gas, and carburetted hydrogen; and doubtless many other similar compounds, in which the proportion of one of the constituents increases in a regular ratio. Mr. Gilbert went away a convert to the truth of the atomic theory; and he had the merit of convincing Davy that his former opinions on the subject were wrong. What arguments he employed I do not know; but they must have been convincing ones, for Davy ever after became a strenuous supporter of the atomic theory. The only alteration which he made was to substitute *proportion* for Dalton's word, *atom*. Dr. Wollaston substituted for it the term *equivalent*. The object of these substitutions was to avoid all theoretical annunciations. But, in fact, these terms, *equivalent*, *proportion*, are neither of them so convenient as the term, *atom*; and, unless we adopt the hypothesis with which Dalton set out, namely, that the ultimate particles of bodies are *atoms* incapable of further division, and that chemical combination consists in the union of these atoms with each other, we lose all the new light which the atomic theory throws upon chemistry, and bring our notions back to the obscurity of the days of Bergman and of Berthollet.

In the year 1809, Mr. Dalton published the first volume of his New System of Chemical Philosophy. This volume consists chiefly of two chapters: the first, on *heat*, occupies 140 pages. In it he treats of all the effects of heat, and shows the same sagacity and originality which characterise all his writings. Even when his opinions on a subject are not correct, his reasoning is so ingenious and original, and the new facts which he contrives to bring forward so important, that we are always pleased and always instructed. The second chapter, on the *constitution of bodies*, occupies seventy pages. The chief object of it is to combat the peculiar notions respecting elastic fluids, which had been advanced by Berthollet, and supported by Dr. Murray, of Edinburgh. In the third chapter, on *chemical synthesis*, which occupies only a few pages, he gives us the outlines of the atomic theory, such as he had conceived it. In a plate at the end of the volume, he exhibits the symbols and atomic weights of thirty-seven bodies, twenty of which were then considered as simple, and the other seventeen as compound. The following table shows the atomic weight of the simple bodies, as he at that time had determined them from the best analytical experiments that had been made:

	Weight of atom.		Weight of atom.
Hydrogen	1	Strontain	46
Azote	5	Barytes	68
Carbon	5	Iron	38
Oxygen	7	Zinc	56
Phosphorus	9	Copper	56
Sulphur	13	Lead	95
Magnesia	20	Silver	100
Lime	23	Platinum	100
Soda	28	Gold	140
Potash	42	Mercury	167

He had made choice of hydrogen for unity, because it is the lightest of all bodies. He was of opinion that the atomic weights of all other bodies, are multiples of hydrogen; and, accordingly, they are all expressed in whole numbers. He had raised the atomic weight of oxygen from 6·5 to 7, from a more careful examination of the experiments on the component parts of water. Davy, from a more accurate set of experiments, soon after raised the number for oxygen to 7·5: and Dr Prout, from a still more careful investigation of the relative specific gravities of oxygen and hydrogen, showed that if the atom of hydrogen be one, that of oxygen must be 8. Every thing conspires to prove that this is the true ratio between the atomic weights of oxygen and hydrogen.

In 1810 appeared the second volume of Mr. Dalton's New System of Chemical Philosophy In it he examines the elementary principles or simple bodies, namely, oxygen, hydrogen, azote, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, and the metals; and the compounds consisting of two elements, namely, the compounds of oxygen with hydrogen, azote, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus; of hydrogen with azote, carbon, sulphur, phosphorous. Finally, he treats of the fixed alkalies and earths. All these combinations are treated of with infinite sagacity: and he endeavours to determine the atomic weights of the different elementary substances. Nothing can exceed the ingenuity of his reasoning. But unfortunately at that time very few accurate chemical analyses existed; and in chemistry no reasoning, however ingenious, can compensate for this indispensable datum. Accordingly his table of atomic weights at the end of this second volume, though much more complete than that at the end of the first volume, is still exceedingly defective; indeed no one number can be considered as perfectly correct.

The third volume of the New System of Chemical Philosophy was only published in 1827; but the greatest part of it had been printed nearly ten years before. It treats of the metallic oxides, the sulphurets, phosphurets, carburets, and alloys. Doubtless many of the facts contained in it were new when the sheets were put to the press; but, during the interval between the printing and publication, almost the whole of them had not merely been anticipated, but the subject carried much further. By far the most important part of the volume is the Appendix, consisting of about ninety pages, in which he discusses, with his usual sagacity, various important points connected with heat and vapour. In page 352 he gives a new table of the atomic weights of bodies, much more copious than those contained in the two preceding volumes; and into which he has introduced the corrections necessary from the numerous correct analyses which had been made in the interval. He still adheres to the ratio 1 : 7 as the correct difference between the weights of the atoms of hydrogen and oxygen.

It may be useful to affix to this adapted outline of Dalton's discoveries, a list of all his writings, as he himself has supplied it in his Meteorological Observations and Essays.

Elements of English Grammar; or, a new System of Grammatical Instruction, for the use of Schools and Academies, 1801.

A New System of Chemical Philosophy.—Vol. I. Part I. 1808. Vol. I. Part II. 1810. Vol II. Part I. 1827.

Essays, by the same Author, published in the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester.

Vol. 5. Part 1.—Extraordinary facts relating to the vision of colours.

Part 2.—Experiments and observations to determine whether the quantity of rain and dew is equal to the quantity of water carried off by the rivers, and raised by evaporation; with an inquiry into the origin of springs.

Experiments and observations on the power of fluids to conduct heat, with reference to Count Rumford's seventh essay on the same subject.

Experiments and observations on the heat and cold produced by the mechanical condensation and rarefraction of air.

Experimental essays on the constitution of mixed gases; on the force of steam or vapour from water and other liquids, in different temperatures, both in a Torricellian vacuum, and in air; on evaporation; and on the expansion of gases by heat.

Meteorological observations made at Manchester, from 1793 to 1801.

Vol. 1. *Second Series.*—Experimental inquiry into the proportions of the several gases or elastic fluids constituting the atmosphere.

On the tendency of elastic fluids to diffusion through each other.

On the absorption of gases, by water and other liquids.

Remarks on Mr. Gough's two essays on the doctrine of mixed gases; and on Professor Schmidt's experiments on the expansion of dry and moist air by heat.

Vol. 2. On respiration and animal heat.

Vol. 3. Experiments and observations on phosphoric acid, and on the salts denominated phosphates.

Experiments and observations on the combination of carbonate acid and ammonia.

Remarks tending to facilitate the analysis of spring and mineral waters.

Memoir on sulphuric ether.

Observations on the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Manchester, from 1794 to 1818 inclusive.

Vol. 4. On oil, and the gases obtained from it by heat.

Observations in meteorology, particularly with regard to the dew-point, or quantity of vapour in the atmosphere; made on the mountains in the North of England.

On the saline impregnation of the rain which fell during the late storm, December 5th., 1822—with an appendix to the same.

On the nature and properties of indigo, with directions for the valuation of different samples.

Vol. 5. Observations on the nature of the rock strata of Manchester.

On the quantity of rain, &c., at Geneva, and at Great St. Bernard, for a series of years.

On the mechanical effects of atmospheric pressure on the animal frame.

On the quantity and chemical elements of food compared with the secretion in a healthy person; founded on a series of experiments.

In the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society.

On the constitution of the atmosphere.—1826.

On the height of the aurora borealis.—1828.

In Mr. Nicholson's Philosophical Journal.

Vol. 5. (Quarto) On the constitution of mixed elastic fluids, and the atmosphere. 1801.

Vol. 3. (Octavo) On the theory of mixed gases.

5. On the zero of temperature.

6. Correction of a mistake in Dr. Kirwan's essay on the state of vapour in the atmosphere.

8. On chemical affinity as applied to atmospheric air.

9. Observations on Mr. Gough's strictures on the theory of mixed gases.

10. Facts tending to decide on what point of temperature water possesses the greatest density.

13 & 14. On the maximum density of water in reference to Dr. Hope's experiments.

28. On the signification of the word *particle* as used by chemists.

29. Observations of Dr. Bostock's review of the atomic principles of chemistry.

In Dr. Thomson's Annals of Philosophy.

Vol. 1 & 2. On oxymuriate of lime.—1813.
3. Remarks on the essay of Dr. Berzelius on the cause of chemical proportions.
7. Vindication of the theory of the absorption of gases by water, against the conclusions of M. De Saussure.
9 & 10. On the chemical compounds of azote and oxygen, and on ammonia.
11. On phosphuretted hydrogen.
12. On the combustion of alcohol, by the lamp without flame.
On the *vis viva*.

In Phillips's Annals of Philosophy.

Vol. 10. *New series.*—On the analysis of atmospheric air by hydrogen.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART.,

Though not connected by birth with the town of Manchester, claims some notice as one of the most active, intelligent and successful of the merchants who frequented her markets. The family is of considerable standing in the county. Robert—father of the first Baronet, the subject of this memoir—was born and resided during a great part of his life on his own estate, at Peel Fold, in the township of Oswaldtwistle, near Blackburn. He united with agricultural pursuits the trade of a cotton manufacturer, and being a man of considerable natural ability and an inventive faculty, he contrived some machinery for the carding of cotton wool. The people, however, were in those days steeped in ignorance and prejudice; a mob from Blackburn attacked his premises, destroyed the obnoxious machines, and compelled him, as other inventors have been forced, to quit that part of the country. He accordingly removed his spinning trade to Burton-upon-Trent, in Staffordshire, where he established cotton mills.* He died in 1736, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Howarth, of Blackburn, no less than seven sons and one daughter—namely, William, Edmund, Robert, Jonathan, Lawrence, Joseph, John and Anne†. Robert, the third son, afterwards Sir Robert, was born on the 25th. April, 1750, at Peel Fold, where he passed the early years of his life.

It has been generally but erroneously supposed that he had no original education. The fact is directly the opposite. He attended the Grammar School of Blackburn in his youth, deriving there, and

* Mr. Peel was accustomed to say that the destruction of his machinery by the populace was a very fortunate occurrence for him, inasmuch as he was forced thereby to adopt Arkwright's machinery, which otherwise he should never have done, he having a strong and not unnatural affection for his own inventions.

† This, the only daughter, married Mr. Willock, a clergyman, father of the present Postmaster of Manchester.

in his after studies, a competent knowledge of Latin, French, German, &c. In early manhood he visited the continent, so that his stock of education was by no means contemptible. From the opening of his career, however, he was trained in habits of active business, and it is said that in his boyhood he was accustomed, as a part of his daily duty, to carry the milk of the farm to Blackburn for sale. In 1773, Robert Peel, being then in his twenty-third year, quitted the paternal roof, to which all the other sons still clung, to try his fortune at Bury. Entering into partnership with Mr. Yates and Mr. Howarth, inhabitants of that place, the firm erected works at Chamber Hall, on the site of a corn-mill, and in 1774 they commenced operations under the designation of "Howarth, Peel and Yates." Mr. Peel brought with him from Brookside, as his portion, property to the value of three or four thousand pounds. It has been asserted that at this and indeed a very much earlier period of his life, he "entertained a strong presentiment that he would become the founder of a family," and that "at the age of fourteen he frequently avowed his determination to raise himself to rank and consequence in society." Probably this is one of the over-drawn imaginations of those who conceive it necessary to discover some extraordinary qualities in the early years of persons who attain to eminence in early life; but it is undoubtedly true that from the commencement of his career at Bury Mr. Peel pursued an undeviating course of successful enterprize. His business was at first limited to the calico-printing, but gradually extending his operations, he in later years imported his own raw cotton, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, bleached and printed it, and exported the manufactured goods. He was a man of invincible perseverance in business. He formed all the plans, and his partner, Mr. Yates, carried out the details. Both, but Mr. Peel more especially, were up early and late at rest, leaving nothing to the caprice of servants. Bleaching was at that time a very delicate process, requiring much attention, and occupying a month or six weeks in its performance. By day and night Mr. Peel's mind was so completely wrapped up in his business, that it was quite usual with him to leave his bed at the most unseasonable hours, and in the most inclement weather, for the purpose of going to his "bleach-crofts," to ascertain how the goods went on, or to call his men to remove them if the night were unfavourable. He was also clever in designing machinery, which he made for his own mills. He had a great faculty, too, of sketching patterns for his prints; antique china, paintings, furniture, flowers, every thing was brought into requisition to furnish ideas, and made available with great skill to the production of rich and varied fabrics. In those days it was customary

for one manufacturer to steal the patterns of his neighbour, but Mr. Peel was never "jockied" in this way. He invariably contrived, by throwing a new feature into the work, by altering the quality of his goods, or by some ingenious device, to remedy the mischief, and counteract the trickery of his neighbours. Shortly after the concern was established in Bury, Mr. Tipping,* of Manchester, joined as a partner: he retired about 1785 with a large property. Mr. Halliwell succeeded some time subsequently. Besides giving employment to nearly the whole population of Bury, the firm had its branches scattered over various parts of the country. Works for spinning, manufacturing, or printing, were erected at Hinds, Radcliffe, Burs, and Gig, near Bury, at Makin Mill, near Heywood, at Bolton and at Warrington: they also employed weavers at Manchester, Blackburn, Burnley, Padiham, Walton and Stockport, at Bradford, and in various other parts of Yorkshire; at Lichfield cloth was woven for the works at Tamworth, which were erected about the year 1788-9, partly in consequence of the extensive turns-out of workpeople in this district, and partly with a view to the eminent local advantages the site held forth. At Bolton the firm of Peels, Ainsworth and Co. spun fine yarns for muslins, which were sent down to Paisley to be woven, and returned for the printing to Bury. The works at Ramsbottom, now in possession of the Messrs. Grant, were formed in the year 1785, and in fact the concern was at the time probably the largest and most prosperous in the country. This great extension of business could not have been effected if Arkwright's patents, then comparatively new, had remained in force. It is rather remarkable that Mr. Peel, who was a cotemporary of Arkwright, and in whose personal character, as in his history, there were many traits of strong resemblance to the great inventor, should have been the instigator to and most active promoter of those hostile proceedings against Arkwright which terminated in the overthrow of his supposed rights. A subscription was formed among the manufacturers attending the Manchester market, to defray the expense of the legal proceedings which were taken in the affair, the payment being after the rate of a shilling for every spindle employed by each individual. The following were the contributors:—Wm. Douglas and Co.; Danl. Whittaker and Co.; Backbarrow Co.; Mr. Greg; Mr. Drinkwater; Mr. Thackeray and Co.; Mr. Edge; Watts, Lowe and Co.; Joseph Taylor and Co.; Livesey and Co.; John Charler and Co.; Emetts and Pedders; Harrison and Leyland; Robt. Peel and Co.; Cockshot and Co.; Pratt, Winstanley and Co.; Dawson

* Tipping's Court has its name from this gentleman. The firm had their warehouse in the court, whence it was afterwards removed to Peel-street.

and Co.; Meadowcroft; Winstanley and Craven; Otho Hulme; Greenalls; Buckley and Co.

Still however, despite the increased facilities for spinning and manufacturing afforded by the annulling of the patents, the firm printed considerably more goods than they could manufacture, and they were consequently heavy buyers. In later years they exported largely, but the home trade was that which Mr. Peel chiefly cultivated. The firm had four travellers constantly in motion. In the earlier years of Mr. Peel's career, the system of foreign trade as now pursued was not known; and he consequently had his agents on the Continent and in America, soliciting orders for his goods, instead of dealing, as at present is the case, with principals settled here, and making their own purchases upon the spot.

Mr. Peel was a banker in Manchester, for a short period, conjointly with his brothers and Mr. Greaves, father of the respected Magistrate of that name. This was the only transaction in which he was connected with the other members of his own family, and it was not long persevered in. A disastrous year came, in which many persons lost heavily. Mr. Greaves carried the Bank safely through the strait, but Mr. Peel retired, partly prompted to do so by a distaste for the business, but immediately by other considerations affecting the Bank in London, on which he drew. He left the business to Mr. Greaves.*

In the year 1788, Mr. Peel purchased Drayton Manor, near Tamworth, from the Earl of Bath, and shortly afterwards the works were erected there of which mention has already been made. A very few years subsequently Mr. Peel quitted his residence of Chamber Hall for Tamworth, and in so doing virtually dissolved his connexion with Lancashire, which, however, did not formally terminate until the year 1817, when he retired from trade. The concern was carried on by Messrs. Howarth, Hardman, Norris and Hamer, all of whom had been confidential servants of Mr. Peel, and from them the business, or rather a limited portion of it, has been transferred in recent years to Mr. Hardman's son, the present occupant of Chamber Hall. The Tamworth branch, with some cotton mills in Lancashire, was taken by his son Mr. Edmund Peel, Mr. Willock, (now Postmaster) Messrs. Harding and Powell. It is believed that on his retirement, Sir Robert Peel had realized not less than two millions and a quarter of money.

Previously to that event, he had been returned to Parliament for

* The author has been favored by John Greaves, Esq., with a note of this Bank, of the nominal value of £5 5s. In the lapse of years it has become quite a curiosity. The firm was "Peels, Greaves and Co.," the Bank was styled "the Manchester New Bank," and "Peels, Wilkes and Dickensons" were the parties drawn on in London. The Bank was opened in 1788.

the borough of Tamworth. The extensive manufacturing and print-works, employing large numbers of people, bringing a considerable amount of capital into circulation, and thereby giving new life to the decayed borough of Tamworth, of course procured for the principal representative of the firm a large proportion of local influence, and Mr. Peel was elected one of the members for the town as early as the year 1790. He was again returned in 1796, 1802, 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1818, and would no doubt have longer retained his post had he not voluntarily resigned in favour of his son, William Yates Peel, with whom he had on a former election been returned to the total exclusion of the Townsend interest; but strong party feeling being thereby excited he retired, leaving half of the representation as heretofore to the Townsend family, who, however, had disposed of all their property in Tamworth. Mr. (at this time Sir Robert) Peel, maintained, in Parliament, the political principles he had held in his private sphere, which accorded with those of Mr. Pitt. The Administration of that illustrious man had his steady support, and for his personal character he entertained a high esteem, believing, (as he declared in a speech delivered on the second day of May, 1802, on the occasion of a motion of censure proposed against the Minister in the House of Commons) that "to his measures he owed the liberty of delivering his sentiments in that House, and the possession of that wealth and advancement in the world which his industry had acquired. He had been the benefactor of his country—he had neglected no man's interest but his own." During the war consequent upon the French Revolution, he was active with his person and his purse in support of the Government. He and his partner Mr. Yates, contributed £10,000 to the voluntary subscription* in 1797, for defraying the expenses of the war; he assisted in the formation and support of the Lancashire Fencibles and the Tamworth Armed Association; and in 1798, he formed and took the command of six companies of men styled the Bury Loyal Volunteers, chiefly consisting of his own work-people. In recollection, no doubt, of these services, and as an appropriate acknowledgment of them, he was created a Baronet on the 29th. November, 1800. He was frequently con-

* The Author has had possession of the acknowledgment for this money. It is a printed form, with blanks, of course, filled up, as follows:—

"Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country.—B.—No. 243.—This is to certify, that Robert Peel and Willm. Yates, Esq., has this day paid into the Bank of England, the sum of Ten Thousand pounds, which is placed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Treasury, on account of the supplies granted by Parliament for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, chapter 16. Witness my hand this 19th. day of February, 1798.—T. THOMPSON.—£10,000."

sulted, especially on questions directly or indirectly affecting the trade of the country, by Mr. Pitt. One great service he rendered to this community was the prevention of an impost of threepence per pound on cotton, which Mr. Pitt had been advised to by some interested Liverpool brokers. Mr. Peel being called in by Mr. Pitt to give his opinion, exposed so forcibly the rising character of the cotton manufacture, the aid which, if left alone, it would hereafter afford to the revenue in various ways, and the evil tendency of the proposed tax, that Mr. Pitt at once abandoned it, declaring that his opinion had from the first been coincident with that of Mr. Peel, but that he was desirous of benefiting by his practical experience before he finally made up his judgment on the proposition.

Sir Robert Peel was twice married. To his first wife Ellen, the daughter of his partner, Mr. Yates, he was united on the 8th. July, 1783, the lady being about seventeen years of age and he about five and thirty. His second marriage was on the 18th. October, 1805, to Susanna Clarke, sister of the Rev. Sir W. H. Clarke, Bart., Rector of Bury, whom he also survived nearly six years, the lady having expired on the 19th. September, 1824. He had a numerous progeny, who, it is unnecessary to say, inherit, with the great wealth, the extraordinary faculties of their father. His eldest son, the present Sir Robert Peel, was born at Chamber Hall, near Bury, in 1788, and resided there until the family permanently removed to Tamworth. In his childhood, his father, being frequently compelled to visit Tamworth, was accustomed to leave him under the care of his chief clerk, Mr. Norris, who was enjoined to report regularly to the absent parent at Tamworth of the health and progress of his son. Mr. Norris characterizes the boy as being in his earliest years remarkable for his grave, sober and studious disposition—almost averse to the sports incident to childhood, and fond only of his books. Sir Robert was sleeplessly sedulous in training the future inheritor of his honours. To use the forcible language of a gentleman intimately acquainted with his family arrangements, and who can still trace in his mind's eye the anxious father hearing him recite his daily task, "he took immense pains with the boy," as though he had already traced out for him the elevated career he is now running. Among other exercises he compelled him to repeat on each Sabbath day the sermon they had heard at the parish church of Bury. On one occasion Mr. Peel having invited a stranger, who had that day preached at the church, to partake the hospitalities of Chamber Hall, he as usual called his son Robert to his task of reciting the heads of the sermon, in the presence of the preacher. The boy having complied, and gone through the discourse,

Mr. Peel asked his guest if the account of his sermon was tolerably correct? "No, Mr. Peel, (said he) in surprise, it is not—it is a much better sermon than ever I preached!" At this early period of life he obtained for him, as a tutor, the Rev. — Hargreaves, curate of the church, who attended the children regularly at Chamber Hall. Sir Robert's other children were—Mary, married in 1816, to Mr. G. R. Dawson, formerly Secretary to the Treasury; Elizabeth, married in 1805, to the Dean of York, the Rev. W. Cockburn, since dead; William Yates Peel, formerly Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, married in 1819 to Lady Jane Eliza Moore, sister of the Earl of Mountcashel; Edmund, married in 1812 to Emily, daughter of John Swinfen, Esq., of Swinfen, Staffordshire; Eleonora and Anne, both of whom died young; John, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Vicar of Stone, Worcestershire, married in 1824 to Augusta, a sister of the last-named lady; Jonathan, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, distinguished at present in the sporting world, married in 1824 to Lady Alicia Jane Kennedy, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Ailsa; Harriet, married in 1824 to the Hon. R. Henley Eden, a Master in Chancery, now Lord Henley; Lawrence, married in 1822 to Lady Jane Lennox, fourth sister of the Duke of Richmond; Robert, the present Baronet and the eldest son, being the third child. He was married to Julia, daughter of General Sir J. F. Floyd, Bart., in the year 1820.

On the retirement of Sir Robert from business, the extensive concerns in which he was a principal passed, as has already been said, to the newly-constituted firm, from whom they have more recently been partially transferred to strangers. The house at Springside, in which his partner, Mr. Yates, resided, to the period of his death in 1813,* and which was purchased from the Rev. Sir W. Clarke, Rector of Bury, was sold some time ago to the Messrs. Grant.

Sir Robert Peel visited Bury twice or thrice after his retirement from business. He is remembered as one of the earliest promoters, if not the only founder, of the prosperity of that advanc ng town. The concern supported the mass of the population, a proportion of whom,

* Mr. Yates, like his partner, accumulated great wealth. He was a most liberal contributor to the Charities of this town, as the Infirmary records will testify: whilst at Bury numerous families shared his bounty. He died in his 73rd. year, leaving a large family. Among his children were Captain Yates, who was with Sir Thomas Egerton (Earl of Wilton) and his volunteers in Ireland; Edmund Yates, whose name also stands conspicuous among the liberal contributors to the Manchester Infirmary, and who died a short time ago at his seat of Fairlawn, in Kent; his third son is a Clergyman at Eccleston, near Chorley; Thomas, another son, an officer of the Rifle corps, died at Bury about the year 1815; and the youngest son, Lieutenant General Yates, is still alive.

however, were engaged in the woollen trade. It has been stated that in 1803 Sir Robert was paying upwards of £40,000* a year in excise duties, and that the works, scattered over the country, including, of course, the large number of hand-loom weavers† labouring at their own homes, gave employment to fifteen thousand persons. Sir Robert was of a charitable disposition. He regularly, at Christmas, distributed two or three hundred pounds in alms to the poor of Bury, and at Tamworth, Fazeley, &c. Strict in the management of his business, he is spoken of by parties who had intimate connexion with him as most liberal in remunerating his workpeople. In his capacity of a legislator he introduced a bill for the regulation of infant labour in factories. He was fond of society for the intellectual activity it promoted, but not prone to those habits to which, in the last century, the mild name of conviviality was given. He was a very honorable tradesman, not fond of hazardous speculations.

Whilst in trade he published a pamphlet, entitled "National Debt Productive of National Prosperity." The original edition bears date in 1787, and, it is said, was written by Mr. Peel whilst periodically passing in his carriage to and from Manchester. One or two passages of it are taken as examples of its style. In the preface, the author says of himself—"Not being a professed writer, I am in no danger of exercising those powers which too often mislead the judgment, and enlist numbers in the cause of falsehood. I fear, on the other hand, that the want of them may subject me to a treatment similar to that which a traveller meets with who has the misfortune to appear in a homely dress; whatever claim he may have to a favorable reception, arising from honest intentions, his outward garb generally exposes him to contumely or neglect." Of our export trade he says,—"that in extent it ever did and ever will, in a great measure, depend on the numbers of people in Great Britain that are in circumstances to consume foreign produce. Our export trade has increased with the increase of the national debt, and may be considered rather as the offspring than the parent of national prosperity." In another page he justly remarks—"The spoils of victory may, for a time, advance a people to the summit of affluence; but prosperity acquired by the

* The concern has paid as much as £60,000 per annum in duties—a very large sum, if the different condition of the trade and its then limited capabilities be taken into the account.

† Sir Robert had some of the first invented power-looms at the Tamworth works, but they did no good, and were laid aside. Some years before the loom of Messrs. Ratcliffe and Ross was matured, Mr. Peel himself prepared the model of a power-loom, but the more urgent calls upon his exertions prevented him from giving suitable attention to it, and no practical good consequently resulted therefrom.

sword will not bear either a reverse of fortune or a period of repose; and, when the supplies from the vanquished are at an end, the source of wealth is dried up, and the trophies of war may be viewed as monuments of departed greatness." He disapproves of the extinction of the debt, even by the gradual process of liquidating it from any surplus revenue. "The excess of revenue (he says) is to be applied towards paying off the debt; or, in other words, the offspring has the inhuman task allotted it of destroying its own parent." He adds, in conclusion,—"Arguments drawn by a single pen, and militating against a favourite object, are not likely to make any great impression. There is too much reason to fear that the blessings of peace will be embittered by the loss of that national vigour which an host of foes was unable to impair in time of war; and that Britannia will be left to mourn the poverty entailed upon her by the mistaken policy of her own children." Of the system of taxation then existing he seems to disapprove. He says—"A plan of finance might easily be suggested more consonant to the circumstances of the country, and equally calculated to preserve peace and maintain war, without hurting the feelings of the people by fresh taxes. This the writer will gladly communicate when there is a prospect of its being of use; but he forbears to trespass further on the patience of the Reader, whilst there are such small hopes that the present system, adopted by a popular Minister, and countenanced by every order of society, will be abandoned."

Sir Robert died at Drayton Park on the 3rd. May, 1830, in his 81st. year. He has been highly lauded on the one hand, and unjustly condemned on the other, for his treatment of the workpeople in his employ. On this topic exaggeration ought to be avoided. The censure which some parties heap upon him is founded principally upon a disaster which was rumoured to have occurred about the year 1797-8, in a mill at Radcliffe of which he was a proprietor. A rumour was propagated that a distemper, almost resembling the plague, had been raging among the workpeople, and the ferment it excited in Manchester was so great that medical inspectors were called in, formal reports were made to the authorities, and a warm controversy ensued. There was, it is said, a noxious fever prevalent, but not so alarming in its nature as it had been described. Mr. Peel was vehement in self-defence, and his friends claimed for him, then and at all times, the character of an indulgent and observant master. The factory system was, however, of a very different character from that which it now bears. There was no thought of cleanliness or ventilation in factories; the construction and whole organization of the best, bore not the most remote comparison with the worst regu-

lated mill of the present day. There was, too, the utmost difficulty in procuring hands, particularly young persons. The work-houses all over the country were emptied of their inmates to supply the mills; Mr. Peel, of course, had many of this class of operatives; strangers, unused to confinement, were brought from distant places to work in mills; and, as was natural, illness was perhaps more frequent in such ill-assorted assemblages and badly-managed factories than we find it now. Sir Robert Peel may be called the father of factory legislation. Soon after his entry into Parliament, he introduced a bill for the protection of the apprenticed factory children, and in 1819 he carried through another bill, forbidding the employment in factories of all children under nine years of age, and limiting the labour of those under sixteen years to twelve hours daily. But if the hardships of operatives were greater, their earnings were greater also. In the times of which we have been speaking, a calico-printer could earn his four pounds in the week; weaving which is now done for eighteenpence cost then twelve and sixpence; calicos, which now sell for seven shillings, were worth a couple of guineas. As to Mr. Peel's treatment of his superior servants, less equivocal language may be adopted. His conduct to them was prince-like; the encouragement he gave to merit, however humble in its quality, and the stimulus he offered to active and faithful service by his annual douceurs, offered an example worth the copying and entitled to remembrance.

Great as no doubt were the capabilities of Mr. Peel, and unwearied his efforts to obtain a standing and a name in the world, the success he and those connected with him actually encountered was so extraordinary and so complete, as to lead the mind to the conclusion that a special providence—"the divinity which shapes our ends"—had studiously watched over and directed his steps. Beyond the stock-in-trade which upon his first settlement in Bury he carried thither, and an additional bequest of some thousands of pounds on his father's death, Mr. Peel had no assistance from his relatives: his father, after his withdrawal to Burton-upon-Trent,* continued in partnership with each one of his sons except the subject of this memoir, who never had any dealings with his family, save in the Bank at Manchester. He was the unassisted fabricator of his own fortunes. His partner, Mr. Yates, participated in his singular success. He served a regular apprenticeship to the cotton trade, and on his release his father gave him the sum of two hundred pounds wherewith to begin the world; but afterwards charging himself with extravagance, he called back one

* After establishing cotton mills there he built a house at Ardwick Green, where he resided until his death.

half the sum. Mr. Yates therefore, who died very rich, commenced business with a capital of one hundred pounds! Mr. Halliwell, another of the partners, who also died rich, was originally a menial in the warehouse at Manchester. From this post he was elevated to that of a packer; thence he rose to the responsible office of traveller, and in later years he was made a partner. He lived at Cheetham Hill.* The career of good fortune run by these parties has since been pursued by other gentlemen who have been mentioned as successors to the business at Bury. But the cup of Mr. Peel's worldly happiness had other ingredients than the mere pecuniary ones. For his loyalty he was raised to distinction by his sovereign; his high character obtained him a seat in the legislature, and his capabilities commanded him attention and respect there; he had a numerous progeny around him, evincing great talent, unobscured (as too often it is) by great failings, and before his death he had the gratification of seeing them united, the sons to the fairest, the daughters to the highest, of the land.† The times doubtless are changed; there do not exist now the facilities for accumulating wealth, and rising consequently to political distinction, by which Mr. Peel's progress was assisted; but making due allowance for these advantages, it would be difficult to find, in the pages of British biography, any man of whom at his death it could be said so truly as of the subject of this memoir, that his "soul's content was absolute," and that he died without an ungratified desire.

Sir Robert Peel's will was proved on the 8th. June, 1830. After entailing Drayton Park, and his other large estates in Stafford and Warwickshire, it proceeds to recite sums to the amount of more than £240,000, previously advanced to or settled upon his several children, (independent of £9000 per annum, secured to his eldest son,) and then bequeaths about £600,000 more, making the portions of his five younger sons £106,000 each, and those of his three daughters £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel erected by him at Fazeley, in Staffordshire, £1000, (afterwards revoked because he had endowed it with lands,) and £6000 to a school established by him at Tamworth; to the Infirmary and Lunatic Hospital in Manchester, and the Lying-in Hospital, Salford, £100 each. The will is dated 27th. July, 1820. By a codicil of 11th. February, 1825, the portions of his younger

* Halliwell Lane takes its name from him: he built a residence there, purchased at his death by the Messrs. Christie.

† Sir Robert used to say that his son Robert never gave him a moment's uneasiness, except on the occasion where Mr. O'Connell having charged him with saying that in his absence which he would not have said in his presence, Mr. Peel sent him a challenge. The police interfered, and O'Connell was taken into custody, but Mr. Peel had hastened into France, there to meet his opponent. This interference prevented any unpleasant consequence.

sons are increased to £135,000 each; and of the residue, which will probably come very near, if it does not even exceed half a million, four ninths are given to the present Baronet, and one ninth a-piece to each of his five younger sons. The personalty was sworn at what is technically called "upper value," which means that it exceeds £900,000; and is the only instance, it is believed, of such an occurrence since the scale of duties was extended to that sum. The probate stamp was £15,000, and the legacy duty would be £10,000 more.

MRS. FLETCHER,

Better known by her maiden name of Maria Jane Jewsbury, although not a native of Manchester, was yet so long resident in and connected with it, that we unhesitatingly claim her as belonging to our worthies. Great indeed would be the loss if we could *not* claim her, for she was one of those bright perfections of humanity, in whom the spirit of poetry seems to have been so blended with the domestic affections, that wherever her influence extended (and its range was wide and high) a greater purity of soul—a more divine perception of the beautiful in life, was at once felt and acknowledged as an emanation from the overflowings of a nature raised far above the common level of the world. Whilst yet very young, Miss Jewsbury lost her mother; in consequence of which, at an earlier period than would otherwise have been the case, the charge of a numerous family devolved upon her. But notwithstanding that her health was at this, and indeed at all times, particularly delicate, and that the house affairs, which "ever and anon did call her off," were decidedly anti-poetical in their nature—she seems to have possessed such an intrepid determination of one day or other to climb

"The steep where fame's proud temple shines afar,"

that not even the common-place materials of life, nor the more serious trials which she had to encounter, ever quenched for an instant that inborn spirit of poetry which appears indeed to have grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength. She has herself said that "from the age of seven years a passion for literary distinction consumed her," and although she has had in this world her meed of fame, and has acquired that distinction for which she was so ambitious, we must confess that her greatest powers appear never yet to have been called forth or exercised, but seriously and truly the good has been "interred with her bones." Nevertheless she has done quite sufficient to prove that the material was within her soul, and that it quired only a brief space of time to mature and bring it forth.

The first, and indeed the only volume of poems which she published, was her "Lays of Leisure Hours," in which, although there is considerable inequality, there is at the same time so much of the heart's truest poetry, that any one who reads and is not moved by it, hath more apathy than can be considered altogether commendable. She has written also, besides many beautiful articles in the Annuals and other periodicals of the day, a series of papers entitled "Occanides," composed during her passage with her husband from England to the East Indies, and published in the Athenæum of the year 1831-2. Of her prose works, the first was "Phantasmagoria, or Essays on Life and Literature;" her next, "Letters to the Young," which is written in a very pious strain, and has had an extensive circulation; her third and last, "The Three Histories," which is deservedly popular, and contains, under the garb of fiction, much of her own feeling and experience. She died on the 3rd. of Oetober, 1833, whilst on her way from Sholapore to Bombay.

HENRY LIVERSEEGE

Was born in Manchester in the year 1803, (his father being there engaged in the cotton trade) and in early youth gave great promise of that talent which he afterwards so largely exhibited. Perhaps it is in some degree attributable to the ill health he was subject to, that much of his time whilst a boy was spent in drawing, a sedentary employment of this nature being most congenial to his disposition. Be that as it may, he was early imbued with a love of the fine arts, and although he spent many years in the fatiguing drudgery of portrait-painting, he soon acquired so distinguished a name as a dramatic painter that his works were sought after with avidity by those patrons of the art who add so great a lustre to our aristocracy. Liverseege, in short, was acknowledged a genius. About the year 1827, he paid his first visit to London for the purpose of copying from the pictures in the British Institution; and so exact in resemblance to the originals were all his drawings, that it is said of several of them his friends could scarcely tell one from the other. One of his earliest productions of importance was the picture of the Black Dwarf, taken from the novel of Sir Walter Scott, the model for which he himself made of clay. This was the first painting he exhibited at the Royal Academy. In 1831 he sent two others—"Hamlet and his Mother in the Closet," the most poetical of all his compositions—and "Sir Piercie Shafton and Mysie Happer," from Scott's novel of the "Monastery." This

little picture is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, who purchased it from the artist for thirty guineas. In 1830 he sent to the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists his painting of "The Inquiry," and in the year following, "The Grave Diggers" from Hamlet, "Benedicite, or Holy Daughter," and a portrait of his sister, which he entitled "Catherine Seyton." For the "Benedicite" he received forty guineas from Mr. Charles Heath. At the desire of Mr. Hicks, of Bolton, Liverseege's best friend, he painted his "Captain Macheath in Prison," which he exhibited at the British Institution in 1831. In the same year, at the Manchester Institution, he had "Don Quixote in his study," "The Register," and "The Fisherman;" the first of which he had intended to send to the Liverpool Institution for one of the prizes, but was over-ruled by his friends, who told him that as he was a "Manchester man," he ought to give his own town the privilege of appreciating him in preference to another.

About this time he quitted London for Manchester, with the full purpose of speedily returning to take up his abode in town altogether, in order that he might have wider scope for the exercise of his best energies. But his London friends saw him no more, for on the 13th. of January, 1832, he fell a victim to ailments that had been working their way silently almost from his boyhood. Only a few of the productions of this son of genius are mentioned, and upon these no criticism is offered; because, independently of its being not in our vocation, such a catalogue and such a criticism would now be entirely superfluous. Of the artist himself a notice is before the world by his friend Mr. Swain; and who so fit to write the history of the painter's mind as that twin emanation of Nature, the poet.

CHARLES SWAIN

Is, by birth, education, association, and feeling, "a Manchester man." He was born in October, 1803, his father being a native of Knutsford, or its neighbourhood, and his mother of Amsterdam. He was sent in due time a pupil to the Rev. W. Johns, who conducted a well supported school in George-street: under that gentleman his scholastic education begun and ended. At the early age of fourteen, his father having been dead eight years, Swain was put into the dye-works of his uncle, Mr. Tavaré, under whom, with what philosophy he might, the aspiring young man pursued the unpoetical avocation of a dyer for fourteen years. But, not to say it jestingly, *dyeing* was, and ever had been, uncongenial to the taste of Charles Swain: he had caught a glimpse of

Parnassus, and he longed to climb its dizzy height. Whilst yet so young he may be said to have been an imitator of the swan; for as that fair bird sings itself to death, so Swain whilst *dyeing* was ever tuning his harp in praise of the muses. He first appeared in print in the pages of the "Manchester Iris," in some verses dedicated to Thalin. Three years subsequently, namely in March, 1825, a poem bearing his initials, and entitled "The Escaped Convict," graced the pages of the Literary Gazette; and from that time he contributed liberally to several of the magazines and other periodicals of the day. In 1827 he brought together these fugitive performances in a volume "Metrical Essays on subjects of History and Imagination." About the year 1830 he published his "Beauties of the Mind," which in 1832 he republished in a revised and expanded form under the title of "The Mind and other Poems." In the same year he also sent forth a little poem of great merit on the death of Sir Walter Scott, entitled "Drybrugh Abbey." This production may safely be said to have travelled over the world, the booksellers of the continent and America having eagerly laid hold of and republished it. The "Metrical Essays" elicited a warm and general eulogium from the metropolitan and provincial press; but "The Mind" stamped Charles Swain's reputation in the literary world. Southey has said of it and of its author, "Swain's poetry is made of the right materials. If ever man were born to be a poet he was; and if Manchester is not proud of him *yet*, the time will certainly come when it will be so."

Charles Swain, it has already been remarked, was averse to dyeing. He hated logwood and turkey-red preparations; and it would seem the atmosphere of a dye-house, (to him verily a "lazar house of many woes") with its pestilent air inhaled during the day in conjunction with the oil of a midnight lamp too closely adhered to, so shattered his health, that he was necessitated to change his pursuits. His constitution was, in fact, seriously deranged, and as a lighter and more genial occupation, he located himself in a bookseller's shop, in partnership with Mr. Dewhurst. After a two years' trial, however, this undertaking was abandoned, and Mr. Swain has latterly entered the world of trading-professionalists as an engraver and lithographer, with success, we trust, commensurate to his wishes. Let us hope that the din of trade and the musical clangour of children's voices (for Mr. Swain is a husband and a father) may not stifle the voice of poetry within him, but that he may still live in his vocation long enough to wear the crown which fame is weaving for him.

T. K. HERVEY

Was born either at Paisley or Glasgow. He is the oldest of his family by his father's second marriage, and was brought to Manchester by his parents whilst yet an infant. He resided in the town for many years, and served a clerkship to the law, in the office of Messrs. Sharp, Eccles and Cririe: subsequently he resided and studied two years at Cambridge. He entered at the Bar, and has served the terms necessary to qualify him for that honourable profession. but he was never "called." He is Author of the "Poetical Sketch Book"—"The Devil's Progress"—and "The Book of Christmas,"—besides other fugitive pieces, of which the most beautiful is his "Convict Ship." He has also written several tales and sketches, which have earned the approbation they have met with. The picture of the Dying Hebrew in "The Devil's Progress" is the most beautiful and sublime of all his poetical compositions. Mr. Hervey has not for many years resided in Manchester.

WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH

Is another of the small phalanx of literary men destined to attain some permanent distinction, whom Manchester claims as her own by birth. His father was a respectable solicitor, and the son was articled in his office with a view to traversing the same fate. But law was too dry a study for the future writer of romances; he gave his energies therefore to the cultivation of a natural taste for literature, which his associations, his residence in London as a law student, and his subsequent connexion by marriage with the family of Mr. Heber tended to confirm and strengthen. His first production was a series of Winter Tales,—his next the Romance of Sir John Chiverton (of which the scene is laid at Hulme Hall,)—his third, the Novel of Rookwood—and his fourth, which is announced, but has not yet appeared, Crichton. The work which has most widely extended the Author's name is his Novel of Rookwood, in which that portion descriptive of Turpin's ride from London to York, is certainly the most graphic and life-like delineation in our language. There are also a few poems interspersed through the book, which in themselves betoken a mind of very high order. The forthcoming work of "Crichton," report ranks even more exaltedly than its precursors. Mr. Ainsworth has not resided in Manchester since his marriage, nor does he now trouble himself with the cares of law.

DE QUINCEY,

The author of the celebrated "Confessions of an English Opium Eater," was born, it is said, in the house at present known by the name of the Princess Tavern, in Cross-street. He was of an original turn of mind even when a youth, and one of his earliest exploits was the running away from the public school in which he had been placed by his Guardians, because he considered himself a better Grecian than his tutor. He was in fact an excellent classic, and at the age of fifteen, "not only composed Greek verses in lyric metres, but could converse in Greek fluently and without embarrassment," so perfectly, that one of his own masters, who was himself a scholar, has said of him "that boy could harrangue an Athenian mob better than I conld address an English one." After having repeatedly written to one of his Guardians, requesting to be sent to College, without receiving any favourable reply, he resolved so soon as his seventeenth birth-day should arrive to quit the school for ever, and no longer to rank as a boy. Accordingly, having borrowed ten guineas from a lady of rank who had known him from childhood, he arose stealthily on a bright morning in July, with breathless silence stole away from the classic ground he had been treading for the last two years, and bents his step towards Wales. For some time he wandered about enduring the extremest hardships and privations, until at length a reconciliation took place between his friends and himself, and he proceeded to the University. In 1822 he finished his "Confessions," to which those who are not already acquainted with them may refer for such particulars as may be interesting in the life of this author. In Tait's Magazine, also, will be found several of his cleverest papers—amongst others a memoir of the opium-eating Coleridge. Mr. De Quincey has for some time resided abroad.

NOTE TO PAGE 145.

MANCHESTER TRADESMEN'S COINS.

Some of these curious tokens have been preserved. The best collection of them is possessed by John Greaves, Esq. The following are the inscriptions and dates of some of them:—

"Joseph Vigor, Manchester. His Half Penny. 1663. V. J. D"
"William Bowker, his Half Penny, in Manchester. 1665."
"John ——, of Heaton, neere Manchester. His Half Penny. (No date.) D. J. M"
"John Charlton. In Manchester. (No date.)"
"John Nield. 1666. His Half Penny in Manchester. J. N."
"Henry Barlow. His Half Penny in Manchester. H. B."
"William Williamson. His Half Penny. 1669. Newton, near Manchester. W. W."
"Manchester Halfpenny. 1795. Success to Navigation: *Sic Volo*. Payable in Manchester, London, or Bristol." (A beautiful coin.)
Another of the same date, payable at J. Fielding's, Manchester.
"Manchester Token. Value One Shilling. W. Ballan's, Tea Dealer, Market Place."
"Manchester Promissory Halfpenny. 1793. 'God grant grace.' Payable at Jno. Fielding's, Grocer and Tea Dealer."
"Halfpenny. Payable at J. Rayner and Co., Manchester. 1793."
"East India House. Halfpenny. 'God grant grace.' 1793. Payable at John Downing's, Huddersfield."
"Manchester Token. Value one shilling. (With the Manchester Arms.) For Public accommodation. 1812."
Those of more recent date are beautiful coins.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE SELF-ACTING MULE.

The chapters which treat of the manufactures of Manchester can scarcely be deemed complete without some special notice of the self-acting mule, which may be claimed as peculiarly a Manchester invention, and which is gaining daily over the old machine.

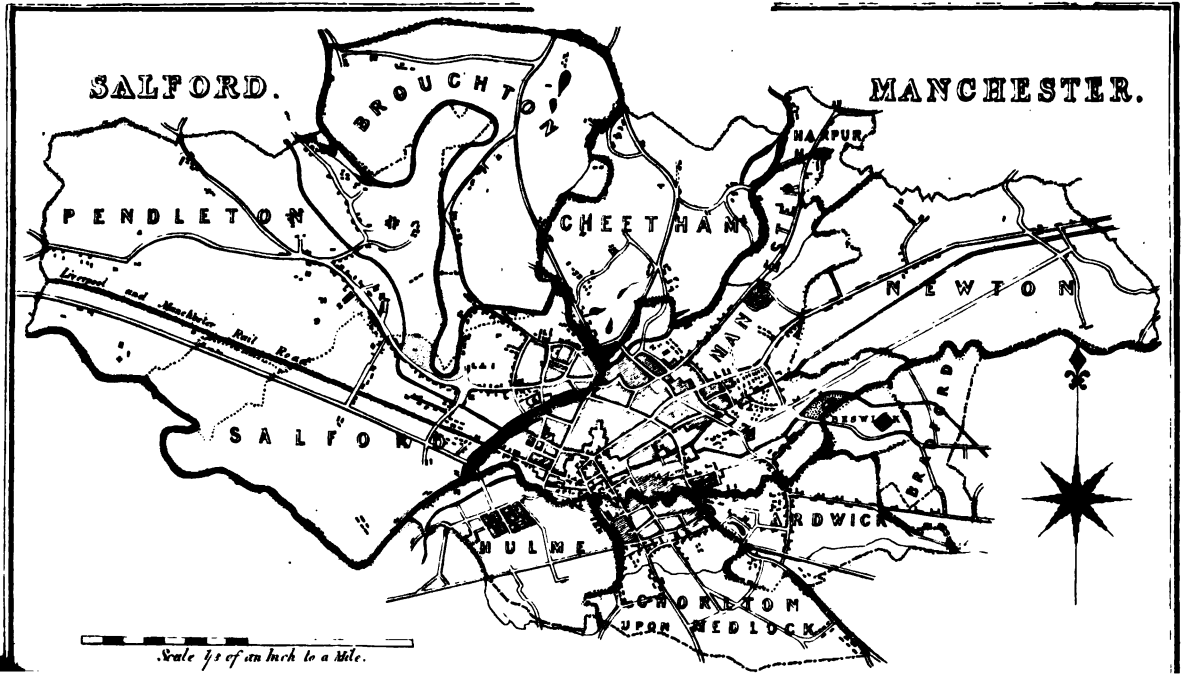
The one is called the hand mule, the other the self-acting mule. The latter, it may readily be supposed, is the result of laborious pursuit and ingenious mechanical combination. The parties who have principally interested themselves in contriving a self-acting mule are Messrs. Eaton, originally of Manchester, Mr. De Jough, of Warrington, a name which occurs in other parts of this work, Mr. Roberts, of the highly respectable and extensive firm of Sharp, Roberts, and Co., of Manchester; Mr. Brewster, an American; and Mr. Buchanan, a Scotsman. About a dozen of Messrs. Eaton's mules have been in operation in this town, a few at Wiln, in Derbyshire, and some in France. The complexity of the machine and its tardiness of production occasioned its abandonment however, except in Derbyshire, where it is said four are still at work. Mr. Buchanan has some of his mules in use in Scotland, but their principle is kept secret. Mr. Brewster's is unknown in England, but it is understood that his machine is countenanced in America for woollen manufactures. Mr. De Jough abandoned his mules, after taking out two patents and trying twelve of them in a mill at Warrington in which he had an interest. In 1827, however, he took out a third patent, embracing some necessary features of Mr. Roberts's invention, and about thirty mules were made, partly for cotton and part for woollen yarn, on which it is said they are still at work, though not very successfully. The only self-acting mule of any general reputation, therefore, is that of which the invention belongs to, and the patent is held by, Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., and the little history of this important machine, and the causes which led to its contrivance, as given by themselves, is full of amusement and instruction. First as to the motives which impelled the manufacturers to seek, and which consequently induced ingenious men to weigh the possibility of contriving a machine, if not wholly to supersede one branch of manual labour, at least to make it less volatile and precarious. The sketch of the history of Manchester which is communicated in the preceding pages will convey to the reader who is inexperienced in such questions an idea of the frequency and the disastrous effects of extensive turns-out of the manufacturing operatives. In a decided majority of instances the "spinners," or the men who have the superintendence of the hand mules, are the originators of these painful controversies between the employers and the employed. Like the highest class of mechanics, they earn a very high rate of wages, of any interference with which, real or imaginary, necessary or unnecessary, or with their privileges, they are extremely jealous. The whole body being generally combined, and having the means of accumulating a fund to carry out any views they may form, they have not that disinclination to turn out which other less prosperous operatives entertain. They, too, command the whole trade: without the "twist" which they produce, the subsequent processes of manufacturing cloth cannot of course be continued; without their presence the hands employed under them in producing twist must of necessity stand idle, however averse to do so; and without a regular continuance of the spinning it is obviously undesirable that the large body of hands employed in preparing the cotton for spinning should continue at work, accumulating unwrought material. Thus the journeymen spinners wield great power, which they have exercised without control. An ordinary spinner employs, in immediate connexion with himself, one, two, or three "piecers," to mend threads broken in the spinning,

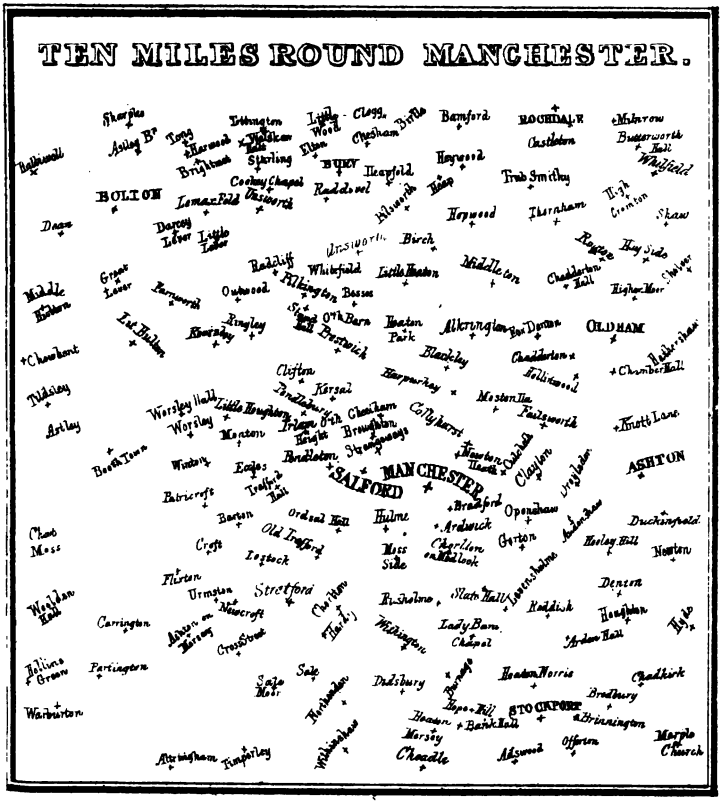
&c., a creel-filler, and a cleaner or scavenger—all young persons. The preparatory processes already spoken of employ three or four persons, who are also virtually dependent on the spinner; and the processes which succeed the spinning, as well as the ultimate step of weaving, also depend, in the same way, on the movements of the spinner; so that perhaps a dozen persons may be kept in employment, or thrown idle, at the caprice of the one man who manages the hand-mule. It may therefore be asserted with safety, that the interests of master and servant—of the master whose machinery was rendered unproductive by a turn-out, and of the thousands of hands whose labour was subordinate to that of the spinner—rendered it desirable to discover some substitute for the hand-mule. Though the object has occupied the attention of ingenious men, more or less earnestly, for the last four and twenty years, it has been most eagerly pursued when the manufacturers were labouring under the inconvenience and loss of an actual or a threatened turn-out of their hands. The noted turn-out which occurred in 1824 particularly exemplifies this remark. At that crisis some leading manufacturers applied to Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co. with a view to induce the latter gentleman to direct his great mechanical knowledge to the improvement of the then crude and imperfect self-acting machine, and after some hesitation the application was acceded to. In the summer of 1825, Mr. Roberts produced a machine for which, as the "self-acting mule," a patent was obtained. Its great merit consisted in the regularity of the process of winding, to form the "cop," bat, &c., but it was too complex for practice, and its simplification and improvement were for the time retarded—first by the destruction of Messrs. Sharps' works by fire, through the agency, as is supposed, of an incendiary; and, secondly, by the dreadful commercial panic of 1826, which, causing a reduction of wages, mitigated the necessity for the self-acting invention. The machine of 1825 is now at work, though it was not generally accepted. In 1830 Messrs. Sharp and Roberts took out another patent, which, combining the best points of the first patent with other improvements, constituted a machine which is gradually obtaining adoption among manufacturers. In 1831 a patent for a self-acting mule was taken out by Mr. Knowles, manager of the Oxford-road Twist Company's Works, but an injunction was applied for and obtained against him by Mr. Roberts, whose patents he had infringed. That injunction was subsequently made permanent, the costs being defrayed by Mr. Knowles, on the condition that his mules should be allowed to continue at work in the Twist Company's mill, they paying for the partial use of Mr. Roberts's invention. This gentlman's is now therefore, in fact, the only self-acting mule in use. It has the great merit of not wholly superseding the ordinary hand-mule, upon the head-work or head-stock of which it can with ease be grafted, being only a fifth in value of the hand-mule sacrificed in making the change. Not only has the self-acting mule secured the grand object of its original contrivance—that of rendering spinning less precarious and more economical, (the entire wages of the spinner being saved) but in many respects it does its work better than the hand-mule and more rapidly, its production being greater by from fifteen to twenty per cent. The "twist" is also more uniform; the breakings fewer; the "cops" more regularly and firmly wound, the cop from the self-acting mule containing a third to a half more yarn than the hand-mule cop of similar dimensions; less "waste" is consequently produced; the breakages in weaving are more rare; the quality of the cloth is thereby improved; and the time of the weaver is saved.

In December, 1834, the self-acting mule was in operation in upwards of sixty mills, which employed between 3 and 400,000 spindles. Since that time its adoption has been steadily extending, it being now in operation in nearly one hundred mills, and the number of spindles at work being upwards of half a million, about a fifth of which are in use in Manchester. During the last two years the machine has undergone some important modifications, and has been materially simplified; improvements which have always been confidently looked forward to, as the attention of practical men became more and more directed to the subject. The same causes affect the work thrown off by the self-acting mule, which in well regulated establishments exhibits a progressing amendment.

C. WHEELER AND SON, PRINTERS.

APPENDIX.


SALFORD.
MANCHESTER.
BROUGHTON
HARPURHEY
PENDLETON
CHEETHAM
NEWTON
Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road
SALFORD
HULME
ARDWICK
CHORLTON
UPON MEDLOCK
Scale 1/5 of an Inch to a Mile.


TEN MILES ROUND MANCHESTER.
BOLTON
BURY
ROCHDALE
OLDHAM
ASHTON
SALFORD
MANCHESTER
STOCKPORT
Sharples
Tong
Tottington
Little Lever
Clegg
Bamford
Castleton
Butterworth Hall
Whitefield
Cheetham Hill
Sterling
Heywood
Cooks Chapel
Heapford
Radcliffe
Tonge
Lomax Field
Darcey Lever
Little Lever
Unsworth
Birch
Middleton
Chadderton Hall
Royton
Hay Side
Shaw
Higher Moor
Grave Lever
Farnworth
Outwood
Whitefield
Besses
Heaton Park
Alkrington
Blackley
Chadderton
Failsworth
Chamber Hall
Middleton
Ringley
Prestwich
Clifton
Kersal
Harpurhey
Moston
Failsworth
Tottle Lane
Worsley Hall
Worsley
Little Houghton
Pendlebury
Cheetham
Collyhurst
Bent Town
Weaste
Eccles
Bradford
Openshaw
Duckinfield
Patricroft
Barton
Ordsal Hall
Hulme
Ardwick
Gorton
Hooley Hill
Croft
Old Trafford
Moss Side
Chorlton upon Medlock
Denton
Flixton
Urmston
Stretford
Reddish
Haughton
Carrington
Mauncroft
Grassbrook
Withington
Lady Barn
Chapel
Ardwick Hall
Partington
Sale
Sale Moor
Dudbury
Heaton Norris
Cheadle Bradbury
Warburton
Bramhall
Bank Hall
Brinnington
Marple Church
Attrincham
Timperley
Cheadle
Adswood
Offerton
Chat Moss
Wardley Hall
Hollins Green

MARKET TOWNS

OF

LANCASHIRE:

THEIR

DISTANCE FROM MANCHESTER,

AND FROM EACH OTHER.

Township. (P) Parish. (B) Borough. (C) Chapelry.

am.									
Ormskirk.									
35	Poulton.								
14	49	Prescot.							
18	18	32	Preston.						
36	50	37	53	Rochdale.					
39	57	37	40	12	Stalybridge.				
12	45	4	28	30	36	St. Helens.			
15	47	47	30	9	21	39	Todmorden.		
62	43	76	44	69	83	72	64	Ulverstone.	
22	47	10	30	27	27	9	38	72	Warrington.
12	35	14	18	23	31	10	32	60	12 Wigan.

Kelly

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